The Chicago Daily Tribune.

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RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$1,737,502.63
Overdrafts		1,659.37
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		50,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand, par value		75,000.00
Other stocks and bonds		108,755.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		10,000.00
Due from approved reserve agents	$392,013.95	
Due from other National banks	257,366.58	
Due from State banks and bankers	25,965.57	
Exchanges for Clearing House	122,912.81	
Bills of other banks	110,500.00	
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and pennies	16.31	
Specie	18,100.00	
Legal-tender notes	230,000.00	
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal tenders	250,000.00	
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent of circulation)	2,250.00	
		1,337,423.17
Total		$3,320,317.17

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$ 300,000.00
...us fund		60,000.00
Undivided profits		16,738.11
National bank notes outstanding		45,000.00
...dividends unpaid		45.00
Individual deposits	$2,838,853.16	
Due to other banks	59,685.90	
		2,898,539.06
Total		$3,320,317.17

State of Illinois, Cook County, ss.:
I, Henry M. Nash, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
HENRY M. NASH, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this first day of May, 1884.
CHARLES D. BURROUGHS, Notary Public.
Correct—Attest: JAMES M. ADSIT, ANDREW McNALLY, FRIDOLIN MADLENER, Directors.

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Stockholders' Meeting.

OFFICE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, April 25, 1884.
The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company, for the election of Directors pursuant to law, and the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the office of the company in the City of Chicago, on Wednesday, the fourth day of June next, at 11 o'clock a. m.
F. H. TOWS, Secretary.
R. R. CABLE, President.

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NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

Public notice is hereby given that Samuel O. Walker is no longer in my employment. No receipts given by said Walker on or after May 1 will be recognized.
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A LOVER'S PERSECUTIONS.

The Trials Which a Young Soprano of Toledo, O., Has Undergone.

TOLEDO, O., May 3.—[Special.]—A sensation in social and musical circles has been developed here today. It appears that for some weeks Miss Nevas Johnston, formerly of Marion, but for a year or more a soprano in the choir of the First Congregational Church of this city, has been the victim of an unencouraged lover's persecutions. Letter after letter would be received in which were spread page after page of undying passion and devotion. Often in choir meeting a note would be slipped into her hand by some one who would immediately disappear in the darkness. One evening the mysterious stranger was roughly hustled out by the organist. The burden of the notes recently was that she must not start for Europe, where she was going to study, or if she did the writer would go too. The friends of the lady, who is a general favorit in musical circles, as well as herself were very much worked up over the matter and made every effort to apprehend the writer and have his work stop. Meantime, the letters became almost insulting. A few evenings ago she received a telephone message telling her she must not go to Europe, and following up this lead she ascertained who was sending it. This proved to be no less a person than a young and well-known lawyer, a person who, though somewhat eccentric, was always known to be shrewd and persistent in anything he undertook. The letters will be published and will be the cause of a great stir among the gossips. Even after it was known that the matter would be made public, the fellow had the sublime cheek to follow up his epistolary efforts with another today. The affair is considered very singular, at least, and some further developments are looked for.

TEMPEST-TOSSED.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 4.—[Special.]—The schooner William A. Hood arrived at this port today, coal-laden, from Baltimore, after a passage of forty days. The trip is ordinarily made in less than a week. The Hood encountered a succession of gales lasting from March 29 to April 13. In this tempest she lost most of her rigging. The cook, Joseph Kelly, of Cape Cod, was washed against the cabin with such force as to kill him, and a Norwegian sailor, Christian Holberg, was washed overboard and lost. The Hood was short of provisions and was relieved April 9 by the Henry Warner, of Portland, Me. The sea was so rough that the crew of the Warner refused to man a boat, and food was taken to the Hood through the heroic exertions of the Warner's two mates.

INTERESTING WEDDINGS AT TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, O., May 4.—[Special.]—A couple of the Justices of the Peace had two interesting wedding cases on their hands last evening. One was that of John Lyons, a young railroader of East Toledo, who was held by the Constable all day before he consented to marry the young woman who came to the office for that purpose. Another romantic episode was the application of a tall, distinguished-looking foreigner and a beautiful and apparently highly-accomplished lady for a marriage license. The former spoke of his large landed estates in England, which he wished to get an attorney to look up and try to recover. The names given for the license were Sir Charles Everard Neville, Bart., and Miss Lillian Whitney. Nothing further could be learned about the mysterious strangers.

SUNDAY AT CORNELL UNIVERSITY.

ITHACA, N. Y., May 4.—[Special.]—The Rev. J. M. Buckley, D. D., editor of the New York *Christian Advocate*, preached two earnest and thoughtful sermons before students of Cornell University today. This morning his subject was, "Mysteries of the Bible and Their Relation to an Intelligent Christian Faith." The afternoon discussion was a discussion of "Reasons for Supposing that Christian Religion Will Not Die Out, but Will Finally Become the Only Religion."

SALE OF FINE CATTLE.

MARSHALL, Mo., May 3.—[Special.]—In Higginsville a big sale of Short-Horn, Galloway, and Polled Angus, the property of members of the Lafayette Live-Stock Association, has just closed. Eighty-three head in all were sold, amounting to $17,000, an average of $240 a head.

DELEGATES TO CHICAGO.

A Complete List of the Delegates-Elect to the Republican National Convention.

The Man from Maine Decidedly at the Front in the Presidential Canvass.

Lacking Only Thirty-three Votes of Enough to Nominate—The South Breaking for Him.

THE PRESIDENTIAL SITUATION.
THE LIST OF DELEGATES COMPLETE AND BLAINE IN THE LEAD.

The last Republican convention to select delegates to next month's gathering down on the Lake-Front has been held and all of the 820 delegates selected. For the next four weeks the politicians can and doubtless will devote their time and attention unremittingly to figuring, trading, and making combinations. The situation as it is today, however, is comprehensively shown below in the full list of all the delegates, together with their Presidential preferences as nearly as it has been possible to ascertain them, and a tabulated summary of the result. Other journals have pretended to publish from time to time what purported to be complete lists of the delegates then elected, when the publications themselves showed several "short" delegations, as, for instance, in the case of some of the Southern States, particularly Alabama and Tennessee. The statement of individual delegates' preferences, such as is herewith presented in THE TRIBUNE, is something that no other journal has even attempted. The easy, and therefore the favorit, method has been to assert that a given delegation embraced so many Arthur, so many Blaine, or so many Edmunds men, as the case might be, leaving the reader's curiosity to know which were which wholly unsatisfied, and furnishing no data by which the statement of results could be proved or disproved. The superiority of THE TRIBUNE's method is apparent at a glance.

In all cases where there are contesting delegations the names of the regular or sitting delegates are given first, and their preferences alone are counted. There are nine such contests, exclusive of the double delegations from Virginia, and the principle adopted is found to be about as fair, in the way it works out, to one candidate as to another.

THE RESULT.

The summary of the 820 delegates' first preferences is as follows:

Blaine	378	Hawley	12
Arthur	271	Gen. Sherman	2
Edmunds	70	Lincoln	1
Logan	57	Unknown	6
Sherman	23		

A NOT ENTIRELY SOLID SOUTH.

As has all along been evident, Arthur has the nominal support of the great majority of delegates from the South. The proverbial character of that kind of support—it cannot properly be called strength—is too well known to require special comment. Made up in large part of Federal officeholders from States which contribute nothing towards the election of a Republican President and Vice-President, its primary allegiance is to the Administration. The moment the Administration candidate appears to be in danger it scatters to the candidate who seems to be on top. Its spirit is organized Flanaganism—Flanagan, by the way, is for Arthur—and the frankness and freshness with which it comes to the front are pleasant reminders of the Texan's famous and indignant inquiry four years ago: "What are we here for?" Accordingly, while the Arthur votes from States like Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North and South Carolina, Tennessee, and Virginia, with here and there a few scattering delegates for Blaine or Logan, help materially to swell the Arthur total, the fact remains that the Southern delegates as a rule are primarily for the winner, and will lose no time in getting around to him as soon as they discover who he is likely to be. Logan's reputation as a fighter has apparently made him the second choice of many of the Southern delegates, especially among the colored ones, while Blaine is apparently not without friends in various sections.

BREAKING AWAY.

The Texas delegation—and so good an Arthur paper as the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* gives Blaine twenty out of the twenty-six—is a notable exception to the general rule of a Solid South, and is likely to have its effect in breaking up some of the Southern delegations which have been set down for Arthur. The Internal-Revenue machine did its work clumsily but rather successfully in Kentucky, though Louisville promises to send a contesting Blaine delegation, and the estimate is rather liberal to Arthur than otherwise. Two district delegates elected as Blaine men are now quoted as for Arthur. The brother of one of them has recently been made a Revenue Collector, and the other seems to have been overcome with the honor of being chosen Temporary Chairman of the Arthur-Evans-Internal-Revenue State Convention. The position of William Pitt Kellogg and his men from Louisiana is wholly uncertain, though they are counted for Arthur. It was understood when they were elected that they would be if the Government called off what Mr. Kellogg terms its "bloodhounds"—meaning the detectives; but, though the ex-Senator's troubles over his alleged connection with the star-route business seem to have ended, it is reported that he means to fight the Administration for not calling off the aforesaid "hounds." Two of Mahone's Virginians refuse to be bound by the unit rule, and are reported, though not counted in THE TRIBUNE's estimate, as for Blaine. Of the two rival Virginia delegations the Mahoneites have been counted in summarizing the results, for the reason that the National Committee seems to have given them a quasi-recognition, though what the convention may do is, of course, an entirely different question. The Straightouts, under the lead of Dezendorf and Wickham, have selected twenty-four Blaine men and the State Committee will fill out the list at its leisure with two more of the same persuasion, and several hours of the convention's time are apt to be given to a thorough airing of the party troubles in Virginia. In North Carolina the leader of a contesting Arthur delegation and the leader of another Arthur delegation whose regularity is contested have been selected as Arthur delegates-at-large, with the probability that the contests will now be dropped.

THEY DON'T LIKE HIM.

While, as already remarked, the chief characteristic of the average Southern delegate is the development of a keen scent for the winner, there is one Presidential candidate, it would seem, whose nomination the Southerners do not desire, and to which they will not be apt, if the practical politicians are to be believed, to lend any aid. That candidate is Senator Edmunds, whose frigidity and inaccessibility make him a weak card among the Southern officeholders and those not yet officeholders, but who hope to be.

BLAINE ON THE PACIFIC COAST.

The solid Blaine delegations from California, Nevada, and Oregon show the Great Commoner's well-maintained popularity on the Pacific coast, whose votes in the Electoral College have not always been on the Republican side. The Blaine triumph in Colorado is all the more significant in view of the fact that Secretary Teller did all in his power to secure the delegation for his chief, Mr. Arthur, and had the active assistance of Senator Bowen.

The twelve Connecticut delegates are all for Hawley as long as there is any chance for his nomination. Should they be forced to drop him it is claimed that the delegation would stand: Blaine, 5; Arthur, 5; Edmunds, 2.

Delaware will come to Chicago with a substantially solid Blaine delegation. Arthur secured one crumb of comfort when Washington Hastings was put on, but Blaine gets the rest.

PRAIRIE-STATE DELEGATES.

As for the Illinois delegation, everybody concedes that Logan will get thirty-eight votes, and, if Ruger and Piper hold their seats from the Second District, as seems to be not unlikely, two more, all of which will stay by him as long as there is a possible chance, which probably means in this case as long as he "grows." In case they are forced to leave Logan it is an open secret that the great majority, if not all, will go to the Man from Maine. The bitter anti-Logan fight which was led by the Chicago Custom-House precludes the idea that the Logan men will swing into line for Arthur. What will surprise most people, however, is the attitude of Col. Davis and J. R. Wheeler, from the Third District. The circumstances attending their election made it evident that they would not vote for Logan, and the inference was generally drawn that they would vote for Arthur. While at the Peoria Convention both declared it their purpose to vote the sentiment of their district, and while neither went so far at that time as to declare what that sentiment was, their nearest friends politically assert today that three-fourths of the Republicans in the district are for Blaine. What is more, they declare that if Blaine is a candidate before the convention Davis and Wheeler will both be found voting for him, and thus carrying out the trust imposed upon them by the men who elected them. The character of this testimony leaves no doubt as to its credibility, and both Col. Davis and Mr. Wheeler are accordingly set down in the Illinois list as for Blaine. The Custom-House victory in the First District, too, turns out to be only half a victory. True, Col. Taylor and Mr. Woodard are still believed to be intensely anti-Logan, in spite of the attempts to win over at least one of them to give the Senator a complimentary vote, but at the same time neither is violently for Arthur. Col. Taylor, it is understood, will vote for him on the first ballot, but his real choice is said to be Lincoln. Along about the second ballot, it is thought, the Colonel will switch over to "Bob" and keep on voting for him. Col. Taylor is said to be ambitious to be known as the original Lincoln man—the Grier of the Chicago Convention of 1884, as it were—though his claim to that distinction, in case Lincoln should astonish the country, will be contested by Mr. S. B. Dutcher, of New York, who has been claimed for Arthur, but whose real choice, it is understood, is some Western man for President, the Western man in this case, as is generally believed, being the present Secretary of War. As for Mr. Woodard, the most reliable accounts concur in setting him down for the cold Vermonter. Mr. Keith, Mr. Woodard's partner, is a Vermonter, the President of the Society of the Sons of Vermont, and a warm admirer of Edmunds, and there is a popular tradition among Chicago politicians that Mr. Woodard and Mr. Keith think in couples.

CAUTIOUS HOOSIERS.

It is doubtful whether anybody can tell just how the Indiana delegation will vote until the roll is called. The delegates seem to imagine that the whole political fabric is resting on them and are afraid to speak above a whisper lest it should topple over. This air of mystery is largely due to the prevalent Hoosier belief that an Indiana man, by some means or other, is to attract the attention of the convention, and that if Indiana's representatives will only play their cards right he will be nominated, and in order that none of the outside candidates may have occasion to feel grieved at Indiana they are decidedly chary about expressing their preferences. The best information obtainable, however, has been secured and is presented in the table, though the showing may be overturned by the delegates themselves half-a-dozen times before the convention meets. In fact, several of them have already apparently "changed their minds" since their constituents ordered them to report at Chicago, and in some cases may change back when those constituents learn their present reported standing. On the supposition that the Indiana candidate controlling a majority of the delegation will be presented by his State, the friends of Harrison and Gresham are claiming numerical superiority. The latter count on eighteen out of the thirty and profess to be sure of sixteen, but they politely, though positively, refuse to give the alleged friendly delegates' names. The delegation will not go into the convention with two home candidates; it must unite on Harrison or Gresham in order to give either of them a show. Until it actually does so—and there is some doubt whether it ever will—speculations as to an Indiana man's chances are wholly unprofitable, and Indiana's vote in the general table is accordingly divided up among the outside candidates, Blaine being generally conceded twenty-three out of the thirty delegates.

BLAINE AND THE HAWKEYES.

The failure of the attempt to instruct for Blaine in the Iowa Convention has been meat for the Arthur newspapers which conveniently lose sight of the fact that the convention was overwhelmingly for Blaine, that the resolution of instructions was de feated by Blaine votes and purely as a matter of principle, and that the twenty-six Iowa delegates are known Blaine men. It is intimated that the next time there is "no meat in the house" the Arthur papers will turn in and claim a portion of the twelve Blaine delegates from Maine.

Kansas is divided, as it was two years ago, but Blaine gets ten out of eighteen, with the rest split up between Arthur and Logan. One delegate is reported as having no special preference, and would evidently be satisfied with anybody.

THE WRECK OF A RING.

One of the curious reversals wrought in four years is the changed condition of things in Maryland, where the old Creswell ring has been overthrown, and Blaine's popularity among the Republicans is attested by the fact that the four delegates-at-large and nine of the twelve district delegates are for him. It is given out that Congressman Holton, who heads the delegation, is personally very friendly to Arthur and inclined to vote for him on the first ballot, but the Blaine men who controlled the State Convention evidently understood their business, and in putting Holton on the delegation presumably knew where he stood. Two Federal officeholders managed to slip on from their districts, and are of course for Arthur, while the remaining delegate is for Edmunds.

THE BAY STATE.

Massachusetts is the mainstay of the Edmunds movement, which seems to thrive best in an atmosphere of codfish, baked beans, and weak sentimentality. About half of the delegates set down for Edmunds are claimed to be for Arthur for second choice. Only one—Mr. Stevens—is a known Arthur man, and even he will vote with the majority of the delegation for Edmunds. Two are for Blaine. Two others—Congressman Rice and Mr. Bates—were recently suspected of harboring a criminal intention to vote for the Man from Maine, but the Boston *Advertiser* threatened that Plymouth Rock would tumble into the salty seas if they did, and they finally put themselves on record for Edmunds and in favor of keeping the bulwark of liberty where it is.

THE WOLVERINES FOR BLAINE.

Michigan will be content with either Blaine or Edmunds, though it would prefer Blaine. That is, twenty-five of the delegation would, while Edmunds is the first choice of the twenty-sixth, as well as the second choice of sixteen. Even the one delegate whose first choice is Edmunds prefers Blaine next. In spite of the valiant blowing which has been done at Washington there is not a single Arthur man on the delegation. There would have been had Col. Osborn, a Collector of Customs, succeeded in being elected a delegate-at-large, but when the Eleventh District refused to indorse either him or Jay Hubbell the Arthur men were left but one straw—a district delegate by the name of Applin. Mr. Applin happens to be a Postmaster. A man may be a Postmaster, however, and not be for Arthur: at least it is so in the Denmark of Michigan and in the case of Mr. Applin, who is for Blaine, or, to put it in Congressman Horr's words, "There isn't an Arthur hair in his head."

WHERE SABIN STANDS.

Minnesota in the National Convention of 1884 will not be tied up to Windom, as it was in 1880. Nine of its delegates are counted for Blaine and five for Edmunds. The Arthur men are vainly endeavoring to make it appear that Senator Sabin, who heads the delegation, will not vote for Blaine. As Chairman of the National Committee, Senator Sabin is not apt to go around shouting for anybody, but the general impression is that a man who had so vivid a recollection of his ante-election pledges as to vote for Fitz John Porter will at least show an equal regard for the implied pledges given by Loren Fletcher and others of the Senator's friends to a convention controlled by Blaine men and to whom he owes his selection as a delegate.

MIXED MISSOURI.

The Missouri delegation is a somewhat mixed affair. Primarily it is made up of Filley and anti-Filley men. The Filleyites are anti-Arthur and for Blaine or Logan, while the anti-Filleyites, as a rule, are for Arthur or Edmunds. A close estimate gives Blaine 12, Logan 10, Arthur 6, and Edmunds 4.

For a small State, Nebraska has been the victim of an intolerable deal of lying. Delegates elected as Blaine men and who openly declared themselves as such in convention have been represented as Arthur men first, last, and all the time. The delegation may be set down as for Blaine.

The Naval Secretary, Mr. Chandler, has been at work in New Hampshire with Senator Rollins, and between them they have secured three Arthur delegates out of the eight. Edmunds has four and Blaine one.

Of New Jersey's eighteen delegates sixteen are counted for Blaine and two for Edmunds. The Arthur men have put in some very large claims, but the records of the conventions tell another story.

THE EMPIRE STATE.

The absurdity of the Arthur claims with regard to the New York delegates, in the face of the results at the District Conventions, is fairly illustrated by the fact that in one case the Arthur men actually profess to hold a Presidential first mortgage on the two anti-Arthur sitting delegates from the Albany district—men whose election the Arthur crowd tried to prevent, and, failing, bolted and chose a contesting delegation. THE TRIBUNE, through its New York correspondents, has made a careful canvass of the delegates' preferences, and the count is as follows: Blaine, 33; Arthur, 25; Edmunds, 14; Lincoln, 1. The Arthur men, shortly after the Utica Convention, started the story that Tom Platt's disgust at the way Warner Miller blundered would result in the defection of Platt and others who were elected as Blaine district delegates, and in some cases instructed by their districts. No evidences of the threatened defection have come to light. On the contrary, it was only a few days ago that Platt and several other Blaine men were in caucus in New York City, and expressed their belief that Blaine's chances for the nomination were excellent.

The Blaine and Sherman men in Ohio stood together in the State Convention, and although the delegation is divided, with Blaine twenty-eight and Sherman eighteen, it is an open secret that when Sherman drops out of the race, most, if not, all of his men will go to Blaine.

PENNSYLVANIA.

THE TRIBUNE's estimate of the Pennsylvania delegation, fifty of whom are counted for Blaine and eight for Arthur, varies from that generally given in the Eastern papers, but is the result of a careful canvass by its correspondents in the State, and is believed to be reliable. The remaining two delegates, who are quoted as for the "best" man, are said to be very pleasant gentlemen to reason and do business with.

The Rhode Island delegation is for Blaine, and Vermont's, of course, for Edmunds. The Blaine men had full swing in Rhode Island, but that fact cuts no figure with the Arthur claimers, who have already entered upon the pleasing task of splitting up the delegation—on paper—into Blaine, Edmunds, and Arthur men. The same tactics have been adopted in the vain hope of breaking the force of the sweeping Blaine triumph in West Virginia.

WAITING FOR AN OPENING.

Wisconsin has a conditional sort of a candidate in Gen. Lucius Fairchild, but the delegation will present his name only in case it sees an opening for him. Several Arthur delegates are masquerading as Edmunds and Gen. Sherman men, but the disguise is so thin that it deceives nobody. The Arthur claimers to the contrary, the Wisconsin delegation may be set down as ten for Blaine, five openly or secretly for Arthur, and five honestly for Edmunds.

In spite of the efforts of Territorial officials who owe their bread and butter to the Administration, Blaine comes in with a majority of the Territorial delegates, while the District of Columbia sends one Arthur and one Logan man.

With the foregoing explanatory comment, the list of delegates with their preferences, and the tabulated summary which follow, every reader is in possession of material to do all the Presidential figuring he can crowd into the next month.

THE STATES.

ALABAMA.

At large. — *Preferences.*
George Turner ... Arthur
C. C. Sheets ... Arthur
G. W. Braxdall ... Arthur
J. B. Dukes ... Arthur
District.
1. F. H. Threatt ... Arthur
James E. Slaughter ... Arthur
2. Paul Strobach ... Arthur
George Washington ... Arthur
3. Isaac Heyman ... Arthur
William Youngblood ... Arthur
4. H. A. Carson ... Arthur
W. J. Stephens ... Arthur
5. Lewis E. Parsons Jr. ... Blaine
W. J. Anthony ... Arthur
6. A. A. Mabson ... Arthur
Lewis J. Washington ... Arthur
7. R. A. Moseley Jr. ... Arthur
Arthur Bingham ... Arthur
8. A. W. McCullough ... Arthur
P. J. Crenshaw ... Arthur
Arthur, 19; Blaine, 1.

ARKANSAS.

At large. — *Preferences.*
Powell Clayton ... Arthur
Henry M. Cooper ... Arthur
Logan H. Roots ... Arthur
M. W. Gibbs ... Arthur
District.
1. Jacob Treiber ... Arthur
S. H. Holland ... Arthur
2. John H. Johnson ... Arthur
Ferd Harris ... Arthur
3. A. A. Lufts ... Arthur
George H. Thomas ... Arthur
4. M. W. Benjamin ... Arthur
Jacob Yoes ... Arthur
5. L. L. Gregg ... Arthur
Kidder Kidd ... Arthur
Arthur, 14.

CALIFORNIA.

At large. — *Preferences.*
T. T. Bard ... Blaine
W. W. Morrow ... Blaine
George A. Knight ... Blaine
Horace Davis ... Blaine
District.
1. C. C. Bush ... Blaine
B. O. Carr ... Blaine
2. W. H. Parks ... Blaine
G. W. Schell ... Blaine
3. William Johnson ... Blaine
E. Denison ... Blaine
4. David McClure ... Blaine
Charles F. Crocker ... Blaine
5. J. D. Spreckels ... Blaine
M. C. Blake ... Blaine
6. D. C. Reed ... Blaine
Oregon Sanders ... Blaine
Blaine, 16.

COLORADO.

At large. — *Preferences.*
Gen. William A. Hamill ... Blaine
Judge S. H. Elbert ... Blaine
C. C. Davis ... Blaine
Allen Gullett ... Blaine
A. L. Emigh ... Blaine
Benjamin F. Crowell ... Blaine
Blaine 6.

CONNECTICUT.

At large. — *Preferences.*
Augustus Brandegee ... Hawley
Frederick Miles ... Hawley
Samuel E. Merwin ... Hawley
John L. Houston ... Hawley
District.
1. Valentine B. Chamberlain ... Hawley
Ralph P. Gilbert ... Hawley
2. L. I. Munson ... Hawley
John G. Edmunds ... Hawley
3. Ira G. Briggs ... Hawley
Eugene S. Boss ... Hawley
4. O. K. Fyler ... Hawley
Eben J. Hill ... Hawley
Hawley 12.

DELAWARE.

At large. — *Preferences.*
Washington Hastings ... Arthur
John Pilling ... Blaine
George V. Massey ... Blaine
John H. Hoffecker ... Blaine
William J. Steward ... Blaine
Daniel J. Layton ... Blaine
Blaine, 5; Arthur, 1.

FLORIDA.

At large. — *Preferences.*
Dennis Egan ... Arthur
Joseph E. Lee ... Arthur
J. D. Cole ... Arthur
W. G. Stuart ... Arthur
District.
1. James M. Coombs ... Arthur
A. C. Lightburn ... Arthur
2. J. G. Long ... Arthur
H. W. Chandler ... Arthur
Arthur, 8.

GEORGIA.

At large. — *Preferences.*
A. E. Buck ... Arthur
W. M. Pledger ... Arthur
L. M. Pleasants ... Arthur
C. D. Forsythe ... Arthur
District.
1. C. W. Arnold ... Arthur
Cæsar Few ... Arthur
2. Elbert Head ... Arthur
E. L. Small ... Arthur
3. W. H. Johnson ... Arthur
J. C. Beale ... Arthur
4. A. D. Wilson ... Arthur
James Blow ... Arthur
5. J. E. Bryant ... Arthur
W. D. Moore ... Arthur
6. W. W. Brown ... Arthur
P. O. Holt ... Arthur
7. S. P. Burnett ... Arthur
J. J. Garnett ... Arthur
8. M. W. Wood ... Arthur
Madison Davis ... Arthur
9. W. T. B. Wilson ... Arthur
J. P. Gaston ... Arthur
10. W. F. Holden ... Arthur
R. R. Wright ... Arthur
Arthur, 24.

ILLINOIS.

At large. — *Preferences.*
Shelby M. Cullom ... Logan
John M. Hamilton ... Logan
Burton C. Cook ... Logan
Clark E. Carr ... Logan
District.
1. J. L. Woodard ... Edmunds
Abner Taylor ... Arthur; Lincoln
2. W. H. Ruger ... Logan
C. E. Piper ... Logan
Contestants.
W. S. Powell ... Arthur
W. E. Kent ... Arthur
3. George R. Davis ... Blaine
J. R. Wheeler ... Blaine
4. Samuel B. Raymond ... Logan
L. C. Collins Jr. ... Logan
5. I. M. Kelly ... Logan
C. E. Fuller ... Logan
6. Norman Lewis ... Logan
O. C. Town ... Logan
7. S. G. Baldwin ... Logan
H. T. Noble ... Logan
8. R. W. Willett ... Logan
J. A. Bell ... Logan
9. S. T. Rogers ... Logan
Thomas Vennum ... Logan
10. W. W. Wright ... Logan
R. H. Whiting ... Logan
11. C. V. Chandler ... Logan
C. A. Ballard ... Logan
12. A. C. Matthews ... Logan
W. W. Berry ... Logan
13. Dr. William Jayne ... Logan
Dietrich C. Smith ... Logan
14. J. W. Fifer ... Logan
George K. Ingham ... Logan
15. Charles G. Eckhart ... Logan
L. S. Wilson ... Logan
16. Charles Churchill ... Logan
Harrison Black ... Logan
17. John I. Rinaker ... Logan
J. M. Truitt ... Logan
18. R. A. Halbert ... Logan
H. F. Reuter ... Logan
19. T. S. Ridgeway ... Logan
C. T. Strattan ... Logan
20. F. M. Simpson ... Logan
William McAdams ... Logan
Logan, 40; Blaine, 2; Arthur, 1; Edmunds, 1.

INDIANA.

At large. — *Preferences.*
R. W. Thompson ... Harrison; Edmunds; Sherman
Benjamin Harrison ... Blaine
John H. Baker ... Harrison; Blaine
Morris McDonald ... Gresham; Blaine
District.
1. James C. Veatch ... Gresham; Blaine
Frank B. Posey ... Gresham; Gen. Sherman
2. George G. Riley ... Gresham; Blaine
W. R. Gardiner ... Gresham; Blaine
3. D. M. Alspaugh ... Gresham; Arthur
A. P. Charles ... Gresham; Arthur
4. J. O. Cravens ... Harrison; Blaine
Eugene G. Hay ... Harrison; Blaine
5. Joseph I. Irwin ... Harrison; Blaine
W. A. Montgomery ... Gresham; Blaine
6. C. H. Burchenal ... Harrison; Blaine
J. H. Mellette ... Gresham; Sherman
7. H. C. Adams ... Gresham; Blaine
L. T. Michener ... Harrison; Blaine
8. William C. Smith ... Gresham; Blaine
W. R. McKeen ... Harrison; Blaine
9. George B. Williams ... Gresham; Gen. Sherman
A. C. Daly ... Harrison; Sherman
10. Simon P. Thompson ... Harrison; Blaine
George W. Holman ... Gresham; Blaine
11. J. B. Kenner ... Gresham; Blaine
James Votaw ... Gresham; Blaine
12. Oscar A. Simmons ... Gresham; Blaine
Orville Carver ... Harrison; Blaine
13. Joseph D. Oliver ... Gresham; Blaine
George Moore ... Gresham; Blaine
For Indiana candidates—Harrison, 11; Gresham, 18; Senator Harrison himself, of course, not being in a position to manifest a preference.
For outside candidates, first choice—Blaine, 23; Arthur, 2; Sherman, 3; Gen. Sherman, 2.

IOWA.

At large. — *Preferences.*
J. S. Clarkson ... Blaine
W. G. Donnan ... Blaine
John Y. Stone ... Blaine
N. M. Hubbard ... Blaine
District.
1. Dennis Morrison ... Blaine
William Wilson Jr. ... Blaine
2. John Hilsinger ... Blaine
W. T. Shaw ... Blaine
3. H. C. Hemenway ... Blaine
W. H. Morris ... Blaine
4. G. H. Stewart ... Blaine
O. H. Logan ... Blaine
5. T. W. Willetts ... Blaine
Merritt Greene Jr. ... Blaine
6. H. S. Winslow ... Blaine
Calvin Manning ... Blaine
7. C. H. Gatch ... Blaine
E. W. Weeks ... Blaine
8. W. H. Christie ... Blaine
W. W. Wilson ... Blaine
9. E. A. Consigney ... Blaine
T. M. C. Logan ... Blaine
10. R. S. Benson ... Blaine
C. T. Mason ... Blaine
11. T. B. Funk ... Blaine
W. L. Ainsworth ... Blaine
Blaine, 26.

KANSAS.

At large. — *Preferences.*
P. B. Plumb ... Blaine
James S. Merritt ... Blaine
J. G. Wood ... Blaine
A. W. Mann ... Blaine
District.
1. Cyrus Leland ... No choice
Henry Insley ... Blaine
2. J. P. Root ... Logan; Blaine
J. O. Pickering ... Logan; Blaine
3. J. R. Hallowell ... Arthur; Edmunds
W. P. Hackney ... Arthur; Edmunds
4. George R. Peck ... Arthur; Edmunds
William Martindale ... Arthur; Edmunds
5. E. C. Culp ... Blaine
E. A. Berry ... Blaine
6. J. S. McDowell ... Blaine
C. C. Wood ... Blaine
7. J. W. Ady ... Blaine
R. L. Walker ... Arthur
Blaine, 10; Arthur, 5; Logan, 2; unknown, 1.

KENTUCKY.

At large. — *Preferences.*
W. O. Bradley ... Arthur
Walter Evans ... Arthur
W. W. Culbertson ... Arthur
John W. Lewis ... Arthur
District.
1. Edward Farley ... Arthur
P. C. Bragg ... Arthur
2. J. Z. Moore ... Arthur
Judge Landis ... Arthur
3. W. L. Hazelip* ... Unknown
Allen Allensworth* ... Unknown
4. G. P. Jolly ... Arthur
Edward J. Hilpp ... Arthur
5. John Mason Brown ... Arthur
Silas F. Miller ... Arthur
6. Joseph A. Scarlett ... Blaine
D. M. Commingore ... Blaine
7. William C. Goodloe ... Arthur
Richard P. Stoll ... Arthur
8. Robert Boyd ... Arthur
George Denny Jr. ... Blaine
9. G. M. Thomas ... Arthur
John Bradford ... Blaine
10. Andrew J. Auxier ... Arthur
J. C. Eversole* ... Unknown
11. R. A. Buckner ... Arthur
H. G. Trimble ... Arthur
*Anti-Arthur, but with no special preference.
Arthur, 20; Blaine, 3; Unknown, 3.

LOUISIANA.

At large. — *Preferences.*
William Pitt Kellogg ... Arthur
Andrew J. Dumont ... Arthur
P. B. S. Pinchback ... Arthur
A. S. Badger ... Arthur
District.
1. Robert F. Guichard ... Arthur
William B. Merchant ... Arthur
2. P. T. Herwig ... Arthur
Henry Demas ... Arthur
3. George Drury ... Arthur
L. A. Martinet ... Arthur
4. Albert H. Leonard ... Arthur
William Harper ... Arthur
5. Frank Morey ... Arthur
E. W. Hall ... Arthur
6. Louis J. Sauer ... Arthur
Clifford Morgan ... Arthur
Arthur, 16.

MAINE.

At large. — *Preferences.*
J. R. Bodwell ... Blaine
George C. Wing ... Blaine
J. S. Wheelwright ... Blaine
Josiah H. Drummond ... Blaine
District.
1. Albion Little ... Blaine
Charles E. Hussey ... Blaine
2. A. F. Crockett ... Blaine
R. B. Fuller ... Blaine
3. J. Manchester Haynes ... Blaine
Andrew J. Wiswell ... Blaine
4. Austin Harris ... Blaine
Dr. E. A. Thompson ... Blaine
Blaine, 12.

MARYLAND.

At large. — *Preferences.*
Hart B. Holton ... Blaine
L. N. Phillips ... Blaine
Col. James Wallace ... Blaine
T. H. Hodson ... Blaine
District.
1. Charles T. Westcott ... Blaine
James Clay Mullikin ... Blaine
2. John T. Ensor ... Blaine
Henry M. Clabaugh ... Blaine
3. William Coath ... Blaine
D. Pinkney West ... Arthur
4. James W. Jordan ... Blaine
Henry W. Rogers ... Blaine
Contestants.
Lewis G. Martin ... Arthur
W. C. Clay ... Arthur
5. James A. Gary ... Edmunds
William G. Green ... Arthur
6. J. McPherson Scott ... Blaine
George L. Wellington ... Blaine
Blaine, 13; Arthur, 3; Edmunds, 1.

MASSACHUSETTS.

At large. — *Preferences.*
George F. Hoar ... Edmunds
W. W. Crapo ... Edmunds
John D. Long ... Edmunds
Henry Cabot Lodge ... Edmunds
District.
1. Jonathan Bourne ... Edmunds; Arthur
Frank S. Stevens ... Edmunds; Arthur
2. Eben L. Ripley ... Edmunds
Frank M. Ames ... Edmunds
3. Henry P. Kidder ... Edmunds
Edward L. Pierce ... Edmunds
4. Jesse M. Gove ... Blaine
Charles T. Gallagher ... Blaine
5. John F. Andrews ... Edmunds; Arthur
Ephraim Stearns ... Edmunds; Arthur
6. Carroll D. Wright ... Edmunds; Arthur
Amos F. Breed ... Edmunds; Arthur
7. E. H. Haskell ... Edmunds; Arthur
George W. Cate ... Edmunds; Arthur
8. Frederick T. Greenhalge ... Edmunds
Charles C. Stone ... Edmunds
9. R. R. Bishop ... Edmunds; Arthur
Joseph G. Ray ... Edmunds; Arthur
10. William W. Rice ... Edmunds
T. C. Bates ... Edmunds
11. Chester C. Conant ... Edmunds; Arthur
Rodney Wallace ... Edmunds; Arthur
12. Henry S. Hyde ... Edmunds
Levi L. Brown ... Edmunds
Edmunds 26; Blaine 2.

MICHIGAN.

At large. — *Preferences.*
Roswell G. Horr ... Blaine
William F. Swift ... Blaine
Julius C. Burrows ... Blaine
Samuel C. Watson ... Blaine; Edmunds; Logan
District.
1. R. A. Alger ... Blaine; Edmunds
Willetts S. Morey ... Blaine
2. W. A. Underwood ... Blaine; Edmunds
Joseph T. Jacobs ... Blaine; Edmunds
3. Edwin C. Nichols ... Blaine; Edmunds
W. H. Powers ... Edmunds; Blaine
4. Seth T. Reed ... Blaine
Josiah Andrews ... Blaine
5. George W. Weber ... Blaine
Henry F. Thomas ... Blaine; Edmunds; Logan
6. M. D. Chatterton ... Blaine; Edmunds
J. T. Sawyer ... Blaine; Edmunds; Gen. Sherman
7. John P. Sanborn ... Blaine
R. B. Noble ... Blaine
8. W. S. Turck ... Blaine; Edmunds
William E. Watson ... Blaine; Edmunds
9. Abel Anderson ... Blaine; Edmunds
Martin P. Gale ... Blaine; Edmunds
10. H. H. Applin ... Blaine
G. W. Bell ... Blaine
11. Seth C. Moffett ... Blaine; Edmunds
Samuel M. Stevenson ... Blaine
Blaine, 25; Edmunds, 1.

MINNESOTA.

At large. — *Preferences.*
Dwight M. Sabin ... Blaine
Cushman K. Davis ... Blaine
Col. C. H. Graves ... Blaine
O. B. Gould ... Blaine
District.
1. Thomas H. Armstrong ... Edmunds
C. H. Conkey ... Edmunds
2. A. M. Crosby ... Blaine; Edmunds
L. Z. Rogers ... Edmunds; Gen. Sherman
3. E. V. Canfield ... Blaine; Edmunds
Liberty Hall ... Blaine; Edmunds
4. R. B. Langdon ... Edmunds
Stanford Newell ... Edmunds
Nelson faction.
5. A. Barto ... Blaine
H. G. Page ... Blaine
Kindred faction contestants.
J. V. Brower ... Blaine
G. W. Johnson ... Edmunds
Blaine, 9; Edmunds, 5.

MISSISSIPPI.

At large. — *Preferences.*
B. K. Bruce ... Arthur
James Hill ... Arthur
J. M. Bynum ... Arthur
R. F. Beck ... Arthur
District.
1. H. C. Powers ... Blaine
W. H. Kennon ... Arthur
2. John S. Burton ... Arthur
D. J. Matthews ... Arthur
3. W. H. Allen ... Arthur
Wesley Clayton ... Arthur
4. J. W. Longstreet ... Arthur
H. H. Harrington ... Arthur
5. George William Hancock ... Arthur; Logan
F. C. Granberry ... Arthur; Logan
6. John R. Lynch ... Arthur
C. A. Simpson ... Logan
7. J. A. Galbraith ... Arthur
Thomas Richardson ... Arthur
Arthur, 16; Blaine, 1; Logan, 1.

MISSOURI.

At large. — *Preferences.*
R. T. Van Horne ... Arthur; Edmunds
John B. Henderson ... Edmunds
Gen. B. M. Prentiss ... Logan; Blaine
H. E. Havens ... Blaine
District.
1. J. T. Barber ... Blaine
R. D. Cramer ... Blaine
2. J. H. Turner ... Blaine
A. W. Mullen ... Blaine
3. J. H. Thomas ... Blaine
Ira B. Hyde ... Blaine
4. A. C. Dawes ... Edmunds
O. C. Hill ... Blaine
5. John B. Jones ... Arthur; Edmunds
William Warner ... Logan; Blaine
6. W. S. Shirk ... Arthur; Edmunds
Oden Guitar ... Arthur; Edmunds
7. Theodore Bremer ... Edmunds
M. G. Reynolds ... Edmunds
8. Henry C. Meyer ... Logan; Blaine
John C. Bensieck ... Logan; Blaine
9. Chauncey I. Filley ... Logan; Blaine
J. H. McLean ... Logan; Blaine
10. Fred W. Mott ... Logan; Blaine
K. W. Weber ... Logan; Blaine
11. Edward Menhahn ... Logan; Blaine
R. D. Sankey ... Logan; Blaine
12. Charles H. Burton ... Arthur
W. D. Tyler ... Arthur
13. Joseph B. A. Upton ... Blaine
Norman Gibbs ... Blaine
14. A. B. Carroll ... Blaine
Boyd Duncan ... Blaine
Blaine, 12; Logan, 10; Arthur, 6; Edmunds, 4.

NEBRASKA.

At large. — *Preferences.*
John M. Thurston ... Blaine
N. S. Harwood ... Blaine
John Jensen ... Blaine
George W. Brooks ... Blaine
District.
1. Church Howe ... Blaine
E. L. Reed ... Blaine
2. W. T. Scott ... Blaine
George W. Burton ... Blaine
3. C. P. Mathewson ... Blaine
J. H. McCall ... Blaine
Blaine, 10.

NEVADA.

At large. — *Preferences.*
M. D. Foley ... Blaine
C. C. Stevenson ... Blaine
R. L. Lee ... Blaine
John Dixon ... Blaine
J. H. Rand ... Blaine
A. J. Blair ... Blaine
Blaine, 6.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

At large. — *Preferences.*
Charles H. Sawyer ... Edmunds; Arthur
George H. Stowell ... Blaine; Arthur
Edward H. Rollins ... Arthur
Joseph B. Clark ... Edmunds
District.
1. Charles D. McDuffie ... Arthur
Warren Brown ... Arthur
2. Frank D. Currier ... Edmunds; Arthur
Henry B. Atherton ... Edmunds; Arthur
Edmunds, 4; Arthur, 3; Blaine, 1.

NEW JERSEY.

At large. — *Preferences.*
William Walter Phelps ... Blaine
John J. Gardiner ... Blaine; Edmunds
William J. Sewell ... Blaine; Edmunds
J. Frank Fort ... Blaine; Edmunds
District.
1. Isaac T. Nichols ... Blaine
Thomas B. Harned ... Blaine
2. Mahlon Hutchinson ... Blaine
William H. Skirm ... Blaine
3. James R. English ... Blaine
John W. Herbert ... Blaine
4. John I. Blair ... Blaine
William H. Long ... Blaine
5. Watts Cooke ... Blaine
William H. Howell ... Blaine
6. Herman Lehlbach ... Edmunds
William Riker ... Edmunds
7. James Gopsill ... Blaine
Gen. John Ramsey ... Blaine
Blaine, 16; Edmunds, 2.

NEW YORK.

At large. — *Preferences.*
Theodore Roosevelt ... Edmunds; Hawley / Harrison; Lincoln
Andrew D. White ... Edmunds
John I. Gilbert ... Edmunds; Hawley / Gresham; Sherman
Edwin Packard ... Edmunds; Harrison
District.
1. George William Curtis ... Edmunds
John M. Crane ... Edmunds
2. Silas B. Dutcher ... Lincoln
Edward H. Hobbs ... Edmunds; Lincoln
3. Andrew D. Baird ... Blaine
George L. Pease ... Edmunds
4. William H. Beard ... Arthur
Martin N. Day ... Arthur
5. Clark D. Rhinehart ... Arthur
George C. Bennett ... Edmunds; Lincoln
6. John J. O'Brien ... Arthur
John H. Brady ... Arthur
Contestants.
George B. Deane Sr. ... Blaine
Frederick S. Gibbs ... Blaine
7. John D. Lawson ... Arthur
Charles N. Taintor ... Arthur
8. Robert G. McCord ... Arthur
John Collins ... Arthur
9. George Hilliard ... Arthur
Jacob M. Patterson ... Arthur
10. Michael Cregan ... Arthur
Bernard Biglin ... Arthur
11. John H. Lydecker ... Arthur
Anson G. McCook ... Blaine
12. Edmund Stephenson ... Arthur
William Dowd ... Arthur
13. Frank Raymond ... Arthur
John A. Eagleson ... Arthur
14. William H. Robertson ... Blaine
James W. Husted ... Blaine
15. Benjamin B. Odell ... Blaine
David J. Blauvelt ... Blaine
16. B. Platt Carpenter ... Edmunds
Hamilton Fish Jr. ... Edmunds
17. Thomas Cornell ... Blaine; Edmunds
Duncan Ballantine ... Blaine; Edmunds
18. Martin I. Townsend ... Arthur
Henry G. Burleigh ... Arthur
19. James Lamb ... Blaine
James A. Houck ... Blaine
Contestants.
George Campbell ... Arthur
Hiram Griggs ... Arthur
20. John H. Kellogg ... Blaine
George West ... Blaine
21. John Hammond ... Arthur
George Chahoon ... Arthur
22. George A. Bagley ... Blaine
Leslie W. Russel ... Blaine; Edmunds
23. William E. Scripture ... Blaine; Edmunds

A. M. Lanpher....Blaine
24. Hobart Krum....Blaine
Titus Sheard....Blaine
25. Henry L. Duguid....Blaine
Carroll E. Smith....Blaine
26. Milton Delano....Blaine
Thomas C. Platt....Blaine
27. David M. Osborne....Blaine
Theron G. Yeomans....Blaine
28. Jeremiah W. Dwight....Blaine
Walter Lloyd Smith....Blaine
29. Stephen T. Hoyt....Blaine
George R. Cornwell....Blaine
30. Leonard Burritt....Edmunds
Hulburt H. Warner....Blaine
31. James W. Wadsworth....Edmunds
Edmund L. Pitts....Blaine
32. James D. Warren....Arthur
Josiah Jewett....Arthur
33. Lee R. Sanborn....Arthur
George H. Urban Jr....Edmunds
34. Frank S. Smith....Blaine
Norman M. Allen....Blaine
Blaine, 33; Arthur, 25; Edmunds, 14; Lincoln 1.

NORTH CAROLINA.
At large. *Preferences.*
J. J. Mott....Arthur
W. S. Dockery....Blaine
James H. Harris....Arthur
James E. O'Hara....Arthur
District.
1. J. B. Hill....Arthur
E. W. White....Arthur
2. John C. Dancey....Arthur
Isaac J. Young....Arthur
3. L. M. Humphrey....Arthur
John S. Leary....Arthur
4. Charles P. Upchurch....Logan
John Williamson....Blaine
5. Thomas B. Keogh....Arthur
Patrick Winslow....Arthur
6. W. P. Byhum....Sherman
E. J. Pennybacker....Sherman
Contestants.
William S. Dockery....Arthur
George L. Mabson....Arthur
7. J. J. Mott....Arthur
A. S. Richardson....Arthur
Contestants.
H. C. Cowles....Arthur
James Henderson....Arthur
8. W. S. Pearson....Arthur
L. L. Green....Arthur
9. J. B. Eaves....Arthur
T. J. Candler....Blaine; Grant
Arthur, 16; Blaine, 3; Sherman, 2; Logan, 1.

OHIO.
At large. *Preferences.*
J. B. Foraker....Sherman
William McKinley Jr....Sherman
Marcus A. Hanna....Sherman
W. H. West....Blaine
District.
1. Benjamin Eggleston....Sherman
W. B. Smith....Sherman
2. Amor Smith....Sherman
Charles Fleischman....Sherman
3. Henry Lee Morey....Blaine
F. W. L. Holter....Blaine
4. S. Craighead....Sherman
A. R. Burkett....Sherman
5. Gen. J. S. Robinson....Sherman
Joseph Morris....Sherman
6. A. M. Pratt....Blaine
J. N. High....Blaine
7. R. W. McMahon....Blaine
W. C. Lemmert....Blaine
8. O. T. Martin....Blaine
G. M. Eichlebarger....Sherman
9. Theodore E. Duncan....Blaine
J. R. Locke....Blaine
10. C. L. Luce....Blaine
John D. Rice....Blaine
11. Alphonso Hart....Sherman
Charles Boyd....Blaine
12. O. B. Gould....Sherman
H. S. Bundy....Blaine
13. C. D. Firestone....Sherman
C. E. Grove....Sherman
14. W. J. Schriver....Blaine
A. W. Vorhees....Blaine
15. H. C. Van Voorhees....Blaine
E. L. Lybarger....Blaine
16. E. G. Johnson....Sherman
W. L. Sewell....Sherman
17. Charles H. Baltzell....Blaine
N. R. Patterson....Blaine
18. C. H. Andrews....Blaine
William Monaghan....Blaine
19. E. L. Lamson....Blaine
J. O. Converse....Blaine
20. A. L. Conger....Blaine
T. D. Loomis....Blaine
21. Edwin Cowles....Blaine
A. C. Hord....Blaine
Blaine, 28; Sherman 18.

OREGON.
At large. *Preferences.*
Joseph N. Dolph....Blaine
O. N. Denny....Blaine
J. M. Swift....Blaine
W. T. McConnell....Blaine
A. G. Hovey....Blaine
J. T. Apperson....Blaine
Blaine, 6.

PENNSYLVANIA.
At Large. *Preferences.*
Hamilton Disston....Blaine
James McManes....Blaine
William H. Jessup....Blaine
Joseph W. Lee....Blaine
Lewis Emery....Blaine
P. L. Kimberly....Blaine
District.
1. H. H. Bingham....Blaine
William J. Pollock....Arthur
2. William R. Leeds....Blaine
David H. Lane....Arthur
3. Samuel B. Gilpin....Arthur
Harry Hunter....Arthur
4. Alexander Crowe Jr....Blaine
W. Ellwood Rowan....Blaine
5. John I. Thompson....Arthur
John Ruhl....Arthur
6. B. F. Fisher....Blaine
Richard Young....Blaine
7. J. P. Hale Jenkins....Blaine
Robert M. Yardley....Blaine
8. Samuel R. Deppen....Blaine
Franklin S. Livingood....Blaine
9. Lewis S. Hartman....Blaine
Edwin L. Reinhold....Blaine
10. W. S. Kirkpatrick....Blaine
Samuel Thomas....Blaine
11. J. C. Brown....Blaine
James Cruikshank....Blaine
12. Henry M. Boies....Blaine
Hubbard B. Payne....Blaine
13. J. Y. Sollenberger....For the "best" man
J. A. M. Passmore....For the "best" man
14. Horace Brock....Blaine
Jacob Wagner....Blaine
15. Galusha A. Grow....Blaine
F. F. Lyon....Blaine
16. E. G. Schieffelin....Blaine
C. W. Hill....Blaine
17. D. J. Morrell....Blaine
E. D. Scull....Blaine
18. John Stewart....Blaine
S. E. Duffield....Blaine
19. William H. Lannius....Blaine
Jacob A. Kitzmiller....Blaine
20. E. A. Irvin....Blaine
J. C. Thornton....Blaine
21. John K. Ewing....Blaine
James E. Sayres....Blaine
*Contestants.**
John F. Wartling....Blaine
John K. Ewing....Blaine
22. C. L. Magee....Arthur; Logan
William Flynn....Arthur; Logan
Contestants.
Jacob S. Slagle....Blaine
Joseph D. Weeks....Blaine
23. Thomas M. Bayne....Blaine
E. M. Byers....Blaine
24. Ernest F. Atchison....Blaine
John W. Wallace....Blaine
25. J. B. Henderson....Blaine
A. C. Howard....Blaine
26. W. H. H. Riddle....Blaine
Thomas C. Cochrane....Blaine
27. Joseph Johnson....Blaine
E. W. Echols....Blaine
*Contested by only one county.
Blaine, 50; Arthur, 8; unknown, 2.

RHODE ISLAND.
At Large. *Preferences.*
Gorham P. Pomeroy....Blaine
Frank M. Bates....Blaine
Ellery H. Wilson....Blaine
Daniel G. Littlefield....Blaine
District.
1. William A. Steadman....Blaine
John C. Barrington....Blaine
2. Thomas C. Peckham....Blaine
Albert L. Chester....Blaine
Blaine, 8.

SOUTH CAROLINA.
At large. *Preferences.*
Robert Smalls....Arthur.
D. M. Brayton....Arthur.
W. N. Taft....Arthur.
Samuel Lee....Arthur.
District.
1. J. M. Freeman....Arthur.
Eli H. Webster....Arthur.
2. Paris Simpkins....Arthur.
S. E. Smith....Arthur.
3. E. E. Blodgett....Arthur.
R. W. Boone....Arthur.
4. Wilson Cook....Arthur.
C. M. Wilder....Arthur.
5. C. C. McCoy....Arthur.
E. H. Dibble....Arthur.
6. E. H. Deas....Arthur; Logan.
D. T. Corbin....Arthur; Logan.
7. W. H. Thompson....Arthur.
T. B. Johnson....Arthur.
Arthur, 18.

TENNESSEE.
At large. *Preferences.*
L. C. Houk....Arthur.
J. C. Napier....Arthur.
T. F. Cassels....Arthur.
W. P. Brownlow....Arthur.
District.
1. A. H. Pettibone....Blaine.
John W. Brown....Arthur.
2. W. C. Chandler....Arthur.
W. C. Chumlea....Arthur.
3. H. F. Griscom....Arthur.
F. V. Brown....Arthur.
4. B. W. Burford....Arthur.
John Pruitt....Arthur.
5. W. Y. Elliott....Blaine; Edmunds
William M. Ekin....Blaine
6. H. L. W. Cheatham....Arthur
B. J. Hadley....Logan; Arthur
7. A. M. Hughes Jr....Arthur
Richard Harris....Arthur
8. S. W. Hawkins....Arthur
J. C. Watson....Arthur
9. M. R. Bell....Arthur
S. A. McElwee....Arthur
10. Carter Harris....Arthur
James H. Smith....Arthur
Arthur, 20; Blaine, 3; Logan, 1.

TEXAS.
At large. *Preferences.*
C. C. Binckley....Blaine
Robert Zapp....Blaine
N. W. Cuney....Blaine
Richard Allen....Arthur
District.
1. R. Parish....Blaine
J. Greene....Blaine
2. A. Burkhardt....Arthur
H. L. Davis....Blaine
3. Webster Flanagan....Arthur
Simon Bergt....Arthur
4. A. G. Mallory....Blaine
Henry Carter....Arthur
5. O. T. Lyons....Blaine
S. R. Cleaves....Blaine
6. John S. Witmer....Logan
J. C. Ackers....Blaine
7. L. W. Renfrew....Arthur
M. E. Ferguson....Blaine
8. Henry Green....Blaine
A. J. Rosenthal....Blaine
9. Nathan Patton....Blaine
Henry Blount....Blaine
10. J. C. Degress....Arthur
L. Hanschke....Arthur
11. P. Campbell....Blaine
J. McConnell....Blaine
Blaine, 16; Arthur, 9; Logan, 1.

VERMONT.
At large. *Preferences.*
J. Gregory Smith....Edmunds
Redfield Proctor....Edmunds
Frederick Billings....Edmunds
B. D. Harris....Edmunds
District.
1. A. B. Valentine....Edmunds
Henry Ballard....Edmunds
2. B. F. Fifield....Edmunds
Truman C. Fletcher....Edmunds
Edmunds, 8.

VIRGINIA—MAHONITES.
At large. *Preferences.*
William Mahone....Arthur
William H. Pleasants....Arthur
S. M. Yost....Arthur
Frank S. Blair....Arthur
James D. Brady....Arthur
A. A. Dodson....Arthur
District.
1. Duff Greene....Arthur
L. R. Stewart....Arthur
2. Harry Libby....Arthur
Jordan Thompson....Arthur
3. W. C. Elam*....Arthur
J. Anderson Taylor*....Arthur
4. W. E. Gaines....Arthur
A. W. Harris....Arthur
5. William E. Sims....Arthur
Winfield Scott....Arthur
6. James A. Frazier....Arthur
James M. McLaughlin....Arthur
7. L. O. Walker....Arthur
J. L. Dunn....Arthur
8. Thomas G. Popham....Arthur
Robert L. Mitchell....Arthur
9. D. F. Houston....Arthur
H. C. Wood....Arthur
*Reported, but not counted, as intending to vote for Blaine in spite of Mahone's threatened attempt to enforce the unit rule.
Arthur, 24.

VIRGINIA—STRAIGHTOUTS.
At large. *Preferences.*
John F. Dezendorf....Blaine
B. B. Botts....Blaine
William C. Wickham....Blaine
H. C. Parsons....Blaine
J. M. Dawson....Blaine
William H. Lester....Blaine
District.
1. S. P. Gresham....Blaine
Nathaniel Schroeder....Blaine
2. J. Callahan....Blaine
John Carey....Blaine
3. Otis H. Russell....Blaine
Lazarus Bibb....Blaine
4. B. F. Williams....Blaine
E. D. Scott....Blaine
5. Not yet named....Blaine
Not yet named....Blaine
6. J. B. Work....Blaine
Henry Clay....Blaine
7. A. M. Lawson....Blaine
J. W. Cochran....Blaine
8. E. O. Hines....Blaine
W. W. Willoughby....Blaine
9. C. C. Tompkins....Blaine
E. M. Rucker....Blaine
Blaine, 26.

WEST VIRGINIA.
At large. *Preferences.*
B. B. Dovener....Blaine
William O. Dawson....Blaine
E. L. Butrick....Blaine
Warren Miller....Blaine
District.
1. C. D. Thompson....Blaine
T. B. Jacobs....Blaine
2. Arnold C. Scherr....Blaine
Lamar C. Powell....Blaine
3. Neil Robinson....Blaine
J. W. Havener....Blaine
4. Judge Redmond....Blaine
M. C. C. Church....Blaine
Blaine, 12.

WISCONSIN.
At large. *Preferences.*
E. H. Brodhead....Arthur
E. W. Keyes....Blaine; Gen. Sherman
Jonathan Bowman....Edmunds; Blaine
Thomas B. Scott....Blaine
District.
1. H. A. Cooper....Blaine; Gen. Sherman
John J. Sales*....Gen. Sherman; Arthur
2. S. S. Barney....Edmunds; Lincoln or Gen. Sherman
W. T. Rambusch....Edmunds; Gen. Sherman
3. Calvert Spensely....Blaine
A. C. Dodge....Blaine
4. Edward Sanderson*....Edmunds; Arthur
Gen. F. C. Winkler*....Edmunds; Arthur
5. J. H. Mead....Edmunds
C. A. Estabrook....Edmunds
6. Charles B. Clark....Arthur
A. M. Kimball....Blaine
7. O. F. Temple....Blaine; Edmunds; Gen. Sherman
C. M. Butt....Blaine
8. George B. Shaw....Blaine; Edmunds
Horace A. Taylor....Blaine; Edmunds
9. Alexander Stewart....Blaine
O. A. Ellis....Blaine
*Really Arthur and so counted.
Blaine, 12; Arthur, 5; Edmunds, 5.

THE TERRITORIES.

ARIZONA.
Delegates. *Preferences.*
Clark Churchill....Blaine
J. H. Stebbins....Blaine
Blaine, 2.

DAKOTA.
W. E. Nelson....Blaine
J. L. Jolly....Blaine
Blaine, 2.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.
Frank B. Conger....Arthur
Perry Carson....Logan
Arthur, 1; Logan, 1.

IDAHO.
D. P. B. Pride....Blaine
W. N. Shilling....Blaine
Blaine, 2.

MONTANA.
W. F. Sanders....Blaine
J. Mantle....Edmunds
Blaine, 1; Edmunds, 1.

NEW MEXICO.
W. H. Llewellyn....Arthur; Logan
Eugenio Romero....Arthur; Logan
Arthur, 2.

UTAH.
Eli H. Murray....Arthur
George H. Kimball....Arthur
Arthur, 2.

WASHINGTON.
G. D. Hill....Blaine
John L. Wilson....Blaine
Blaine, 2.

WYOMING.
J. W. Meldrum....Arthur
James France....Arthur
Arthur, 2.

THE ROUND-UP.

THE MAN FROM MAINE HEADS THE LIST.

States.	Whole No. delegates	Blaine	Arthur	Edmunds	Logan	John Sherman	Hawley	Scattering*	Unknown
Alabama	20	1	19	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arkansas	14	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...
California	16	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colorado	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Connecticut	12	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...
Delaware	6	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Florida	8	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	24	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...
Illinois	44	2	1	1	40	...	...	...	...
Indiana	30	23	2	...	...	3	...	2	...
Iowa	26	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kansas	18	10	5	...	2	...	...	...	1
Kentucky	26	3	20	...	...	...	...	...	3
Louisiana	16	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maine	12	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maryland	16	13	2	1	...	...	...	...	...
Massachusetts	28	2	...	26	...	...	...	...	...
Michigan	26	25	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Minnesota	14	9	...	5	...	...	...	...	...
Mississippi	18	1	16	...	1	...	...	...	...
Missouri	32	12	6	4	10	...	...	...	...
Nebraska	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nevada	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Hampshire	8	1	3	4	...	...	...	...	...
New Jersey	18	16	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
New York	72	32	25	14	...	...	...	1	...
North Carolina	22	3	16	...	1	2	...	...	...
Ohio	46	28	...	...	...	18	...	...	...
Oregon	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pennsylvania	60	50	8	...	...	...	...	...	2
Rhode Island	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Carolina	18	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tennessee	24	3	20	...	1	...	...	...	...
Texas	26	16	9	...	1	...	...	...	...
Vermont	8	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...
Virginia	24	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...
West Virginia	12	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wisconsin	22	12	5	5	...	...	...	...	...
Territories.									
Arizona	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dakota	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dist. Columbia	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
Idaho	2	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Montana	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
New Mexico	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Utah	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Washington	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wyoming	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	820	378	271	79	57	23	12	3	6
Necessary	411								

*Two Indiana delegates are for Gen. Sherman and one New York delegate is for Lincoln.

FEVER PATIENTS RECOVERING.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., May 4.—The United States steamer Portsmouth has arrived at quarantine grounds. The fever patients are doing will. No new cases are reported.

THE PRESIDENTIAL YEAR.

Arthur's Forces But Poorly Organized, and a Stampede to Blaine Apprehended.

The President a Long Way Behind Blaine in New York—A Significant Straw.

A Desire to Conciliate Northern Opinion the Motive for the Copiah Indictments—Tariff Reform.

THE LEADING CANDIDATES.

ARTHUR'S FORCES NOT ORGANIZED.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 4.—[Special.]—The slatemaker is abroad. The friends of Blaine and Arthur are each exceedingly confident of success, and upon the slightest provocation can figure out for their respective candidates a majority on the first ballot. The supporters of each of these leading men insist that the other cannot be nominated, for the reason that "the field is against him," and that combinations will be made which will insure defeat. There are as yet no definit indications of any combinations. President Arthur has not had organizing force enough to secure many delegates from the States represented in his Cabinet, a fact which has caused much comment among the politicians. One of the Cabinet officers, speaking of this today, said that the reason why they had not gone to their respective States to work for Arthur was because the President was opposed to it. The officer who was speaking said that he was very certain that he could have secured all the delegates from his State for Arthur had he visited it, but he had not. The fact is, every delegate from that State is against Arthur.

The utter lack of organization in the Arthur forces gives his followers considerable apprehension, now that the delegates are all chosen. The coming thirty days, they say, are to be days of manipulation. The work of the conventions is ended. The managing politicians will now come to the front, and they are to determine what combinations are to be formed for or against the leading candidates.

A STAMPEDE TO BLAINE FEARED.

The friends of Blaine insist that he will do nothing, and that he will pursue the same course that he has from the first. He has maintained that he is not a candidate and has taken no steps to advance his candidacy. That position, they declare, he will occupy to the end. What the opponents of Blaine evidently most fear is a stampede to him from the Southern delegates. Conscience and principle are not apparently regarded as a very prominent feature of the Southern officeholding delegate. He is generally believed to have a disposition to turn with great alacrity to the man who seems likely to win.

LOGAN.

Some of the Logan men are very confident that in this deal of the combinations lies his great chance. One of his leaders said today: "Logan has never had such a chance as he has now," a statement in which, to the surprise of those who were about him, one of the most prominent and aggressive friends of Arthur concurred. The latter said Logan has never had a chance until now. It is possible that now he may have, and all who speculate upon an alliance of Logan with any one always speak of Blaine as that ally.

DESERTIONS FROM ARTHUR.

M. P. Handy, of Philadelphia, a very active friend of Blaine, who has been spending some days here, says: "Already some of these Southern delegations are causing it to be known that they are open to conviction, and some who are put down in all the lists as Arthur men talk more and more openly for Blaine as the demonstration of his strength becomes stronger. Mahone, for instance, although he chose every one of his delegates with extraordinary care, finds four or five avowed Blaine people cropping up and so far refusing to obey his biddings, while only one-half of the delegation are at heart for Arthur.

BLAINE'S ATTITUDE.

"While all of the indications point to the nomination of Blaine on the first or second ballot, there is danger in overconfidence on the part of his friends. The necessity for vigilance and work on their part is the greater because Mr. Blaine continues to keep his own hands off the fight. He is profoundly impressed with the great popular demonstration in his favor, but his attitude toward the canvass is in no respect changed by the popular uprising. If the fight is to be won it must be won without any management or manipulation on his part."

A DISAPPOINTED COLORED MAN.

A prominent Southern Republican, who is a delegate to Chicago, and is not in favor of Blaine, says he believes that Blaine will get a large vote from the negro delegates. He has received letters which indicate this. A colored delegate to the Chicago Convention from South Carolina, named Dibble, has arrived here. He was elected as an Arthur delegate. He claims that he was promised by some one an appointment as Postmaster in a community 200 miles from his home. Upon arriving here he has been told that it would not look well to have him appointed now; that he had better wait. Dibble was offended and says he shall vote for Blaine.

BREWSTER, ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

Attorney-General Brewster has written a letter to a Philadelphia friend on the political situation urging him to work and vote for Arthur. Brewster says that, in his judgment, Arthur has made gains in the last three weeks, and that he is the candidate who can best commend himself to all wings of the party. The Attorney-General refers to the peculiar circumstances under which Arthur entered upon the Presidency, and sketches the course of his Administration, claiming that it has been wise and patriotic.

SEES HOW THE CURRENT IS RUNNING.

INDEPENDENCE, Ia., May 2.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—It is incomprehensible—the failing of so many to interpret the public mind concerning Mr. Blaine. The political sagacity of THE TRIBUNE has never been better evidenced than by its discovery of the undertow of public sentiment for Blaine for the Presidency. The difference between a "dark horse" and Blaine is that, should a man of the former class be nominated, an artificial enthusiasm would have to be manufactured for him in order to rouse the voting masses to his support, while Mr. Blaine's canvass would, if he were nominated, be like a cyclone that would sweep everything before it and leave nothing of the Democratic ticket and hopes but a mass of débris and ruins. Yours, H. C. M.

COPIAH.

WHY THE INDICTMENTS WERE FOUND.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 4.—[Special.]—The indictment of the persons who committed the political murders in Copiah County by a local grand jury has excited considerable comment here. The evidence taken by the Copiah Committee showed conclusively that the murderer of Prent Matthews, for instance, had been released on bail, while the laws of Mississippi do not allow persons accused of murder to be bailed, and that, moreover, he had been a month afterwards elected to a city office as a reward for his act. Moreover, the foreman of the grand jury in that county at the time testified before the committee that it was not the custom of the grand jury to take cognizance of the whipping of negroes. It is believed that this indictment is the result of an effort of the politicians to counteract unfavorable Northern opinion, and that the indicted persons will never be convicted even if they shall be brought to trial.

SENATOR CAMERON.

HURRYING HOME FROM EUROPE—HIS ALLEGED INTENTIONS.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 4.—[Special.]—Senator Cameron has hastily sailed for home after a year's furlough in Europe. Politicians here are on the tip-toe of expectation. It is said that his intention is to go to the Chicago Convention in place of one of the delegates or alternates already elected. If so, he will have only one end in view—the betrayal of Blaine in Pennsylvania, the Keystone State, where Blaine is more popular today than any Presidential candidate ever was a month before a National Convention. The Philadelphia delegates who are nearest to the Cameron influence already show marked indication of a rebellion against this almost unanimous sentiment of the masses. In Congressman Bingham's district two anti-Blaine delegates were elected to Chicago after a postal-card canvass had shown that ninety-five out of every hundred Republican voters in the district were for Blaine first and last. The two anti-Blaine delegates were elected at a meeting attended by only five Cameron workers, who elected two of their own number the representatives of nearly 100,000 people. It is such work as this which endangers Blaine in Pennsylvania. The rural districts are sure, but the Philadelphia and most of the Pittsburg-Allegheny representatives are in the control of the machine. If Senator Cameron undertakes to do with the Pennsylvania delegation this year as he did in 1880 he will have the people and an immense amount of capital against him.

HOW PENNSYLVANIA STANDS.

In regard to the Pennsylvania delegation Mr. Charles Emory Smith, the editor of the *Press*, wrote the following dispatch for THE TRIBUNE correspondent: "*Press* gives Blaine forty-six of the sixty delegates from Pennsylvania because forty-six are under actual instructions for Blaine, either by resolution of the conventions which elected them or by popular vote in the primaries. This concedes to Arthur all that are claimed for him, or any other candidate."

SENATOR BEN HARRISON.

AN EXPLANATION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 4.—[Special.]—The statement is printed here this morning that a resolution indorsing Senator Harrison was voted down last night at a meeting of the Indiana Republican Club. This conveys a most erroneous impression of what occurred. The constitution of the club prohibits any action whatever designed to influence the nomination of any candidate, for either a State or a National office. One of the members took occasion, in the course of a short speech, to speak in most eulogistic terms of Senator Harrison, and was loudly applauded. Another member followed this up with a resolution indorsing the Senator for the Presidential nomination. This was also applauded, and would doubtless have passed had not the Chairman, who is a pronounced supporter of Senator Harrison, called attention to the clause of the constitution forbidding such action and declined to put the resolution to vote.

LOUISIANA.

THE OFFICIAL FIGURES OF THE LATE ELECTION—FRAUDS BY THE WHOLESALE.

NEW ORLEANS, La., May 4.—[Special.]—The returns of the late election, now all received by the Secretary of State at Baton Rouge, show that the first proposed amendment to the Constitution, that which raises the Louisiana consolidated bond from a 3 per cent to a 4 per cent security, was adopted by a majority of something over 7,000 and will be officially promulgated in a few days. The returns give McEnery a majority of about 45,000 votes. The taint of fraud runs through about half the parishes in the State outside of New Orleans, while in other cases the returns are conceded to be fair. In some parishes with a high Republican vote large Democratic gains are reported, and in others where the negroes staid away from the polls for fear of violence they are all reported as having voted and voted the straight Democratic ticket. On the other hand, in the Parish of Madison two colored men, Hawkins and Johnson, were elected to the House of Representatives on the regular Democratic ticket. In Iberville and St. Mary's Parishes two Democrats (white) were elected Sheriffs on the regular Republican ticket. In St. James and Ascension and in Terrebonne, La Fourche, and Assumption, Republican Senators, were elected without opposition. In Iberia a colored Clerk of Court and a Republican Sheriff were elected on the Democratic ticket. In Assumption a colored Republican was elected to the General Assembly without opposition. In Colfax Parish the ballot-boxes were taken out of the court-house and burned by a masked mob the night after the election. In this Democratic parish a Republican Representative was elected. Affidavits have been filed showing that the vote of the parish had been cast for the first amendment and returned against it, hence the motive in destroying the records.

WEST VIRGINIA.

COALITION BETWEEN REPUBLICANS AND GREENBACKERS.

GRAFTON, W. Va., May 4.—[Special.]—An important secret conference of leading Republicans and Greenback-Labor politicians from all parts of the State was held here last night for the purpose of arranging terms upon which the two parties could unite on the coming State campaign. The Republicans were represented by G. W. Atkinson, Chairman of the State Executive Committee; Messrs. Cole and Morrison, of Ritchie County; Church, of Wood; McCormick, of Taylor; and others, while half a dozen of the most prominent leaders of the Greenback-Labor organization made up the other half of the conference. The terms of fusion were arranged to the satisfaction of both parties, except upon the question of the Governorship, which the labor men wanted, but which the Republicans insisted on retaining. The proceedings were strictly secret, but the following is known to be part of the program: The Republicans are to have the Governorship, giving to the Greenback-Labor wing, if successful, a majority of the Board of Public Works, which is composed of the heads of the various departments of the State Government. The Electoral vote is to be evenly divided, with a probability that the Congressional candidates will be likewise parceled out. The Republicans are much pleased at the result, and say it almost insures the State at the coming election, while the Greenback-Labor element rejoice, as it gives them a fighting chance for offices they would never otherwise be able to reach.

ILLINOIS.

A STRAW.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., May 2.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Coming into this place last night on the Indiana, Bloomington & Western Railroad, a poll was taken in one of the coaches on the choice for President in the coming campaign. Out of twenty-six voters in the car twenty-five were for James G. Blaine. The other was for Edmunds, with Blaine second choice. This will show how the party stands. I am an Ohio man and on the road all the time. Blaine men are very thick. OHIO.

THE OTTAWA TARIFF-REFORM CLUB.

OTTAWA, Ill., May 4.—[Special.]—The first public meeting of the campaign in Ottawa was held Friday evening at Turn-Hall, Gen. Stiles, of Chicago, being the speaker, under the auspices of the Ottawa Tariff-Reform Club. About 400 persons were present. The speaker was entertaining in his remarks, and materially aided the cause of tariff reform in this city. The club itself has been organized only a short time, but its membership is quite large already—composed principally of Democrats, although several prominent men, like the Hon. Washington Bushnell and Dr. R. M. McArthur, are among the active members. Mr. Bushnell has several invitations to deliver public speeches on tariff reform and free trade in Chicago and elsewhere, but has not as yet accepted any of them.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

THE DELEGATES FOR BLAINE—EDMUNDS FOR SECOND CHOICE.

PORTLAND, Ore., May 4.—[Special.]—The Republican Convention of Washington Territory at the recent session unanimously adopted a resolution indorsing Blaine, and the delegates chosen were instructed to use all honorable means to secure his nomination. Both delegates declared before the convention in a speech that they would carry out the expressed wish of that body. Should Blaine fail to secure the nomination these delegates favor Edmunds as second choice. Under scarcely any circumstances could Arthur get the support of the Washington Territory delegation, though Grant or Logan might. A resolution presented indorsing Lincoln for Vice-President failed to be adopted.

The platform warmly compliments Arthur's Administration for its ability, sagacity, and purity; declares strongly against unjust discrimination by railroad companies; asks liberal Congressional appropriations for the improvement of the rivers and coast; condemns coolie and pauper immigration; and earnestly asks and implores Congress to pass the bill admitting the Territory into the Union of States. The action of the convention was very harmonious.

NEW JERSEY.

THE HON. JOHN I. BLAIR SAYS IT IS FOR BLAINE.

The Hon. John I. Blair, of New Jersey, who helped to nominate Lincoln in 1860, and who has since been a delegate to every National Convention, turns up again as a delegate from the Fourth Jersey District to Chicago Convention No. 1, and hopes this time to help nominate Blaine.

Said he last evening at the Grand Pacific: "The sentiment of the people all over the country is assuredly for Blaine. It is unmistakably so in all the Northern States, and I believe this time the people are going to have the man of their choice. Our delegation is for him. Some of its members have perhaps other preferences, but they will respect the wishes of their constituents and voice it with their votes. I expect to see New Jersey give Blaine her vote as long as there is a reasonable prospect of securing his nomination, and I don't think that will take long. Mr. Blaine has made no effort to secure the nomination, and his wonderful exhibition of strength is the spontaneous determination of the people to have him a candidate. Three men only are spoken of in the East in connection with this nomination—Blaine, Arthur, and Edmunds—and Blaine is clearly far in the lead."

NEW YORK.

THE PRESIDENT'S STATE IN FAVOR OF BLAINE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 4.—[Special.]—A friend asked Senator Warner Miller tonight this question:

"Do you, and Tom Platt, and the representatives of the Half-Breeds and Stalwarts of New York intend to go to Chicago and tell the delegates that Blaine can carry New York as well as anybody, and are the Stalwarts and Half-Breeds going to unite on that issue?"

Senator Miller replied: "That is exactly what we are going to do. All the Half-Breeds are for Blaine and fully half of the Stalwarts. We shall, moreover, be able to tell the convention that almost all the delegates from the Republican territory in New York were for Blaine, and that the men who were against Blaine were from the Democratic districts, and we shall be telling them the truth when we make this statement."

KENTUCKY.

OFFICE-HOLDING DELEGATES STIRRED UP.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 4.—[Special.]—The notice given by George William Curtis and the Civil-Service Association that charges will be preferred against the Federal officers who serve as political delegates to the National Republican Convention will fall heavily upon the Kentucky delegation. Out of 600 delegates to the recent State Convention the majority were Gagers, Storekeepers, Postmasters, and Deputy Collectors. On the list of National delegates elected are Walter Evans, Internal Revenue Commissioner; Judge George M. Thomas, United States District Attorney; A. J. Auxier, United States Marshal; and E. C. Farley, Collector of the Second Kentucky District.

VIRGINIA.

THE REPUBLICANS AND THE READJUSTERS.

The Davenport *Gazette* begins a long article with the following:

What good purpose for the Republican party do THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, the DesMoines *Register*, and some other Republican papers hope to accomplish by keeping out of the Republican Convention, and driving out of the Republican party the Readjusters of Virginia?

[This charge against THE TRIBUNE is news to us, as we have not taken sides in the fight between the Mahone "Readjusters" and Dezendorf "Straightout" factions—the former being for Arthur and the latter for Blaine—except to express the opinion that the Chicago Convention would probably compromise the contention by admitting half of each delegation.—ED. TRIB.]

The Des Moines *Register* replies to the *Gazette* as follows:

We presume the *Gazette* means by this that the *Register* ought to be against the Rpublican party of Virginia, as it has stood ever since the party was organized, living even through the War, and for the Readjuster party, which the Republicans of that State have constantly fought. We presume it means, beyond this, that the *Register* ought to favor the rejection at the Chicago Convention of delegates sent there by the regularly organized Republican party of Virginia, and the admission of the Readjuster delegation which has upon it only one person who has ever voted the Republican ticket. We know of no reason—perhaps the *Gazette* can tell us—why the Republican party of Virginia should have its delegates to the National Convention denied admission any more than the delegates from the Republican party of other States. It has cost more to be Republicans in Virginia than it has in Iowa, and there has been nothing but love of principle to encourage it in that State. Why should the Republicans of that State, then, be denied admission at Chicago and a delegation who have never voted the Republican ticket be admitted?

The Republican party is ever ready to take in recruits. But is not the place of admission at the polls rather than in a National Convention before the persons applying have ever voted a ticket of the party? And by what reasoning can these who have steadily voted the Republican ticket, and kept the Republican flag flying in Virginia, be refused admission to their party's National Convention—the convention to which they have been admitted every four years since 1856? Perhaps there are new reasons for rejecting Republicans at a Republican convention and admitting in their stead those who have never voted the Republican ticket.

THE MAINE MAN.

BLAINE IN MISSOURI.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., May 2.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Blaine has probably twenty-eight votes in the Missouri delegation. It is likely a strong pull can draw him through on even the first ballot. Arthur has but one sure vote in the delegation, and Edmunds only one. Very truly, ONE WHO KNOWS.

[The above comes from a prominent Republican. THE TRIBUNE'S estimate had only given Blaine fifteen of the thirty-two Missouri delegates, altho our St. Louis correspondent had affirmed that he was certain of at least eighteen and perhaps as high as twenty-four votes. If he gets twenty-eight votes from Missouri their influence on other Southwestern delegations, such as Arkansas, Mississippi, Tennessee, Western Kentucky, Texas, and Louisiana, will be irresistible.]

CONFLAGRATIONS.

The Eastern Forest Fires Being Extinguished in Places, but Burning More Fiercely in Other Spots.

SCRANTON, Pa., May 3.—The forest fires in the Moscow and Spring Brook region are out. Rhoads' steam sawmill, several hundred cords of wood, several thousand railroad ties, and five dwellings were burned Friday.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., May 4.—A moderate rain commenced falling in this valley this morning and continued the entire day, extinguishing the forest fires on the montains along the line of the Lehigh Valley Railroad from Bear Creek to Whitehaven.

MATAWAN, N. J., May 4.—South of here fires the in pines are still burning, apparently with greater vigor than ever. The damage cannot be estimated. The woods at Browntown have again started. Farmers are fighting the flames. The loss there is placed at nearly $50,000. Between 4,000 and 5,000 acres have been devastated. The fire originated from the careless burning of brush by a wealthy farmer. The losers by it will try to hold him responsible. The huckleberry crop, which brought hundreds of dollars to poor people in this vicinity, is entirely destroyed.

The Steamer B. S. Ford Burned at Chestertown, Md.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 4.—[Special.]—The steamer B. S. Ford, of the Chester River Steamboat Company, was burned early this morning while lying at her wharf at Chestertown, Md. The origin of the fire is a mystery. It broke out at about midships at 1 o'clock this morning, and in less than two hours the handsome vessel was burned to the iron hull. The fire was first discovered by the night watchman and an alarm sent to the town fire-department, but the apparatus was so imperfect that the flames could not be checked. The officers and crew were all asleep on board at the time the fire broke out, and so rapidly did it spread that several of the crew made very narrow escapes from suffocation. The men lost all their clothing except a few articles which they gathered in their hasty departure. The steamer was valued at about $75,000 and is insured for some $40,000. The vessel was named after Mr. Bud S. Ford, one of the owners of the line, who was drowned two summers ago at Ocean City while bathing.

In Chicago.

At 3 o'clock a. m. fire broke out in the tailoring establishment of Henry Levy, No. 1806 Wabash avenue, inflicting a damage of $500 to stock. Insured in the Watertown Insurance Company. The building, which is owned by Samuel Gregson, was but slightly injured.

OIL CITY PETROLEUM MARKET.

OIL CITY, Pa., May 4.—Petroleum opened Saturday at 99⅞c; highest, $1.02¼; lowest, 99⅞c; closed, $1.01⅞; sales, 7,215,000; clearances Friday, 10,360,000; runs, 54,993; shipments, 718; charters, 32,222.

THE NATION'S CAPITAL.

Course of the Protectionists in Relation to the Morrison Tariff Bill.

Both Sides Seemingly Confident of Success—Ohio Farmers and the Wool Question.

The Remaining General Appropriation Measures Likely to Be Completed This Week—Postal Deficiencies.

THE TARIFF BILL.

PLANS OF THE PROTECTIONISTS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 4.—[Special.]—The crisis of the Tariff bill is at hand. Conflicting rumors are current as to its fate and as to the efforts which are being made to defeat the motion to strike out the enacting clause. There have been various plans suggested during the last week by the Democratic protectionists which they have hoped would be accepted by the supporters of the bill. The object of these plans on the part of the protectionists has been to make such a bargain with the managers of the bill that the Democratic protectionists could save something from what seems to them the general wreck and at the same time vote with the majority of their party. These negotiations have related to the transfer of coal, lumber, and salt from the dutiable list, to the transfer of tin-plate to the free list, and to various propositions as to the wool question. The Ohio Democrats are very much disturbed on this latter subject.

OHIO FARMERS AND WOOL.

An Ohio Congressman, prominent in tariff discussion and leadership, says: "The farmers of Ohio, irrespective of party, have banded together and are determined to cast their votes against the nominees of the party which does not do what they consider justice on the wool question. Democratic and Republican farmers are agreed upon this subject, and in their township meetings have passed resolutions to this effect. I believe that this non-partisan farmer vote is large enough to be the balance of power in Ohio in any close election, and that whether the farmers are right or not it is this condition of things which has created so much alarm among the Ohio Democratic Congressmen. The Ohio Democrats will not consent to any compromise which contemplates any reduction on the wool rates as fixed by the last tariff revision."

It may be important for the managers of the bill to come to some understanding with these Ohio Democrats if they can without a surrender of principle, for the reason that the vote is so close that every Democratic vote will be needed to prevent striking out the enacting clause. There are indications that some promises have been made to the Southern men as to a reduction of internal-revenue taxation in a separate bill. At all events, the Randall forces in the South seem to be weakening.

BOTH SIDES APPARENTLY CONFIDENT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 4.—The motion to strike out the enacting clause of the Morrison Tariff bill will be made Tuesday. It has not yet been decided who will make the motion. Both sides declare that the vote on the question will be close, and each side is confident of its own success. The Republicans are counting on gaining as many as forty-five Democrats and losing four or five of their own number. If the friends of the measure are successful its discussion will be continued, but under the five-minute rule, should its opponents succeed, there will remain as unfinished business liable to come up the bill forfeiting the land-grant of the Oregon Central Railroad and bills providing for appropriations for public buildings throughout the country.

THE TARIFF DEBATE DOING GOOD.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 3.—There is no doubt that the tariff debate has done good. Many of the speeches have left a strong impression. Mr. Hurd's speech the other day was a masterly effort, and is spoken of in the House as one of the ablest and most eloquent speeches heard in the House for years. Today Mr. Belmont, in a brief speech, made the forcible point that the Republican Secretary of State, in asking for a well-paid Consular service, had put this on the ground that we produce more than we can consume and need foreign markets for our surplus products; that the Republican Secretary of the Treasury had recommended a revision of the tariff to get rid of the surplus revenue, to open a foreign market to Americans; that the Republican President had, in the message of 1882, strongly urged thorough tariff revision; that the Republican Senate had, by passing the Mexican reciprocity treaty, aimed to abolish the most important parts of the tariff so far as they intercept trade with Mexico; that while thus all the branches of the Government under Republican control had urged the need of foreign markets, the Democrats in the only branch where they have control, the House of Representatives, are striving to do the same thing in the Morrison bill. Those who opposed the Morrison bill were, therefore, he suggested, opposing the spirit of the demands of all the parts of the Government, legislative and executive. Mr. Belmont added, what is very true, that "upon this question the more clear-sighted and independent of the Republican leaders are already showing signs of a change of front in the face of the great contest which is close at hand. They know well enough that the spirit of tariff reform has gone beyond the control of either party."

Mr. Springer showed up the enormous burden which the tariff indirectly put upon the people. This was a phase of the question of which he has made a careful study, and he dealt effectively with it, at the same time that he protested against all attempts to lessen or repeal taxes on tobacco or whisky when it was the duty of Congress to give the people cheaper blankets, clothing, and tools by lowering the tariff.

APPROPRIATIONS.

THE PRINCIPAL BILLS NEARING COMPLETION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 4.—[Special.]—The House Appropriations Committee will probably complete the remaining general appropriation bills this week. They are the Fortification, the General Deficiency, the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial, and the Sundry Civil bills. There has been an animated contest in the sub-committee over the Fortification bill in the items for sea-coast fortications, ordnance, and torpedoes. The majority of the committee is disposed to act upon the advice of the Chief of Engineers as to the defenseless condition of the great cities of the sea-coast and gulf, and liberal appropriations, it is thought, may be expected.

In the General Deficiency bill there will be an item of $800,000 on account of the readjustment of Postmasters' salaries. It is estimated that hereafter the expenses of the Post-Office Department will be annually increased by $2,000,000 by the operation of this law. Another item of $700,000 will have to be added on account of a decision of the Supreme Court that land-grant railroad companies shall be paid in money for the transportation of mails, instead of having the amount placed to their credit on account of their indebtedness to the Government.

The Legislative, Executive, and Judicial bills will be about the same as last year, and it is not expected will excite much comment.

The Sundry Civil bill will contain important new legislation designed to prevent the duplication of work and to retrench expenditures.

Large economies are expected by the transfer of work done by the Coast Survey to the Geological Survey, as well as for the transfer of the hydrographic division of the Coast Survey to the hydrographic office of the Navy Department.

The committee will recommend the repeal of all laws which make permanent appropriations, except those providing for the sinking fund, interest on the public debt, and on other funds like the Smithsonian held in trust by the Government. There will be a provision also looking to the consolidation of customs districts and the abolition of many offices in that service. It is also proposed to bar all claims against the Government after a certain period. Many of the propositions in this bill will encounter much opposition.

KELLOGG.

HIS CASE TRANSFERRED TO THE SPRINGER COMMITTEE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 2.—[New York *Herald*.]—Mr. Kellogg has transferred himself to Mr. Springer's committee. Mr. Springer today subpœnaed all Mr. Kellogg's witnesses, and at the same time also Messrs. Walsh, Price, Ker, George Bliss and Brady.

If Mr. Springer and his fellow committeemen, therefore, know their business they ought to be able to get before the public a good many facts which will interest alike Democrats and Republicans during the coming summer and fall.

Mr. Dorsey also is to appear before the Springer committee, and has, it is understood, the intention to unbosom himself [illegible] Springer asked his attendance a few [illegible] but Mr. Dorsey preferred to appear [illegible] May, his chosen time being, [illegible] understood, about two weeks [illegible] meeting of the Republican [illegible] tion. Mr. Dorsey probably has [illegible] his power to make a stir in the convention, [illegible] if Mr. Springer has luck in the [illegible] that ought to develop some interesting [illegible] haps troublesome facts for the party [illegible] moral ideas to look in the face. [illegible] be said for the Republicans that they [illegible] gether very well. If they abuse each other [illegible] private and in published conversations [illegible] manage to forget all about it when they [illegible] into a committee-room. So far the Springer committee has unearthed a number of [illegible] rascalities, but these have become so [illegible] in recent years that they fail to attract [illegible] attention. Mr. Kellogg's bold venture into [illegible] committee-room ought to produce some [illegible] interesting developments for a Congressional committee. While it cannot send a man to the penitentiary it is not bound by the laws of [illegible] dence nor by the statutes of limitations.

Meantime everybody is wondering at Mr. Kellogg's courage in facing the committee.

TRAMP PHILOSOPHY.

An Expert Tells His Experience [illegible] Taking in Suckers.

It was in a hard-looking basement [illegible] a hundred miles from Desplaines and [illegible] Madison streets that one of the [illegible] was sitting on the edge of a patched [illegible] pool-table, dangling his legs and holding [illegible] to a small crowd of dilapidated loafers [illegible] laughed uproariously when he smiled [illegible] nudged each other with knowing looks [illegible] he clenched some statement with a [illegible] pression or oath. Business was evidently [illegible] In one corner sat a group of rough-look[illegible] ing men playing cards and saluting [illegible] trick taken with an execration. [illegible] smoking tramps and thieves stood [illegible] tion around the figure that was sitting [illegible] pool-table. "Yiz can jist bet your [illegible]," cried, "that anny man that has staid [illegible] this corner for as-long's Oi have don't [illegible] larn nawthin' about any fake or [illegible] that can be put up on a sucker in [illegible] part ov this United States. O'll [illegible] dice wid anny man, O'll [illegible] kyards wid anny man, an' O'll play [illegible] three shells wid anny man, an' play [illegible] sucker for a thousand dollars a [illegible] able to putt up the shugar. The woods [illegible] of blank suckers, and it's just in [illegible] part ov Chicago that yiz can foind it out."

"By ——, you're right there, Patsy," [illegible] izingly remarked a clay-pipe sucker, [illegible] shirt-collar and vest were conspicuous by their absence, and whose ragged trousers were [illegible] around his body by a narrow black [illegible] belt.

"It was just the other noight," [illegible] the pool-table orator, "that four fellows [illegible] in here and wanted to shake for the [illegible] Two ov the fellows I know'd blank well [illegible] money, and the other two had the boodle."

"Guess the fellows with the boodle [illegible] suckers," laughed the chorus.

"You bet," replied the orator. "[illegible] toime then suckers threw, I picked [illegible] dice for the other fellow, but shipped in [illegible] loaded joker as I guv them in the box, [illegible] coorse they won. Oi sometimes let the [illegible] fellows win and didn't ring no joker, [illegible] that was just to encourage them, and I [illegible] four or foive dollars out ov them before [illegible] left, and Oim a son of a gun if they know'd [illegible] wasn't no square game because—ha! ha!—[illegible] tould me they wos comin' back soon to [illegible] their rivinge. By all the powers they'll [illegible] too—ha! ha! Oi tell yiz, it takes a good [illegible] man to make a dacent livin' off dem [illegible] nowadays with that bloody big license [illegible] Oive seen me pack a poker [illegible] on a sucker roight under his [illegible] an' Oive played casino wid another [illegible] licked the sawdust out of him [illegible] toime bekiz I took out two or three of [illegible] shmall kyards and then he couldn't count [illegible] nohow, and Oive won forty games [illegible] roight off bekiz I made the other fellow [illegible] soaped chalk, an' I kep' my own chalk [illegible] pocket."

"Soaped chalk! That's a new racket, Patsy," admiringly remarked a loafer with a [illegible] a danger-signal.

"New racket be blanked!" exclaimed Patsy. "I knew it when I was a kid [illegible] an' it's many a hundred suckers Oive [illegible] on it. A man will miss foive shots out of [illegible] he's had soaped chalk put on him, and [illegible] ways thinks it's the cue that's the matter [illegible] he'll even borrow yours, but av course [illegible] no difference whatever."

A pause ensued, when the speaker [illegible] "But the public is all suckers, and the [illegible] that's been putt up on them for many [illegible] is this high-license business. If they think [illegible] goin' to come out ov our pockets they [illegible] d——y mistaken. It's thim what'll have to [illegible] the polper, and don' you mistake it. It's [illegible] this way: If a farmer can't sell his shtuff [illegible] certain price, what'll he do? Why, won't [illegible] either sell bad shtuff, or won't he hold on [illegible] his own price? He'd be a rank sucker if [illegible] didn't. Well, we saloonkeepers is loike [illegible] farmer. If we can't get the owld prices [illegible] our shtuff we'll make the shtuff pay us [illegible] or anoder, and there's a thousand ways to [illegible] make it do it, an' the public'll be no [illegible] about it than a goose playin' the [illegible] an' thinkin' all the toime its [illegible] in' illegantly on a gold-mounted [illegible] That's the reason why the public [illegible] suckers if they think the tax is goin' [illegible] out ov our pocket. It won't by a [illegible] sight, and the public would be only [illegible] own pockets if they made the [illegible] toimes as hoigh."

At this time a deplorable-looking tramp [illegible] his hands stuck in his pocket wandered [illegible] the saloon, looked keenly at all the faces [illegible] and then with an air of ill-assumed [illegible] walked up to the bar and ordered a [illegible] beer.

"Got any money?" said Patsy sharply.

"No; I ain't tonight. What the [illegible] that got to do with it? I'll hev a thousand dol[illegible] lars tomorrow."

"Git out ov here right quick, you [illegible] of-a-gun! Do you thinks it's off the [illegible] yiz that we saloonkeepers can afford to [illegible] high licenses? Go on there or Oill throw [illegible] out on the soidewalk."

The tramp walked.

HEIRS TO THE BRITISH THRONE.

The death of Prince Leopold does not [illegible] much of a gap in the succession to the English throne. The royal family is very large; [illegible] even if every member of the family in England was taken off by an epidemic, there is an [illegible] of succession on the continent of Europe. Just now the Princess Frederica Mary of Cambridge is the thirty-eighth living heir, and [illegible] heirs are born every year or two. There [illegible] twenty-eight direct heirs, and at least [illegible] who could come in upon their [illegible] In case of the failure of the [illegible] of the Prince of Wales, [illegible] Duke of Edinburg, the Duke of Connaught, [illegible] Prince Leopold, who left an infant [illegible] would be in the line of succession the Princess Imperial of Germany (Victoria's eldest daughter), Prince William of Prussia, her [illegible] his six brothers and sisters; then there would come the large Hesse family, grandchildren of the Queen: the Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein and her children; the Princesses Louise and Beatrice, daughters of the Queen; to say nothing of the Hanover and Cambridge cousins of her Majesty. It is evident [illegible] with over forty heirs the throne is not likely to go begging.—*Ex.*

THE LAST ROYAL MARRIAGE.

The marriage of Princess Victoria of Hesse to Prince Louis of Battenberg took place [illegible] Darmstadt, Germany, April 30. Princess Victoria was born at Windsor, England, the [illegible] April, 1863. She is the eldest daughter of [illegible] Grand Duke Ludwig IV. of Hesse-Darmstadt and the Princess Alice, daughter of Queen Victoria. Louis IV., Grand-Duke of Hesse and by the Rhine, was born in September, [illegible] succeeded his uncle, the Grand-Duke Louis III., June 13, 1877. Louis IV.'s [illegible] with Princess Alice took place July 1, [illegible] Princess Alice died the 14th of December, [illegible] leaving five children: First, Princess Victoria; second, Elizabeth, born in 1864; third, Princess Irene, born in 1866; fourth, Prince [illegible] Louis, born in 1868; and fifth, Princess [illegible] Louise. Prince Louis of Battenberg is the eld[illegible] est son of Prince Alexander of Hesse, [illegible] the Grand-Duke. Louis was born May [illegible] and his younger brother, Alexander, is Prince of Bulgaria. The mother of the Princes of Battenberg was the daughter of a Polish Count, and was created Princess of Battenberg [illegible] marriage into the Hessian Grand-Ducal [illegible]

KILLED BY A RAILWAY WRECK.

CAIRO, Ill., May 4.—[Special.]—A locomotive attached to a train on the Illinois Central [illegible] New Orleans, due here at noon today, was ditched at a point near Grenada, Miss., by the removal of a rail. The train remained [illegible] upon the track. Henry White, the engineer, [illegible] brother of Master-Mechanic White, of [illegible] Valley, was scalded to death. A [illegible] dent happened at the same spot [illegible] gagemaster Harris' arm was broken.

[illegible]ENRY WARD BEECH[illegible]

[illegible] Claims It Is Not Scriptu[illegible] Say the Whole Race Is [illegible] Lost.

[illegible]tal Depravity Is a Doctrine In[illegible]ed into Holy Writ by the Th[illegible]ologian.

[illegible] Must Break Through the W[illegible] Church Creeds to Reach the D[illegible]vine Nature.

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A PASTORAL PEOPLE.

"The Israelites," he said, "were a [illegible] people. For although in the time of t[illegible] the pastoral life had largely giv[illegible] to the agricultural, yet all their histo[illegible] those elements which excited their [illegible] tion and rejoiced their patriotism wer[illegible] pastoral character. It went into their [illegible] and the agricultural and pastoral fig[illegible] ceed in number and certainly equal in [illegible] beauty any that are to be found in th[illegible] range of—I will not say of the Bible, [illegible] universal literature. For the Israelit[illegible] than any other people that have recor[illegible] sensations and their thoughts, conne[illegible] phenomena of Nature with the idea of [illegible] ruling God and a Supreme Providen[illegible] Greek literature contains hardly any e[illegible] epithet with regard to mounta[illegible] stream, tree, beast, or anything [illegible] kind. You shall find them speaking [illegible] of the whole wide country as someth[illegible] rible, and banishment into it from th[illegible] noisy, crowded city was a purgatory [illegible] But among the Hebrews there was [illegible] the sun and of the stars, of the hill[illegible] mountains, of the fountains, of the [illegible] vineyards, the grasses, of the birds, [illegible] sects even. This is eminently seen in [illegible] Testament, but the New Testament is [illegible] out a trace of such a feeling; and wh[illegible] New Testament Christ was represent[illegible] the figure of a shepherd it was not onl[illegible] fect consonance and harmony with [illegible] Testament representations of God, [illegible] nently in consonance with His own [illegible] He delighted to call Himself a sheph[illegible] He carried out the figure in various [illegible] recurred to it again and again. Not [illegible] He fond of it, but it was to them mea[illegible] type of Divine nature and Divine gov[illegible]

ERRORS OF CHURCH THEOLOGY.

"It has almost been suppressed by t[illegible] mations of a Pagan theory that crep[illegible] now, among the best men and in [illegible] churches there is a veil and a shadow [illegible] over the feelings and disposition of [illegible] His relations to mankind, and men [illegible] break through the church theology t[illegible] the real beauty and attractiveness o[illegible] vine nature. Here we are called w[illegible] men that are converted are the men [illegible] wandered away from the right ideal[illegible] and have been brought back again; t[illegible] wanderers. You shall hear after that [illegible] race is totally depraved. You sh[illegible] that men are utterly lost, and t[illegible] race is lost. That is not the te[illegible] of the Scripture. There is none of it [illegible] is absolutely imported into it by t[illegible] logian. Nothing there is allied to it. [illegible] solutely falsifying Scripture. We a[illegible] sented as going astray from right dis[illegible] and from right actions and from right d[illegible] Our aims, our conduct, and our cha[illegible] malformed. Not on account of any[illegible] has come down to us from some grea[illegible] of iniquity; not because mildew and b[illegible] settled down on the faculties of man [illegible] having right endowment and a n[illegible] signed according to the law of God, [illegible] not been learned to use their fa[illegible] natures aright; and perverting them [illegible] this way they have wandered from t[illegible] manhood, and when God calls them [illegible] hear they are wanderers from rec[illegible] stored—brought back again.

NATURAL DEPRAVITY IMPOSSIBLE.

"There is no such thing, therefor[illegible] depravity and native sinfulness. T[illegible] doubt that by transmission from [illegible] child there may be a morbid cons[illegible] mind, but those are in special insta[illegible] is not the way to characterize the hu[illegible] There is no part of a man's body [illegible] soul that in its own primitive a[illegible] nature is not right. Take the bo[illegible] stance, as an illustration. There [illegible] many men born feeble, a great ma[illegible] born scrofulous or with consumpti[illegible] cies. These are specials. But taki[illegible] man race together it may be dec[illegible] there is not a single organ of the b[illegible] tuous, or in its own nature and pr[illegible] tions perverted. The brain, the [illegible] heart, the stomach, the circulatory [illegible] the special organs—the eye, the ear, [illegible] or the complex organs, the hand, [illegible] they are all right. They are just [illegible] the murderer as they are in the phil[illegible] The uses are not the same in th[illegible] They are just right in their norma[illegible] in the man that is utterly broke[illegible] health. It was not that there wa[illegible] that was too much.

THERE MAY BE DEFORMITY.

"It is true there may be a dispro[illegible] the sense of the parents, as in the [illegible] case, may be transmitted to their c[illegible] they may be born with certain [illegible] but these are cases of abnormali[illegible] whereas taking mankind at large [illegible] would say there is anything to be [illegible] member ought to be cut off; no [illegible] body ought to be taken out. T[illegible] right, if they are used right, and [illegible] health in the body is a fair analog[illegible] tation of what we call religion.

"Religion in the soul is what t[illegible] gans are to the body. When all th[illegible] man's body are carried on acco[illegible] laws of nature, you have got hea[illegible] health? Simply the name for th[illegible] of the whole physical frame, and [illegible] intellect, and disposition, and so[illegible] and faculty, the reason, imaginat[illegible] tions, and all the appetites and p[illegible] beath them are held in subordi[illegible] other in harmony, there is healt[illegible] and we call that religion. It is t[illegible] action in the right proportions o[illegible] a man's inward nature, as heal[illegible] action in proportion of a man's p[illegible]

WHEN MAN GOES ASTRAY.

"So when a man has gone astr[illegible] nothing except the right use of [illegible] has not lost will power; he has [illegible] lectual power. And when a m[illegible] from wandering and it is said he [illegible]—a generic term that stumbled N[illegible] has a great many theologians st[illegible] all we mean is that from his wron[illegible] self he turns toward the right u[illegible] Going in the wrong direction, h[illegible] direction; using his moral sensi[illegible] wrong way, they are change[illegible] brought to recognize a higher st[illegible]

HENRY WARD BEECHER.

He Claims It Is Not Scripture to Say the Whole Race Is Lost.

Total Depravity Is a Doctrine Imported into Holy Writ by the Theologian.

Men Must Break Through the Walls of Church Creeds to Reach the Divine Nature.

NEW YORK, May 4.—[Special.]—Great masses of rare and beautiful flowers covered Mr. Beecher's pulpit platform this morning, filling Plymouth Church with perfume and affording a pleasing contrast to the plain walls and the sombre costumes of the worshipers. Grouped in front of the altar were eighty-three candidates for admission to the church. "God has been very gracious to us," said Mr. Beecher, "and while there has been no widespreading stir and no excitement whatever, yet in all our missions and schools and in our families at home there has been a quickening and development of Christ's life in the soul. It has been usual for many to unite with us at this season. This year there is a multitude."

After the solemn covenant had been entered into between the applicants and the church Mr. Beecher spoke from the text First Peter, second chapter, twenty-fifth verse: "For ye were as sheep going astray, but are now returned unto the Shepherd and Bishop of your souls."

A PASTORAL PEOPLE.

"The Israelites," he said, "were a pastoral people. For although in the time of the Apostles the pastoral life had largely given way to the agricultural, yet all their history, all those elements which excited their imagination and rejoiced their patriotism were of the pastoral character. It went into their poetry, and the agricultural and pastoral figures exceed in number and certainly equal in exquisit beauty any that are to be found in the whole range of—I will not say of the Bible, but of universal literature. For the Israelites, more than any other people that have recorded their sensations and their thoughts, connected the phenomena of Nature with the idea of an overruling God and a Supreme Providence. The Greek literature contains hardly any endearing epithet with regard to mountain, hill, stream, tree, beast, or anything of the kind. You shall find them speaking in Rome of the whole wide country as something horrible, and banishment into it from the great, noisy, crowded city was a purgatory to them. But among the Hebrews there was a love of the sun and of the stars, of the hills, of the mountains, of the fountains, of the trees, the vineyards, the grasses, of the birds, and of insects even. This is eminently seen in the Old Testament, but the New Testament is not without a trace of such a feeling; and when in the New Testament Christ was represented under the figure of a shepherd it was not only in perfect consonance and harmony with the Old Testament representations of God, but eminently in consonance with His own teaching. He delighted to call Himself a shepherd, and He carried out the figure in various ways, and recurred to it again and again. Not only was He fond of it, but it was to them meant to be a type of Divine nature and Divine government.

ERRORS OF CHURCH THEOLOGY.

"It has almost been suppressed by the abominations of a Pagan theory that crept in, until now, among the best men and in the best churches there is a veil and a shadow thrown over the feelings and disposition of God and His relations to mankind, and men have to break through the church theology to get at the real beauty and attractiveness of the Divine nature. Here we are called wanderers. Men that are converted are the men that have wandered away from the right ideals of life, and have been brought back again; they were wanderers. You shall hear after that the whole race is totally depraved. You shall hear that men are utterly lost, and the whole race is lost. That is not the technology of the Scripture. There is none of it there. It is absolutely imported into it by the theologian. Nothing there is allied to it. It is absolutely falsifying Scripture. We are represented as going astray from right dispositions, and from right actions, and from right directions. Our aims, our conduct, and our character are malformed. Not on account of anything that has come down to us from some great fountain of iniquity; not because mildew and blight have settled down on the faculties of mankind, but having right endowment and a nature designed according to the law of God, men have not been learned to use their faculties or natures aright; and perverting themselves in this way they have wandered from the ideal of manhood, and when God calls them and they hear they are wanderers from rectitude—restored—brought back again.

NATURAL DEPRAVITY IMPOSSIBLE.

"There is no such thing, therefore, as native depravity and native sinfulness. There is no doubt that by transmission from parent to child there may be a morbid constitution of mind, but those are in special instances, and it is not the way to characterize the human race. There is no part of a man's body or of his soul that in its own primitive and original nature is not right. Take the body, for instance, as an illustration. There are a great many men born feeble, a great many that are born scrofulous or with consumptive tendencies. These are specials. But taking the human race together it may be declared that there is not a single organ of the body superfluous, or in its own nature and proper functions perverted. The brain, the lungs, the heart, the stomach, the circulatory system, or the special organs—the eye, the ear, the mouth, or the complex organs, the hand, the foot—they are all right. They are just as right in the murderer as they are in the philanthropist. The uses are not the same in the two cases. They are just right in their normal condition in the man that is utterly broken up in his health. It was not that there was any organ that was too much.

THERE MAY BE DEFORMITIES.

"It is true there may be a disproportion, and the sense of the parents, as in the drunkard's case, may be transmitted to their children, and they may be born with certain tendencies, but these are cases of abnormality—special—whereas taking mankind at large no surgeon would say there is anything to be excised, no member ought to be cut off; no organ in the body ought to be taken out. They are all right, if they are used right, and what we call health in the body is a fair analogical interpretation of what we call religion.

"Religion in the soul is what the man's organs are to the body. When all the organs of a man's body are carried on according to the laws of nature, you have got health. What is health? Simply the name for the right action of the whole physical frame, and when a man's intellect, and disposition, and soul, each part and faculty, the reason, imagination, the affections, and all the appetites and passions underneath them are held in subordination to each other in harmony, there is health of the soul; and we call that religion. It is the wholesome action in the right proportions of the whole of a man's inward nature, as health is the right action in proportion of a man's physical nature.

WHEN MAN GOES ASTRAY.

"So when a man has gone astray he has lost nothing except the right use of himself. He has not lost will power; he has not lost intellectual power. And when a man is recalled from wandering and it is said he is born again—a generic term that stumbled Nicodemus and has a great many theologians since that day—all we mean is that from his wrong way of himself he turns toward the right use of himself. Going in the wrong direction, he changes his direction; using his moral sensibilities in the wrong way, they are changed too. He is taught to recognize a higher standard of living—body, mind, and soul—and enters upon that better understanding. Then we say he has been recalled by his Shepherd; he has returned. He was in the wrong pasture; he was in peril; he has heard the voice and been called, and is now restored to the Shepherd and Bishop of his soul.

EVERYTHING IN NATURE IS GOOD.

"Every organ, therefore, of the body is in itself and according to the design of God in nature good. It is wrong use that produces evil. Every faculty of the human mind and soul is right and needful to the body and soul, social relations, and universal truth. But the wrong use of right things is sinfulness. It may be in a single act, or in a continuity of acts until they become habits; then it is character, and the character is nothing but an automatic practice of wrong use induced by individual acts of sin. Now when a man is called of God, here is the one grand ideal: 'Love is the fulfilling of the law.' He who carries his whole nature obediently to the grand law of love has been restored to himself and in so far to his God. Sinfulness is voluntary wrongdoing.

"The phrase that mankind are lost is inappropriate. The word lost, as used in theology, is absolutely different from the word in the Bible. It is a shepherd phrase in the Bible. Men are lost just as a flock is when the sheep have wandered away. They are good sheep until they have wandered. Mankind is never spoken of in the Bible as being lost in consequence of Adam's sin, or any other fungus on theology. The only phrases that have application to moral character and conduct in the Bible are those borrowed from shepherd-life; and the men that have strayed from right living are said to be lost, just as the sheep are lost. You will find in the Psalms where he speaks of the people of God having gone astray like lost sheep. In Jeremiah: 'My people have been lost sheep.' In Ezekiel: 'I will seek that which was lost and bring it again'—that is, bring it again to the shepherd and the pasture. In Matthew: 'Go rather to the lost sheep of the house of Israel' was the ordination of the Apostle. 'I come to save that which was lost,' Christ says. Men's natures are right if used right. It is the wrong use that is bad. Every faculty of a man's nature, if it is brought into activity and acts along the lines of integrity, is born again. It amounts substantially to such a change in the man that it may be said that he is another man since he began to use himself right.

MORAL RECONSTRUCTION OF MANKIND.

"So when men have been wrong in their understanding, wrong in their conscience, wrong in their loves, wrong in all their passions and appetites, and there comes some Divine inspiration, some succor from the sympathy of helping men around about them, and they little by little begin to crook and bend the things so that the low shall go high, and the high shall go low, and the crooked things shall be made straight, and they have been put to the proof, and after a year or so men see them so and say; 'Why, he is born again; he isn't the same creature.' Now, that don't mean that he entered into his mother's womb to be born again, as Nicodemus thought Christ meant, but it's such a change that the sum total of the man's nature is so different from what it was before that he might well be called another man acting there in his skin.

"Conversion then is the beginning, under inspiration, teaching an example of the reconstruction of a man's voluntary life. It is the beginning of rebuilding character and conduct on the basis of love. It is the beginning; it is no more than the beginning. Of course all the morality counts; all that he has received from the morality of reflex Christianity; all that comes down to him through the hereditary influences of his parents and ancestors; all that counts—that is to say, he begins on a higher level, higher and higher. But in every individual instance the love of God is the supreme motive of life; the love of our fellow-men, that is the foundation, and a man that has been living on any other foundation than that, when he is converted comes back to that as the rule and law of his life. He is a beginner, or as newspapers often say, 'a new beginner,' as if there could be an old beginner, as if beginning was not new always.

RECTIFYING THEOLOGY.

"Now, I am not urging these matters on the ground of rectifying theology, but because it is, in my judgment, of such practical importance. It is of great importance for men to be aware of their relationship to the church and the apostolic ministry, to all ordinances, to baptism, to the Lord's Supper. While they are helps, they are *only* helps, and a man may belong to the church—the oldest, or intermediate, or any other church—and fulfil church duties, and if it goes no deeper than that he is not a Christian man. To be a Christian means inside work as deep as the conscience and as the heart, and the man that, beginning to be a Christian, is just as ugly as he was before, and just as proud as he was before, and just as mean as he was before, though he had a thousand altars and a thousand priests and maintained every economy of the church it would do him not good but enhance his damnation. It is not anything that you get from the church—it is what the church enables you to get and rectify within yourself that determines the question whether you are salvable or not.

"Righteousness is the one word, the battle-cry of the Old Testament. Righteousness is the battle-cry of the New Testament, and the only question as between Paul and the other apostles and the Jews was, What is the way to enable a man to be righteous? The Old Testament says sacrifices, ritual laws, and obedience. The New Testament says no, these have failed; human nature was too mighty for it. Now, a living, a loving faith in the power of God present to every man a faith that is the foundation of righteousness in the New Testament. But the old Bible and the new Bible, both of them, have precisely the same conception.

WHAT RELIGION MEANS.

"Religion means the righteousness of every part of a man, body and soul, and if you can do it better by the instrument of the church, do it that way, but the experience of mankind is the Holy Ghost or the brooding soul of God, giving light and fire to the man's own soul—that is the thing that will enable a man to come from wrong to right, living easier.

"Oh! how many, how many a child—firm, and obstinate, and proud—has refused confession or concession, and the father's authority and scowl might silence him, but only to wake in him the fires of Hell. But a mother's tears and tremulous words and lips, breaking down, 'Oh! my son!' brought tears in a moment from him and he throws himself into her arms. Love could conquer what authority could not, nor a threat. And the love of God in Christ Jesus is the salvation of the world, because it is adapted exactly to that nature in man that can be persuaded but cannot be driven.

"The church is not, then, an assembly of saints. It is a school with all manner of instruments that are designed to help men; merely being in the church does not save men. A man is saved because, by the power of God working in him coincident with his own will, he has been brought into that state of mind in which he can associate with God. He is like Him. In elements and essence he is becoming like Him, and therefore can be in affiliation with Him. Otherwise he would be in opposition perpetually. The church is not then an assembly of saints. It is an assembly of men beginning mostly, and certainly the incoming into any church is of men that have been lost, wandered, gone out of the pasture, gone away, and they are called back again. 'Gone out to seek and save the lost,' is the definition of the Shepherd, Jesus. And in the Apostle Peter's case and in our text it is declared: 'Ye were as sheep going astray, but are now returned unto the shepherd and bishop of your souls.'

ADVICE TO THE CONVERTS.

"The life, dearly beloved, on which you have entered is not one of eminent vision, not necessarily. Some may have it and some will not. It is not a life of exalted joy necessarily. There may be more or less of joy. Some have the art of being joyful. Some always take the sugar out of everything they eat; they taste it. Some have the art of being unhappy. They extract the acid out of everything they touch. A man may be a religious person and yet not have the art of joy. It is one of the attainments to some, it lies very near to the nature of others. When I hear brethren rejoicing in conference meetings I am glad of it—until I have reason to suppose that those are mere banners thrown up, just as we put flags out on any great celebration. A man may be an old hunks, a not-care-a-snap for his country, but if everybody is putting up flags on a National occasion he is going to put them up too. So it may be in religion. Where a man has great joy, and has vocal power and delivers it, and his life conform to it, it is a beautiful thing, it is a grand testimony. But because he has it men say that he is a saint, he has got religion.

HOW TO HAVE JOY.

"The way for a man to have joy is to have harmony, to have obedience in himself to the known laws of good and the known laws of his own nature. When a man has come into this harmony, it does not necessarily follow that the harmony shall be an outburst of triumphant music in the soul. It may be a common choral—almost a monotone. Every variety is conceivable. But the point that I would make is, that a man coming into the Christian church is coming into right conditions in which he may learn how to rectify the aberrations of his conduct, and so far as his nature has been positively made morbid, rectify his nature. You have been put in possession of wonderful endowments and you have perverted them all. They have been laid under the law of selfishness. When a man sees the falseness of this way and means to go right he begins. Let a man take a single precept of the Gospel: 'Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself; pray for your enemies.' He is gone out a week and comes back, and you say: 'How are you getting on?' 'I never thought it was so hard. I have tried, but I don't seem to myself to have succeeded. I don't believe it is possible for anybody to do it.' Well, go on right through the verse. What you are to feel toward those that persecute you—that hate you. Have you attained to that state of mind by which you can love them and bless them, and set them an example? 'Oh! my, heavens no; I can't do it. I don't believe anybody ever did it.' If you want to know whether you are sinful or not, just take any of these characteristic commands of Christ and try it on. Put on the Lord Jesus Christ as a garment; put on the element of love; put on the saving and helping of men. A person should come into the church joyfully, not so much on account of attainment, but because he has put himself in the way of attaining and may hope to grow in grace and in the knowledge of the Lord.

"What more fitting could there be than to read that outburst of exquisit experience and exquisit poetry which our Lord, in His youth, read often and often, and which fed in Him that habit of calling Himself the Shepherd, which has made the New Testament so beautiful: 'The Lord is my Shepherd; I shall not want. He maketh me lie down in green pastures; He leadeth me beside the still waters; He restoreth my soul; He leadeth me in the paths of righteousness for His name's sake. Yea, though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death, I will fear no evil, for Thou art with me, Thy rod and Thy staff they comfort me.' May every one of you give thanks, even in your dying hour, that it pleased God to bring you unto the Shepherd's house."

BASE-BALL.

Chicago Union 2, Cincinnati 1.

The rain yesterday afternoon held off just long enough to allow the Chicago Unions to win a game from Cincinnati, and then came just in time to stop the game at the end of the fifth inning. There was an attendance of about 1,500 people. Chicago tallied in the second inning through a base on balls for Foley, a passed ball, and a timely two-base hit by Schoeneck; and in the fourth a run was earned on Householder's double and Schoeneck's single. Cincinnati tallied in the second inning on singles by Jones and Kelly and an error by Foley. There was a light rain during the greater part of the game, but it poured down in earnest just as the last man was put out in the fifth inning.

THE SCORE.

	A	R	B	P	A	E
Chicago—						
Ellick, r. f.	3	0	0	1	0	0
Krieg, c.	3	0	1	5	2	0
Hengle, 2b.	2	0	0	2	0	0
Householder, l. f.	2	1	1	0	0	0
Foley, 3b.	1	1	0	0	2	1
Schoeneck, 1b.	2	0	2	6	0	0
Briggs, c. f.	2	0	0	0	0	0
Matthias, s. s.	2	0	0	1	1	0
Daily, p.	2	0	0	0	5	0
Totals	19	2	4	15	10	1
Cincinnati—						
Harbidge, c. f.	2	0	0	0	0	0
Hawes, 1b.	2	0	0	3	0	0
O'Leary, l. f.	2	0	1	0	0	0
McLaughlin, s. s.	2	0	0	0	0	1
Jones, 2b.	2	1	2	0	0	0
Barber, 3b.	2	0	0	0	0	0
Kelly, c.	2	0	1	8	1	0
Bradley, p.	2	0	0	2	6	1
Sylvester, r. f.	1	0	0	2	0	0
Totals	19	1	4	15	7	2

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	
Chicago	0	1	0	1	0	—2
Cincinnati	0	1	0	0	0	—1

Runs earned—Chicago, 1. Two-base hits—Schoeneck, Householder. Left on bases—Chicago, 3; Cincinnati, 1. Double plays—Bradley-Hawes. Struck out—Chicago, 3; Cincinnati, 6. Bases on balls—Foley. Wild pitches—Daily, 1; Bradley, 1. Passed balls—Kelly, 1. Time of game—1:15. Umpire—Mapledaroma.

Northwestern League.

QUINCY, Ill., May 3.—[Special.]—Minneapolis defeated Quincy today in a well-played game, with the exception of the fifth inning, when costly errors gave the visitors 5 of their 6 runs. The following is the score:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Minneapolis	1	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	—6
Quincy	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	—4

FORT WAYNE, Ind., May 3.—[Special.]—The second game today between the Bay Citys and Fort Waynes resulted in favor of the former, as follows:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Bay City	3	7	0	4	2	0	0	0	3	0—10
Fort Wayne	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 3.—[Special.]—The work of the Milwaukee base-ball nine during the games with the St. Paul team has shown that much is to be expected in the way of success during the season. Baldwin, the left-handed pitcher who left his plow on a Michigan farm to join the nine, proves a genuine surprise to admirers of the game. Dunn at first base and Broughton behind the bat have done some magnificent work. The Milwaukee grounds are among the very best in the Northwest. In today's game the score was:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Milwaukee	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	—6
St. Paul	1	4	0	0	3	1	1	1	*	—11

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., May 3.—[Special.]—Muskegon beat Saginaw today by the following score:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Muskegon	0	3	1	0	5	0	1	0	0	—10
Saginaw	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	—4

The batteries were Kelly and Perry for Saginaw and Wilson and Horter for Muskegon. Kelly was batted out of the box in the sixth inning and Whitney substituted.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., May 3.—Base-ball:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6
Grand Rapids	1	1	0	0	3	1—6
Terre Haute	0	0	0	0	3	0—3

Rain closed game in seventh inning.

ROCK ISLAND, Ill., May 3.—Base-ball: Rock Islands 11, Milwaukee 9.

PEORIA, Ill., May 3.—

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Stillwater	0	1	3	0	1	0	1	2	0	—8
Peoria	0	0	0	5	3	0	2	2	*	—12

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 4.—Base-ball:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	
Milwaukee Reserves	0	0	0	0	0	—0
Cincinnati Reserves	0	0	0	1	0	—1

American Association.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 4.—Base-ball:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
St. Louis	0	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	—4
Toledo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Base-hits—St. Louis 4, Toledo 1. Errors—St. Louis 1, Toledo 5.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 4.—No base-ball today on account of rain.

CINCINNATI, O., May 4.—There was no base-ball played today on account of rain.

John L. Sullivan as a Pitcher.

CINCINNATI, O., May 4.—The pugilist, John L. Sullivan, pitched two innings in the base-ball between amateurs at the Union Grounds this afternoon when the storm stopped the game. The pitching was amusing because of its wildness. Over 4,000 people were present at the usual prices. The gross receipts were about $1,400.

FLOGGING EGYPTIAN MUTINEERS.

Correspondence London *Telegraph*: The Egyptians at Suakin continue to give trouble and Monday the Provost Marshal's department had a busy time. Sixteen Egyptian camel-drivers, of the carrier corps, who, Thursday last bolted from the new zareba back to the town, were ordered to receive a flogging. The men were little worse than the rest of the Egyptians of the same corps, all of whom bolted for the rear when the Second Brigade began retiring. Some halted at Baker's zareba, doubtless unable to travel further, but sixteen got into the town and spread an alarming story of disaster to the troops. They were condemned to death, but Gen. Graham substituted flogging. Yesterday afternoon a company of marines under Capt. Baldwin, of the Euryalus, marched into the custom-house yard to preserve order and assist at the execution of the sentence on the men of the carrier corps, and also thirty-eight Egyptian soldiers who mutinied that morning. The latter refused to work or guard the convicts any longer, and demanded to be sent to Cairo. Instead they were ordered twenty-four lashes each and imprisonment at Massowah for a year. This example was thought necessary, as there are 700 Egyptian soldiers in Suakin. Twelve of the carrier corps were first tied to the wheels of wagons, getting several dozen each, and were afterwards cautioned and sent back to duty. The soldiers then had stripes laid on by the Provost-Marshal's men. All of them howled from the first to the last blow, though the flogging was not nearly so severe as the marines inflicted at Alexandria on the looters and incendiaries.

Nobody should neglect a cough. Take Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar instanter.

Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one minute.

THE PULPIT.

Prof. Swing on the Infinit and Eternal Energy Acknowledged by Spencer.

"Woman's Work for Woman"—The Second of the Rev. S. J. McPherson's Series.

Dr. Vibbert Introduces the Processional at St. James' Church, and Says It Has Come to Stay.

PROF. SWING.

Herbert Spencer's Latest Dictum.

Prof. Swing delivered the following discourse at the Central Church yesterday:

For as I passed by and beheld your devotions I found an altar with this inscription—To the Unknown God.—*Acts, xvii., 23.*

In an essay on religion written within the last three months Herbert Spencer expresses his final conclusion in these words: "But amid the mysteries which become the more mysterious the more they are thought about there will remain the one absolute certainty that he (man) is ever in the presence of an Infinit and Eternal Energy from which all things proceed." Words these for which those who are fearing the dawn of an absolute atheism may be thankful. It shows the peculiar irreligiousness of some few followers of Mr. Spencer that they wish him to remove the capital letters from Infinit, Eternal, and Energy, and indeed to omit those adjectives wholly and spell energy as though it were simply a common force. The criticisms remind us that thus it is not possible for a philosopher any more than for a legislator to make a statement through which one may "not drive a coach and four." Let us not cavil over the phraseology of Mr. Spencer, but rather let us be thankful that such a popular writer did not throw upon society a conclusion much less in harmony with the teachings of Christianity and all religion. Even the capital letters adopted by the cold scientist indicate a feeling that there is something very peculiar and almost unholy in that same Eternal Energy. Even to such a materialistic mind there is an amazing quality in that "force" which has toiled always and everywhere, now fixing the stars and planets in their courses, and now starting the great waves of life, and we cannot be surprised that in making up his estimate of this force his heart should have persuaded his logic to suspend its laws for an instant and admit the large words "Infinit" and "Eternal." It does not make this dictum any the less welcome that the Presbyterian Confession makes these two adjectives the leaders of its magnificent line of Divine attributes.

While strolling around among the temples and altars of Athens, and it was a city of temples, Paul saw one altar erected to "The Unknown God." Two explanations of this altar are offered us in the learned books—the one that after temples had been erected to Zeus and Athene and the many other manifestations of Deity there remained still an unknown part of the Deity greater than any of the special forms; the other explanation is that Athens, after honoring all her own divinities, erected here and there an altar for the unknown guardians of other nations, and if a stranger from Egypt, or India, or Palestine desired to worship he could say his prayer or make an offering at the shrine of this stranger's god. Jerome says: Paul read badly the inscription, for it was to all unknown foreign gods; but unfortunately for Jerome, Paul made a speech on the spot upon the peculiar quality of the altar to the men who had seen the altar all their lives. It therefore stands in the most of probability that the Athenians had in their grand city one temple or shrine for that part of the godhood which reached far away into the unnamed and unknown regions. The slight trace of sentiment which induced Mr. Spencer to adorn his unknown power with capital letters led the more religious Athenians to erect an altar to the same eternal force.

Perhaps the sentence just quoted from the English disciple of evolution is all that we should expect from him in a religious way, because his great task has been and still is to find the most rational and most physical origin of all that is to be found in the universe, and, as a lawyer cannot be expected to plead both sides of his case in a court, neither can a materialistic writer be expected to bestow any words or time upon what we call the spiritual side of the question. The problem before Mr. Spencer has been to find a physical or earthly basis for all the known modifications of matter and mind; and, led at last to the logical end of research, it was all that could well be asked of him that he should declare that there is one certainty—an infinit and eternal energy.

But religion proper begins where such inscriptions as the one in Athens and the one in London end. Science may classify the flowers and may, in its cold method, speak names full of difficult Latin and Greek, but it is no part of such science to tell us that the rose is beautiful and that the violet and pink are almost lovely enough to draw tears of joy from man, woman, and child. Thought and sentiment are different forms of soul power, and when the intellectual men have at last concluded that there is under the universe an "Energy" we can thank them, and discharge them, and say to them we can now go onward. Let them assure us that there is an Infinit and Eternal Rose, and we shall come along and admire, and pluck, and wear what we can of this floral mystery. After the exact sciences have said and done their utmost the real world of man begins with its new terms and new sentiments. It is sufficient for the naturalists to affirm of a mortal at the end of his life that dissolution is mastering organization, that the elements gathered up in the body are soon to be distributed again, but the sufferer in this last hour cries out pathetically: "Must I leave you, oh friend! oh mother! oh child!" and the weeping friends stand near in a grief too deep for words. Science ends with the phenomenon of dissolution, but there is a wider philosophy which hears every sigh and marks the falling tears. It would hardly be adequate to say that these tears are the proofs or the effect of organism passing back into disintegration. When the sensual sciences have uttered their thought much of man's life remains to be pondered over.

The Athenians and the Londoners having erected an altar to an Infinit and Eternal Energy we cannot but note some of the peculiar attributes of that Energy. It was as little as Mr. Spencer could affirm that this Energy was infinit and eternal; for his term Infinit must mean omnipresent and eternal—ever-existing. That is, it is an energy everywhere and always. It seems no more an infinit and eternal energy than an intelligent one, because out of its forces there comes a quality as much as the idea of duration or ubiquity. Of course science affirms that all our morals and sentiments have been evolved from the long exigencies of human experience, but we should affirm something more than eternity and infinity of an energy which has always worked onward toward a certain high spiritual end. With Matthew Arnold the Energy was one not only widely diffused and perpetual but it "maketh for righteousness." It does not simply organize animals and man, but it organizes animals that are beautiful and a man that is a marvel of mind, and heart, and morals. The mind of religion is not imprisoned like the mind of the rigid disciple of definitions and terms. The two minds occupy two separate hemispheres. The latter says music is the sound caused by the vibrations of air in an organ-pipe or along the strings of the piano, but the former says: Music is the divinest art; it is the emblem of heaven; it lifts our hearts up toward its origin. It leaves me uncertain, says Richter, whether to call each sweet hymn the vesper of this life or the matin of a life to come. It is playfully said of the young Linnæus that when in his enthusiasm to classify and name plants he came into the presence of a schoolmate with his hands full of the *bellis perennis*, she asked him if he were not ashamed to insult the daisies with such a Latin name? We must not accuse the exact sciences of insulting man, but we know well that man extends far beyond all their definitions and contains proofs of more than a mere energy in his origin. It was an energy that had many attributes besides force and duration. After we have called man an organism passing along from construction to disintegration we feel that much more can be said about the strange creature.

It is true that much of the religious sentiment has come from the dreams and fantasies of minds not yet strengthened by education; but thus also early history and early science were the victims of the wildest imaginations. It could not have been any ghostly fear that made the ancients believe in the Hyperboreans—a people of the North, always beautiful and always happy. Nor was it the mystery of death which led to the belief in an Eldorado and to Raleigh's search for it in the seas, for both these lands lay on this side of the grave, and were purely the products of this world. They were made by the imagination pure and simple. But as such chimeras do not make absurd the whole history of strange lands and strange tribes, so do the vagaries of religion fail to bring into disrepute the whole theory of God and man. Instead of religion having come from a ghost—the conception of a disembodied soul—the ghost was or is only a sport of the fancy, or a mere accident in the large affair. There has never been any power upon our globe that could regulate the imagination and make it move like the globe or the moon in a fixed orbit. It has been its glory that it could create worlds of amazing beauty, but it has also been its blemish that it could compose pictures of vice in time or fabricate a lake of fire in eternity. Out of it have sprung things of beauty to be a joy, or things of deformity to be a sorrow.

Having thus made full allowance for the play and even the falsehoods imposed upon the religious element in man by the wand of a superstitious fancy, there still remains a calm logic and a reasonable poetry to make deductions from the "absolute certainty of an Infinit Energy" and to decorate those deductions with the foliage of worship. Are we to be dumb and loveless in the presence of an Eternal Energy out of which come millions of worlds, and all wonderfully great and strange—some of them a million miles in diameter and the sources of measureless light and heat?

A million torches kindled by (its) hand
Wander unwearied in the blue abyss;
They own its power, they move at its command
All gay with life, all eloquent with bliss.
What shall we call them? Piles of crystal light,
A glorious company of golden streams?
Lamps of celestial ether burning bright?
Suns lighting systems with their joyous beams?

Can we utter these lines over Energy without emotion? Can we without sentiment say to Energy:

As sparks mount upward from the fiery blaze
So suns are born, so worlds spring forth from thee,
And as the spangles in the sunny rays
Shine round the silver snow, the pageantry
Of Heaven's bright army glitters in thy praise.

It matters little what name we give to this wonderful force in nature, for give it what name we choose it stands up before us in all the grandeur of the Infinit; and if Mr. Spencer did not feel willing to use ordinary letters in transcribing his final words, other mortals may if they so wish bow in holy reverence when they think of even this unknown Deity.

It must often seem to all of you a matter of wonder that man should know as much of this God as is betrayed in his history. There is something grand in this ability to erect an altar to even an unknown God. The animals do not thus look away from their food and drink, but here comes man and not long does he look up into the blue and into the phenomena of his world before he heaps up a few stones and attempts to express some love toward a Being Infinit and Eternal. We need not await a perfect religion with its dogmas all established before we shall dare make the greatness of the fact; for the supreme wonder sets in when we discover man feeling after a God if haply he may find Him. Even the cold and vague conclusion reached by Mr. Spencer—a conclusion chilled by the long seclusion and hardness of an intellectual career—contains in it a thrilling quality, because strange and impressive is that human consciousness which can survey the realms of nature with an immense outreaching of mind and can at last declare that it has found an Energy Infinit and Eternal.

Sorry that society cannot say more and feel more deeply in this direction must we not all confess the sublimity of a race which has been enabled to think so much and think so sweetly about the origin and destiny of its dear life? The marvel of faith does not depend upon the special details about the Creator affirmed by a Protestant or a Romanist, Methodist or a Quaker, but it concentrates all its uniqueness and greatness in the simplest conception of an Almighty encompassed by whatsoever cloud. The poet outlines this surprise in the familiar lines:

Father of all in every age,
And every clime adored,
By saint, by savage, and by sage
Jehovah, Jove, or Lord!
. . . .
To thee whose temple is all space,
Whose altar, earth, sea, skies,
One chorus let all Being raise
All nature's incense rise!

If any find the study of this First Cause embarrassed by the many allegations of the church they need only move outward from those man-built walls and they will again stand in the presence of the same Energy made more wonderful by escaping from the human prison-house; if weary of common hymns these outside worshipers can whisper:

God of the rainbow, at whose gracious sign
The billows of the proud their rage suppress,
Father of mercies! at one word of Thine
An Eden blooms in a waste wilderness,
And fountains sparkle in the arid sands,
And timbrels ring in maidens' glancing hands,
And marble cities crown the laughing lands.

Thus the soul and substance of religion do not lie in the specific statments of a sect or in an era Pagan or Christian, but in a few vast words very much akin to those of all the philosophers and poets scattered through all times. The wonder therefore is to be found in the fact that man should have risen up to such a depth and richness of thought in a path along which the animal kingdom at large cannot follow him. Coming from an Energy we must infer that that energy to be possessed of some peculiar qualities—qualities justifying the Westminster definition of God.

Should man erect an altar to the fully known God it would stand for his vanity more than for piety. That cause whence came our universe with its immensity, that cause which even science declares to be eternal and infinit, that cause which can equip a planet earth as easily as man can pluck from the field a spring flower is not a being that man can see, or near, or touch. As well might you undertake to walk to the sun in your body as to go fully to God in your mind. Not an ocean of distance but an ocean of difference lies between. It is not for a creature who came he knows not when, and lives he knows not how, and will die he knows not when, to profess full acquaintance with a Being who fills a space with His presence and in whose life a million years are as a moment on the dial of man. Man does not know much about the sun, nothing about the inhabitants of other planets, nothing about the principle of life on earth in animal or plant, nothing much on either hand in material or spiritual things. For him to pretend to know well the Creator of all things would be only to contradict all that logic permits us to expect of his powers. The heart must indeed long and aspire to know more of the source of all things, but the marvel of the situation is complete in the fact that here upon earth dwells an intellectual and emotional creature that can realize that he did not make himself and that there is a power in which he lives, moves, and has his being—a creature full of reason, language, love, and undying hope thinking about a God.

Religion proper is then not a result of ghosts, as has just been claimed by a distinguished author, but it is the natural and most logical result of that one "absolute certainty that man is in the presence of an Infinit and Eternal Energy." We must all be glad that Mr. Spencer has thus found an "absolute certainty." It will remain only for religion to mark the quality of this energy.

1. It is an Energy that has the attribute of kindness, for the sun is kind to the earth, the showers and dews join with it, the fields are kind to animal life, animals are kind to their young, man to man as his wave of civilization flows and spreads. Life tends toward love, thus telling us that the Infinit Energy has a benevolent character.

2. That Energy is a joyous one, because all life is full of happiness. The animals all play, the birds are full of song, man is overflowing with mirth and all good cheer, so that we must feel that the force which lay back of life and lies now within and around all things must have been able in some manner to perceive the riches of joy, and smiles, and laughter, and to order them to be evolved from primeval forms.

3. This Energy possesses the quality of right because the highest form of life soon uncovers those hidden laws, and finds a power in the individual and in the state that makes for righteousness. The sublime and useful laws of right are as natural results of this Energy as are the laws of gravitation or of light and heat, hence we have a force out of which springs righteousness.

4. This Infinit influence possesses also the quality of beauty, because its universe is harmonious, symmetrical, its skies glorious, its earth magnificent, its scenes grand, its flowers and birds beautiful, and by these steps we pass to the physical and moral beauty of man, his person, his mind, his heart, his friendship, his arts.

No important addition need be made to the potency of this cause when we call it by the more personal name of God and bow down before that name with the offerings and feelings of religion. In this infinit and eternal energy of Mr. Spencer we recognize the eternal mind of Plato, the Eternal of the Hebrews, the many gods of the Egyptians, the Great Spirit of our red men and the Heavenly Father of the Christian. Christianity seems only an unavoidable result of man's career in a world where in youth and middle life and in old age he had to face a power infinit and eternal. The name was not important, has not been and cannot be, but there was the "absolute certainty" of a something that could do mighty works in the universe and was as potent for the future as it had been for the past. When we are permitted by the coldest form of science to declare the matchless pageant of the universe to have poured like a river out of an eternal energy, it is no great saltus for the soul to found a faith, and love, and hope upon such an offered basis. Such a foundation of the universe can easily become the foundation of a faith and a piety.

Taking as premises the great admissions of all these men, from Plato to Tyndall, Darwin, and Spencer, mankind could not well have avoided long the building of a temple and the details of a solemn worship. As out of some general principles have come the variety of plants, birds, and animals, thus out of the one truth of a Creator comes religion as an unavoidable variation and deduction. But such a spreading out of thought, and love, and hope cannot, of course, proceed from the few lovers of atheism or negation, or the few students of material law. It naturally falls to the rank and file of mortality to humanize and adapt to use and happiness the fact of a God. The ties of life, the sorrows of the human race, the fact of death, and the reluctance of such a being as man to pass out of existence have driven the multitude not to make foolish deductions from small premises, but to extract from admitted premises all the important ideas of a Gospel. As the spring and summer drapery of our fields came from hidden principles once stored away in a few plants, so all the modern ideas of religion are the legitimate results of those mysteries which, amid all their perplexing shadows, contain one absolute certainty, an "Infinit and Eternal Energy from which all things proceed." Having made such an admission, all the premises of the New Testament are simple and easy.

Christianity, then, may easily be a full-leaved and full-fruited tree whose roots science discovers and confesses but, whose final branches it does not look up to behold. But this may all be natural, for the men who dig colors out of the earth are not the men who paint; the hand that makes the harp or piano is not the hand that plays; and thus science finding the deepest principle of religion rests there and leaves all the hymns and prayers of Christian worship to be sung or whispered by other hearts. In the dictum of these moderns slept the germ of Christian faith, but the germ grew and passed far beyond that seed-shell, and as the oak after being a hundred years in the forest cannot be placed back in its acorn again, so religion having passed out of that single word "mind," or energy, can never again be compressed into such a narrow term. It has passed from its early weakness to its days of beauty and power.

THE REV. S. J. M'PHERSON.

Woman's Work for Woman.

The Rev. S. J. McPherson, pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church, delivered the second of his series of three sermons on "Women" last evening. His theme was "Woman's Work for Woman," and he spoke from the following text:

Give her of the fruit of her hands and let her own works praise her in the gates.—*Prob., xxxi., 31.*

Emancipated by her Divine Master, woman was never unsexed by Him. Her peculiar aptitudes were not to be wasted. He intimated her special work in her special endowments. She was dowered, first of all, with the privilege of perfecting the ideal home. A second function to be considered was to lift up humanity by exalting her kind. Woman's first work for woman was personal consecration to Jesus Christ. At her best she seemed man's moral superior, yet was she capable of a depravity apparently more hideous than his. Woman's own instinct confirmed this judgment, for no sirocco could scorch like a woman's scorn of vicious woman, and a female atheist was by her own sex generally shuddered at as a monstrosity.

Woman's second work for woman was found in education. We charged woman with vanity, with fickleness, with gossip and dawdling, but these were due chiefly to idleness and ignorance. Dull and idle men were equally infested with these faults. Gossip, for example, was the abuse of a noble instinct—interest in one's fellows. It might be transmuted into love of great biographies instead of being allowed to degenerate into the fag ends of scandal, inspired by spite and told as an open secret. Education, too, if it be of the right sort, would gradually secure to woman every real right open to her on equal terms with man, all places which she is competent to fill, and reveal to her the full extent and actual limitations of her capabilities. Upon woman it mainly devolved to secure this education for herself and her sisters, and she must accept all the good opportunities already open to her. She must exercise her native gift as a teacher, and finally she must demand honorable protection for all working women. She should exact equal pay for equal work with men.

Charity was woman's work for woman; for love was the law of Christ. The first hospital was founded by a noble Christian woman, Fabiola, of Rome. Whose was the greatest name of the Crimean War but Florence Nightingale's? He thanked God that she had fair disciples in Chicago—trained nurses, Sisters of Charity, city missionaries like Miss Hatch, wealthy ladies to give. The Hospital for Women and Children had its future secured largely through the munificence of a woman in that church. The Woman's Hospital, which was doing skillful work for suffering women, needed similar help. He commended it as unique among our institutions to Christian women who wanted to work for their sisters in distress.

He believed, too, in woman's work for fallen women. He knew that society was bound to protect itself against vice by means of the austerity of pure and beautiful womanhood. Yet when he remembered these thousands of lost souls dragging thousands more down the by-ways to hell his heart's tears crystallized into the conviction that every Christian woman ought not only to curse this sin, but to deliver these sinners for the sake of the crucified. Thoroughly did he believe in the Erring Woman's Home. But woman's work for woman had its widest illustration in modern missions among those who were absolutely secluded from Christian men. Thus Christ was the perfection of womanly work as well as the foundation of womanly character. Every woman emancipated by His grace is in honor bound to emancipate her sex by proclaiming Him.

ST. JAMES.

Dr. Vibbert Inaugurates Choral Service.

The parishioners of St. James' P. E. Church, Huron street and Cass avenue, were considerably astonished yesterday morning when the organist, sitting alone in the choir gallery, and their pastor, the Rev. Dr. Vibbert, came into the chancel preceded by twenty boys and twelve young men in cassock and surplice, the foremost and one of the more fully-grown young men carrying a large cross. This was what one of the vestrymen termed the first step to High-churchism. The male choir, however, had been thoroughly trained and sang the service with the most beautiful effect. At the afternoon service the Processional and Recessional hymns were rendered in most excellent harmony. The "Gloria" and "Deus Misereatur" were particularly fine. The Rev. Dr. Vibbert became rector of St. James' Church less than a year ago, with the understanding that he should have the privilege of introducing a boy choir if he saw fit. He decided at once to have the boys, and engaged Mr. J. L. Hughes eight months ago to select the young singers. Fourteen boys were got together, and after a long period of training all but four were let go and sixteen others engaged in their places. It is proposed in the near future to increase the number forty.

There are various opinions among members of the congregation as to the change from quartet to choral services. Several prominent members said that this was but a step higher up in ritualism. Others, however, admired the singing, and predicted that Dr. Vibbert was not the man to break down after he had started. The Doctor himself says that boys will sing so long as he remains rector of the parish.

COMMENCEMENT.

A Sermon at Morgan Park Seminary by the Rev. Dr. Henson.

The seventeenth annual commencement exercises of the Chicago Baptist Theological Seminary, of Morgan Park, were begun yesterday morning, when the Rev. P. S. Henson, pastor of the First Baptist Church, preached the sermon before the Pattison Missionary Society of the seminary. The attendance was large, and upon the pulpit platform was the Rev. P. S. Henson, the Rev. E. B. Hulbert, President Powell of the society, and Brother Pettitt. After prayer by Dr. Henson and singing by the choir, the Scriptures were read by Brother Pettitt, and the Rev. Dr. Henson preached the sermon, taking for his subject "Why the World is Not Converted." The exercises will be resumed this evening with a reception by the faculty at the seminary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Grace Lutheran—Moody's Sunday-School—Bethesda.

The Grace (English) Lutheran Church, corner of Chicago avenue and North Franklin street, which was opened for services Easter, was formally dedicated yesterday afternoon, the Rev. Dr. F. W. Conrad, editor of the Lutheran *Observer*, Philadelphia, preaching the dedicatory sermon. In the evening Prof. J. W. Richards, of York, Pa., conducted the services. At the afternoon services $400 was subscribed, and $40 more in the evening. The building and lot cost $32,000, of which amount $18,500 has been paid. The subscriptions yesterday reduced the church debt to $13,000, which it is thought will be easily provided for.

A reunion of the scholars and teachers in Mr. Moody's old Sunday-school was held last evening. The exercises, which were of an unusually interesting character, were conducted by Prof. C. C. Blanchard, who has a happy faculty of holding the closest attention of children by means of object-lessons. The singing was led by Mr. Charles Herald. There were over 1,000 children present.

A number of colored people gathered last night on Indiana avenue, between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth streets, in answer to an advertisement stating that services would be held there. Instead of being met with open doors, they found two placards on the building—one reading: "To let," and the other, "This lot for sale." There was no service held.

MILWAUKEE.

Two Barkeepers Badly Pounded by Young Roughs.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 4.—[Special.]—At about 6 o'clock this morning six young men, belonging to the well-known gang of the cowboys in the Third Ward, entered John Orth's saloon, No. 255 Wisconsin street, and, with the exception of the afterward severely wounded barkeeper, nobody else was present at the time. It is not known how the row started that in a few minutes afterward assumed a very serious character. It seems that the roughs, who had the notorious "Tigene" Sullivan for their leader, called for drinks and then refused to pay for them. The barkeeper, Anton Lang, remonstrated, whereupon the whole lawless gang turned upon him with iron clubs and hammers which had been left there the night before by carpenters who were employed about the house, which is undergoing repairs. Lang, in the beginning, called lustily for help, but was soon silenced under the cruel blows that fell on his shoulders and head. At this moment the second barkeeper, who had been aroused by the noise from his sleep, appeared upon the scene, but hardly had he done so when he also was felled to the floor. After this the assailants embraced their opportunity by helping themselves to cigars and whisky. At this hour no patrolmen are on duty, hence it took some time before two officers arrived from the Central Station who had been notified by a citizen. The cowboys had fled at their sight and disappeared. Two of them, John S. Owens and Charles Hannon, were arrested an hour afterwards. The latter is a notorious criminal that has done time for larceny. Two more will give themselves up tomorrow morning, while it is expected that the rest will not surrender, but offer determined resistance. Lang, the barkeeper, is seriously wounded. His skull is crushed at different places, while his neck shows deep gashes inflicted with a large knife. He was brought to the hospital, and his recovery is said to be doubtful.

Foul Play Feared.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 4.—[Special.]—Michael Lambeck, 60 years of age, is missing from No. 811 Third street, this city, since Saturday morning, and the fact that he had a large sum of money on his person when he was last seen leads to the belief that he has fallen into bad hands.

Fatal Accident.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 4.—[Special.]—Jacob Wenberg, of 524 Broadway, this city, while at Hancock, Wis., yesterday received fatal injuries by having a horse which he was driving rear up and fall on him. He was brought to his home here today.

THE SCOTCH JOHN BROWN.

His Interview with a "Dreadful Reporter."

Manchester (Eng.) *Times:* Donald McNaughton, formerly a London *Times* correspondent, writes from Glasgow concerning the lately published paragraphs purporting to emanate from the "reporter of Glencoe," referred to by her Majesty: "It is now eleven years since the thing occurred, and throughout all that time I never wrote on the subject nor authorized any one to do so. The quarrel was merely a personal matter between the late John Brown and myself, no one being near us the greater part of the time."

Mr. McNaughton continues: "At this time of day I presume I may be allowed to tell the story myself. John Brown was not more civil to us correspondents than he was to the rest of her Majesty's servants and loyal subjects; if anything, he was less so, bullying when he got the chance. Evidently he knew he had the Queen to back him in any case, and acted accordingly. When I saw him on his way up from the royal party, making toward me, I was fully half a mile off, but I guessed he was ill-pleased at some of us, and I waited to see the fun. I was in no way afraid of him, though I was alone, and he double my weight, for I knew that his stiff, almost perpendicular climb would take fighting inclination out of a far more sinewy man than he. I never budged. Soon he stood before me raging.

"'You move away out of there!' was his first salutation.

"'Who the —— are you? I have as much right to be here as you have,' I said.

"He stood still for a while, as if resolving what to do next, while I went on with my work.

"'Will you be ceevil enough to move out of there?' in a more pacified tone.

"'Not on your orders; but if the Queen commands me, I fly.'

"Another moment's reflection, and he said: 'Yes; it's ta Queen's commands.'

"I gathered up my things at once and moved alongside of the mountain, John walking close to my right. I endeavored to open up a conversation by remarking, 'What a splendid day to be out!'

"'You had a spying-glass, looking at the Queen,' ignoring what I said.

"'I have, but I know how to use it better than that.'

"'By the by,' I said, after walking another twenty yards without speaking; 'you know, I suppose, a countryman of mine'—mentioning the name—'a piper in the royal household?'

"This drew him out. He glared at me for some time; and then, throwing in all the dignity and scorn at his command, answered:

"'Me! what do I know about pipers?'

"This riled me up a bit, and as the other correspondents were pouring in from all quarters I felt stronger, so I faced him with:

"'Mr. Brown, I have nothing further to say to one of your sort; you can go now.'

"We both stood still, he eyeing me savagely.

"'Well, a'm ——, but I'll fight you.'

"'I have no time to spare just now for that pleasure, but meet me in Fort William at a quarter past 5 tonight, and we'll see about it,' I replied.

"'Well, a'm ——, but I wull'; and with that we parted, I to divulge the great court secrets to my companions, with which they suspected John of supplying me, and he to join the royal party. When we parted it was 5 o'clock. Fort William was over twenty miles away, thus leaving us only fifteen minutes to do that distance. Were we Glencoe eagles we could not keep our appointment, and perhaps neither of us was sorry for it.

"John, so eager for the fray, did not seem to think much about the time, till when half-way down something seemed to strike him about the arrangement. We saw him stop suddenly, take out his watch, and turn in my direction, and shake his fist at me threateningly. He evidently saw the trap he was led into.

"The next time I saw him he was too busy lecturing Dr. C——, of K——, on board the steamer which took the royal party to Inverness, to notice me.

"We were always about half a mile at least out of the way."

SOME LEFT OVER.

Wall Street News: Two or three years ago one of the appropriations in the River and Harbor bill was the sum of $15,000 for improving Goose Creek, Habana. The Government engineer for that district succeeded in finding the said creek the other day, after a search of twenty-six months. He found a rivulet three miles long, six inches deep, and three feet wide, and on the banks he found a solitary settler. "The Government has appropriated $15,000 to improve this creek," observed the engineer. "I know it, and I've been waiting," was the reply. "I don't see what improvement is needed or can be made." "Reckon not, being as you are a stranger; but that 'ere cash was appropriated to shovel down this 'ere bank so that my old mule could git down to water without breaking his infernal back!" The improvement of Goose Creek was made at a cost of $8, and the engineer will either have to turn the current up stream or send the rest of the appropriation back to the Treasury.

Only a shilling is the price of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. The people are happy.

The Tribune.

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AMUSEMENTS.

Hooley's Theatre. Randolph street, opposit the new Court-House. Mr. and Mrs. Goodwin in "Hobbies."

Grand Opera-House. Clark street, near Washington. Mme. Modjeska in "Mary Stuart."

Haverly's Theatre. Monroe street, near Dearborn. The Bijou Opera Bouffe Company in "Orpheus and Eurydice."

McVicker's Theatre. Madison street, near State. Leon & Cushman's Minstrel Comedy Company. "Sarah Barnum's Dilemma" and "Ill-Fed Dora."

Academy of Music. Halsted street, near Madison. "The Strangers of Paris."

Standard Theatre. Corner Halsted and Jackson streets. George C. Miln in "Hamlet."

Criterion Theatre. Corner Division and Sedgwick streets. George Holland in "Our American Cousin."

Wood's Museum. Randolph street, near Clark. Opens at 9 a. m.

Chicago Museum and Theatre. One block north of Clark street bridge. Matinee every day.

Kohl & Middleton's Dime Museums. South Side—Clark street, near Madison. West Side—Madison street, near Halsted. Open from 1 to 10 p. m.

National Panorama. Wabash avenue and Hubbard court. The Battle of Gettysburg. Open from 9 a. m. to 11 p. m.

Hershey Music-Hall. Madison street, near Dearborn. Concert by Mr. and Mrs. Georg Henschel.

Base-Ball. Lake-Front: Game between the Chicago Reserves and Cincinnati Reserves; and on the Thirty-ninth-street grounds a game between the Cincinnati Unions and the Chicago Unions.

MONDAY, MAY 5, 1884.

PATRICK KEATING, a New York hod-carrier, was arrested yesterday on the charge of beating his wife to death.

IF the steamer State of Florida is lost the insurance companies of Glasgow will be mulcted to the extent of $150,000.

IN Central Illinois the grain crop is in an unusually healthy condition. Oats look better than for years, and a large acreage has been planted.

IT is expected that the Hon. Horace Taylor, Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee of Wisconsin, will soon establish headquarters at Milwaukee.

PROF. SWING preached yesterday at the Central Music Church, combating the ideas of Herbert Spencer to the effect that an Eternal Energy takes the place of the Deity.

FOREST fires continue in the mountain regions of New York. The farmers are fighting the flames ineffectually. Between 4,000 and 5,000 acres of timber-land have been devastated.

YESTERDAY the seventeenth annual commencement exercises of the Chicago Baptist Theological Seminary of Morgan Park were begun. The sermon was preached by the Rev. P. S. Henson.

IT is confidently expected by the members of the Carpenters' Union of Chicago that their demand for an advance of wages from $2.50 to $3 per day will be immediately granted by the contractors.

ALEXANDER JONAS, of the New York *Volks-Zeitung*, addressed a small gathering of Socialists at the Aurora Turn-Halle on Milwaukee avenue, yesterday. A number of women were present. The male auditors wore their hats and smoked their pipes.

AT a meeting of the Council of the Irish National League yesterday it was arranged that a mass-meeting of Irish Americans should be called early in June in the interest of the movement headed by Mr. Parnell.

HENRY EGLAND and William Butler quarreled over the occupation of a chair at a Wells street, Chicago, boarding-house. Butler, who is a powerful man, struck Egland on the temple with a cream-pitcher, inflicting a wound that is likely to prove fatal.

JOHN WENTZ, a New York farmer, tried to poison three of his children, aged 12, 10, and 8 years, by doses of paris green. The children refused to take the doses he had prepared for them. Wentz himself swallowed the stuff, and died soon after. He had been drinking hard.

UNLESS technical objection shall be raised, the report of the Committee on Elections recommending the seating of O'Farrell (Dem.) instead of Payne (Readjuster) will be made in the House tomorrow. It is not expected that action will be taken immediately on the report.

IT is probable that the House Committee on Appropriations will finish their business this week. They will report the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial, the General Deficiency, and the Sundry Civil bills. It is understood that large appropriations will be recommended for sea-coast defenses. The committee is disposed to be liberal, also, in reference to the post-office. It is determined that the service shall be rendered more efficient, even if the cost be increased.

THE Democratic supporters of Randall from the South are weakening. Promises have been made by the Morrison-Carlisle party, it is understood, that if the Southern Democratic members shall aid in passing the "horizontal" bill, a reduction at least will be made in the tax on tobacco. Offers of a trade have also been made to the special champions of the Ohio wool-growers.

SENATOR WARNER MILLER of New York says he is coming to Chicago during convention-week to tell the delegates who will assemble here that Blaine is the first favorit of the New York Republicans; that he (Blaine) can carry the Empire State; that the delegates who are opposed to the Maine statesman come from Democratic districts; and that all the "Half-Breeds" and most of the "Stalwarts" are for the Plumed Knight.

THE Rev. Dr. Vibbert, rector of St. James' Church, surprised a considerable portion of his congregation yesterday by introducing the processional, with twenty boys and a dozen young men in cassocks and surplices. Some churchmen regard this as an unwarrantable advance in ritualism, while others are pleased. Dr. Vibbert announces that the processional will be retained as long as he shall be rector, and intimates that other High-Church customs may be adopted.

AT Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, yesterday morning there were eighty-three candidates for admission to the church. An unusual number of cut-flowers decorated the rostrum and perfumed the auditorium. Mr. Beecher preached on the subject of the mercy and goodness of God. The preacher rejected as an invention of the Middle Ages the dictum that man is totally depraved and that God has necessarily reserved eternal misery for any of His creatures. The fondness of Christ for the parable of the shepherd—His constant recurrence to the comforting figure of the pastor and the flock—was adverted to by Mr. Beecher as one of the many evidences to be found in the New Testament in favor of belief in an all-forgiving God, the opposit of that jealous and revengeful Being whom mankind, in the reign of pessimism, exalted and worshiped with hard-hearted satisfaction.

THE TRIBUNE prints this morning the first really complete list of all the delegates elected to the Republican National Convention, together with the preferences of each for President, as nearly as it has been possible to ascertain them. Several alleged lists have been published from time to time in various papers, not one of which was complete for the period it purported to cover, and all of which were chiefly characteristic for the "short" delegations they contained. THE TRIBUNE list, with the States and Territories alfabetically arranged, contains the name of every one of the 820 delegates, properly classified as delegates-at-large and district delegates, as well as the names of all the contestants, barring the two Straighouts from Virginia who have not yet been designated by the State Executive Committee. The statement of the Presidential preferences of each delegate is something which no other journal in the country has attempted, and is believed to be as accurate a presentation in detail of the situation as it exists today as can possibly be made. That the situation may change within the next thirty days is not only possible but probable, and of such changes THE TRIBUNE will keep its readers advised. For an accurate idea of the situation today, however, and for future reference, the list which is printed this morning will prove invaluable.

NATIONAL HUMILIATION.

During the discussion of the bill passed by the House of Representatives Saturday, by a vote of 189 to 13, to extend and strengthen the anti-Chinese legislation by appropriate penalties, Rice, of Massachusetts, made some remarks in opposition which we think are unparalleled for pusillanimous cowardice in the debates of the American Congress. We subjoin a specimen. Referring to the English Government of Hong Kong, he said:

> It was intended to exclude the English Chinese from the United States. Where was the treaty right to do that? How *long would England keep her ironclads from bombarding our cities* if the United States should refuse to her subjects, Chinese though they were, the right to set foot on our shores? Did the gentlemen think the English Government of Hong Kong would sit down and grant to a Chinese sailor on an English vessel a ridiculous certificate which this bill required? Were gentlemen ready here and now to enact a law when its only provisions would either be ignored as foolish bombast by the English or would lead to war with that country? The bill was petty in its details, presumptuous in its attempts, and impossible as to its execution.

Plainly stated, the ground of Rice's opposition to the bill was the apprehension, avowed in fear and trembling, that, in case any attempted inhibition of British coolies into this country, England would bombard our ports and the United States Government would not be capable of asserting its rights nor even to defend its own territory in the event of British aggression; therefore the bill should not be passed.

The United States Government has the unquestioned right to exclude British subjects from its soil, whether they come from Hong Kong, Liverpool, or Australia. That is a well-settled principle of law, and the trembling Rice does not occupy so eminent a position in the world that he can revive a discussion of it. His speech, then, was simply a humiliating confession of paltroon fear that if the United States Government shall attempt to assert an undoubted right to exclude coolies and any other government shall dispute it, then there will be nothing for the American people to do but yield to foreign dictation or risk having their cities on the sea-coast shelled by an insolent and aggressive foreign Power.

We had no idea that Rice blushed when he gave utterance to these dastard sentiments, for a man who could so basely proclaim the imbecility and poltroonery of his own Nation would scarcely blush at anything; but it is surprising that his remarks were not received with hisses and groans. It is hard to conceive that an American Congress, purporting to represent the great and high-spirited American people, would sit quietly and listen to reflections on National pride and courage which the smallest Swiss canton would not tolerate. Rice's sheepish spirit seems to be on a lower plane than that of the Egyptians. He might with propriety have opposed the anti-Chinese act on sentimental grounds. He might on some other occasion have exposed the weakness of the American navy and coast defenses in order to urge Congress to take the necessary steps to secure an armament befitting a great Nation. He might have denounced and condemned the American foreign policy during the past years when, with the exception of Mr. Blaine's administration of the State Department, it has been the practice to yield pretty much everything in foreign contentions. But when he avowed openly the incapacity of the American Government to resent insult or to defend its own coasts as a reason for opposing a measure asserting American rights he was guilty of the most humiliating pusillanimity.

It needed only some such craven declaration as this to impress upon the American Congress the urgent demand for more vigor and more backbone in dealings with foreign Powers. The American people do not believe in proclaiming to the world a condition of helplessness and cowardice which will encourage every third-class scrub Power to insult our flag or to demand concessions or dictate our laws under the threat of sending a man-of-war to shell New York City. The menace of Chili's single war vessel was held *in terrorem* over the heads of the American people when there was some talk of intercession to save Peru from destruction. This is disgraceful in the last degree. If American coast defenses are but half as weak and insufficient as they are represented to be the present Congress should not adjourn without ordering a couple of dozen of Krupp's longest range and largest steel guns and providing for the construction of a few first-class fighting ships and a few more swift cruisers, which will represent a naval force and inspire some confidence in the Nation's ability to defend its coast and protect its great maritime cities against foreign aggression. The people are weary and disgusted at the constant suggestions of National impotence and defenseless helplessness which come from Congress and the State Department. A great Nation of sixty millions of people with a surplus revenue of $120,000,000 a year ought not to be subjected to these degrading insults. If there is no National pride in Congress or the Executive Government as now constituted, the people ought not to miss their opportunity next fall to elect a Government which will represent their National sentiments with more dignity.

FEMALE SUFFRAGE IN CONGRESS.

The annual raid of the advocates of woman suffrage upon Congress has resulted in a fourfold report in the House, giving four different views of the question. The majority report was squarely adverse and the minority report as squarely in favor of it. The third report did not deign to discuss the question at all, but bluntly dismissed it with the declaration that the time was inopportune—not a very courageous reply, to say the least, for one time is as opportune as another. The fourth report, which will bring the wrath of the female-suffragists about the ears of Mr. Poland, who presented it, took the bull by the horns and said with brutal frankness that "the office and duty which Nature has devolved upon woman during all the active and vigorous portion of her life would often render it impossible and still more indelicate for her to appear and act in caucuses, conventions, or elections, or to act as a member of the Legislature, or as a juror or Judge." This view of the question has been quietly believed by millions of persons, but few have had the social courage to speak it out aloud.

The House of Lords has also been heard from. Its members are supposed to be more gallant than those of the Commons, but its minority report incorporates the idea which Mr. Poland enunciated in the House, enlarges upon it, and applies it to the various positions which woman would be called to occupy in case the suffrage was made universal. It goes to the heart of the problem, and it asks various questions which have never yet been satisfactorily answered. If women are to be "citizens" in the full sense of the term, under the law and the Constitution, if they are invested with all the rights of the citizen, then they must perform the duties of the citizen and contribute their full share in sustaining the burdens of the State. If woman is transformed into a voter she must do the work of citizenship as well as enjoy its privileges. It will not be sufficient for her to ride in a carriage to the ballot-box and deposit her vote. If she is going to purify politics, as the advocates of female suffrage claim she will, she must go to the caucus meetings and take part in the discussions. The lady-voter must be on hand at the primaries and election-days, and must electioneer for votes for her candidates, else she cannot make her influence felt or defeat the purposes of corrupt males. To do this she must mingle with a rough crowd of the opposit sex and an unsavory portion of her own. The lady-voter cannot do political work in her own parlor, where she sees none but her own social friends, nor have a special boudoir, with a hand-painted ballot-box in which to deposit her vote apart from the vulgar male herd. When she becomes a part of the body politic she must do the work of that body in the way it is ordinarily done, for, being a citizen, she has no special rights apart from the whole body of citizens.

But this is not all. Citizenship implies other duties, among them that of jury service—a burden so unpleasant and irksome that there are few men who would perform its tasks except upon compulsion. She must take her share of it unless she can show sufficient reasons to the contrary, and reasons which are recognized under the law. She must perform that work as other citizens do. However gallant a Judge may be, he cannot make his juries all female to suit her. She must mix in with the men at haphazard, and where the case is an important one she must remain from home until it is decided, sometimes day after day and night after night, amid the most unpleasant and uncongenial surroundings, regardless of home affairs, servants, and children; and if her servants are citizens and vote she must not take it amiss when they are called upon to perform the duties of State. And this is not all. If she votes as a citizen she has the right to hold office, and must not expect to have merely the agreeable offices. She must take any place to which she is assigned and perform its duties as well as she can. As she cannot under the laws monopolize the holding of nice special offices like Mayoress, Alderwoman, Public Librarianess, or Superintendentess of Education, she must not take it amiss if the city or county should call upon her to serve as Sheriffess, Bailiffess, policewoman, Constabless, or firewoman, where she must exercise her strength in keeping the peace and subduing the refractory, or in preserving life and property. And this is not all. If she becomes a citizen in the full she must aid the law. When the State is in peril from a mob, or from domestic violence, or from foreign invasion, she must do military duty either with sword girt about her loins or gun over her shoulder and knapsack on her back. Under such circumstances as these it is no wonder that the Senate Committee curiously asks:

> How is she, with all these heavy duties of citizen, politician, and officeholder resting upon her shoulders, to attend to the more sacred, delicate, and refining trust to which we have already referred, and for which she is peculiarly fitted by Nature? If she is to discharge the duties last mentioned, is she in connection with them to discharge the more refining, elevating, and ennobling duties of wife, mother, Christian, and friend, which are found in the sphere where Nature has placed her? Who is to care for and train the children while she is absent in the discharge of these masculine duties?

The question is a pertinent one, for if woman is to be a voting citizen she cannot elect to enjoy merely the pleasant privileges thereof. She must perform its hard duties as a man must perform them. If she is to be equal to man in the political sense she must be equal to all the public duties that man has to perform. Whatever may be the rights of the matter there is no question as to the duties in the premises. Courtesy, and gallantry, and tender consideration cease when woman is enfranchised and unsexed. Home ends and chaos begins.

REAL-ESTATE INVESTMENTS.

The New York *Herald*, drawing attention to the statement that $25,000,000 of English capital is seeking an investment in New York real estate, makes the following comment:

> The fact that a syndicate of English capitalists is negotiating for a purchase of property in this city with a fund of $25,000,000 on hand will strike some persons as remarkable. We confess it does not much surprise us. The certainty that in no country in the whole world are the rights of property so secure, the probabilities of internal and external peace nearly as great, the rate of taxation therefore for a long term of years likely to be so low, while the interest rate continues high from European standpoints—all these conditions make American real estate in general a most desirable form of investment to European capitalists.

The same journal then proceeds to point out the special advantages to be expected from New York investments. All these may be admitted, but there are other reasons in the same line as those quoted above which will render Chicago a favorit centre in the attention which capital will probably give to real-estate investments during the next few years. Chicago is recognized the world over as the most progressive city of its time. Its growth has been without parallel both in population and in business. Its building enterprise of late years has been almost phenomenal, and yet it has not been able to keep pace with the new demand for domestic and business homes. The commercial prominence which it has had will, without abating, become secondary to the manufacturing enterprise in its future. In the matter of taxation it enjoys a protection which other large American cities cannot guarantee to owners of real estate. Under the Constitution of Illinois Chicago's municipal debt can never exceed 5 per cent of the assessed value of the taxable property; the annual tax for current expenditure is limited by law to 2 per cent of the assessed value; the street improvements are made at the cost of the contiguous property, which is a guarantee against any speculative schemes of internal improvements at general expense, and a large annual revenue is henceforth assured from the saloon-licenses, which may be expected within a few years to defray at least one-third of the municipal expenses. These conditions are especially noteworthy as compared with New York, which is loaded down with a debt simply formidable in its proportions and bound to make taxes very high even if it be possible to secure an honest and economical administration of local affairs in that city. Nor has the price of real estate ever been "boomed" in Chicago to anything like the extent it has been in New York or even some of the other Eastern cities. Property is cheaper today in Chicago, whether improved business property, or choice residence property, or speculative outside property, than in any city in the United States in proportion to its usable value or its future prospects. These circumstances all point to the probability that Chicago will be the most favored locality for the large investments of capital in real estate which are foreshadowed by the prevailing conditions of the financial world. There is only one impediment threatened, and that is the menace of double taxation. But we believe that public sentiment will be potent enough to compel the County Board to abandon the proposed spy system and to obtain from the next Legislature such an amendment of the revenue laws as shall wipe out every vestige of authority for taxing money and credits.

THE SCOTCH CROFTERS.

The report of the commission to inquire into the condition of the crofters (peasants) of Scotland has created a sensation in Great Britain. It was not expected when the commission was appointed that its investigations would be anything like thorough. The members, with one exception, are mild-mannered, rather obtuse men, connected more or less with the landlord class, and a whitewashing report was looked for. Expectation in the matter would no doubt have been fulfilled but for the zeal and skill with which the Presbyterian clergymen of the Highlands set to work to procure a mass of well-arranged testimony and the attendance of numerous intelligent witnesses. The clergymen went into the matter with a will. They collected facts and figures, wrote up reports of estates, took the witness-stand themselves, and refused to be brow-beaten or bullied by the Chairman of the commission or the screamings of the Duke of Argyll and other lairds in the Tory papers. The most difficult part of their work was to get the crofters themselves to testify. These poor people knew that if they told the truth they would incur the displeasure of their lairds and factors, and might be evicted. (Many of them have been since.) So great was the terror of the poor people that they frequently came by stealth into the villages in which the commission was sitting and made their statements secretly under pledge that their names should not be revealed. On one occasion a poor woman stopped the carriage of the Commissioners in a lonely mountain road and presented in rude writing an account of the sufferings which she and her family had endured under the Scottish land system. She knelt on the road to swear solemnly to its truth.

The testimony offered at the several sittings of the commission disclosed a shocking state of things, and proved beyond doubt that the tenants of the Highlands since the beginning of the century have been the victims of brutally harsh treatment and merciless exactions; that their miseries and wrongs were greater than those of the Irish tenants with which orators, and agitators, and journalists have made the world ring. The crofters were treated as chattels by the lairds and the lairds' agents. Every sign of prosperity among them was made the excuse for an increase of rent; their labor went to enrich the greedy owner of the soil or to minister to his comfort or pleasure; their votes were made to add to his political importance. The rules of the estate were and are inhuman. They compel parents to send their children adrift on the world at a tender age, placed penalties on marriage, and altogether forbid hospitality. Lairds who thought it a most heinous crime that a crofter should suggest a subdivision of a holding among his sons had no hesitation in dividing the holding themselves if the subdivision increased the number of votes which they could control. The poor people had to pay rent not only for the land, but for the water, and the very air of heaven, and if they dared to fish or shoot eviction and imprisonment were their penalties. If the laird thought it would be more profitable for him to turn his property into a deer forest, a sheep walk, or grouse moor every crofter was cleared off. The Duke of Sutherland, before whom Mr. Harrison, Mayor of Chicago, bowed and worshiped a few years ago, cleared a whole county. While the Highland regiments were marching to the relief of Lucknow, British soldiers were aiding the Bailiffs, lairds, and agents in leveling the homes of the fathers of the gallant fellows who kept step to martial music under a tropic sky. One of the witnesses before the commission told how the sunbrowned veterans on their return from India wept over the ruins of the homes where they were born. But the Duke of Sutherland was not the only wholesale evictor. Others were as callous as he. The north part of Perth, Inverness, Caithness, Sutherland, and Argyll have been almost "cleared" of their inhabitants that British Lords, London grocers, and shoddy Americans might enjoy grouse-shooting and deer-stalking in the season. The people who are left have been sent into places which cannot be turned to profitable account as "forests" and "moors" by the owners.

The Commissioners could not ignore those facts told them by a thousand witnesses, hundreds of them pious and zealous clergymen, and they could do nothing less than recommend radical and sweeping remedies. Indeed, it is doubtful whether their recommendations, as in the case of land legislation for Ireland, have not come too late. The people desire to sweep the whole fabric of landlordism from the country *immediately*. This spirit was made manifest at the meeting of the Scotch Farmers' Alliance the other day, when a resolution was carried to the effect that "no settlement of the land question which maintains the principle of private property in land would be satisfactory to the towns and cities of Scotland." This no doubt goes far in excess of the demands of the crofters, but it may be taken as evidence of the spirit which suggests desperate remedies for desperate diseases. It is certain that the Scotch farmers, both of highlands and lowlands, will not be satisfied with any half-way measures. The lairds and factors will probably have to go.

THE BUSINESS SITUATION.

The eyes of the people get sore these days watching the Wall street tape, for the market there goes from bad to worse, and the outlook is discouraging to the holders of any but the best securities. But Wall street is not the country, and we are in danger of losing sight of the blessings we have by paying too much heed to this noisiest and least important of the great economic interests. Why should the ordinary citizen be disturbed at the decline in Western Union stock? To him it means that there are other companies in the field, and that the cost of corresponding with his friends by wire is to be reduced. What if Union Pacific does decline? The track and the engines are all there still, and will continue to do business at the old stand. What if the Calumet & Hecla Mining Company has passed a dividend? It is because the product of the Arizona mines has cheapened the metal and the tribute paid to the old monopoly by every washerwoman who uses a copper-bottomed boiler is at the minimum. In almost every period of depression we win a lower range of prices, and the return to times of activity does not quite restore the highest figures for the necessaries of life. The laborer who feels unkindly toward the capitalist need not throw bricks or burn houses. Time is fighting his battles. No recent proposition in economics has been more clearly demonstrated than that the number of comforts within the reach of the common people is surely and steadily increasing.

And the people are thrifty—measured by the standards of former years, rich. They are little in debt, and some observers notice a marked disposition to anticipate payments on mortgages. The small receipts of wheat in this city indicate that the farmers are able to hold their product for better prices. It was different a quarter of a century ago. It was one of the features of the market of 1858 that the producers rushed their wheat into the city as fast as possible because, having been impoverished by the hard times of 1857, they must have the money. There is some suffering among the laborers, particularly in the coal and iron interests, and the probability of further reductions. In the building trades, too, outcroppings of discontent are seen, but it will be observed that in this city the workmen are not resisting a reduction, but are demanding an advance. The decision of the Lowell textile manufacturers to suspend work every Saturday is a very gratifying one, for, while restricting production, it still gives the operatives enough work to keep them in the necessaries of life. The New England cotton mills will generally enter into a similar arrangement. The Union Pacific Railroad Company seems to have thought better of its purpose to reduce salaries. There is some danger that a reduction of wages will be thought necessary on the Granger and trunk-line roads, but there is at least an even chance that full crops will come on in time to avert it. In the Old World the situation is much worse. Many thousand laborers are out of employment, further curtailment will be necessary, and the suffering is great. It is not improbable that we shall see as a consequence of the contrast between the two hemispheres an increase in the immigration to this country. Indeed, the report for March indicates that the decline in immigration has about run its course.

The West has not suffered as severely as the East from the depression in trade. In Chicago the chief complaint is that profits are small. There is little anxiety for the future, but on all sides a wholesome caution prevails. Merchants borrow sparingly, buy only for the current needs of their business, and avoid, as far as possible, all the dangers of the credit system. There is no industry with a large class of idlers, and there are very few which do not furnish at least a living to those who are attentive to business. These things being true, we are certainly far from a desperate condition. As for failures, we have few, and the record for the whole country continues to improve. The Keene and Fraley suspensions have nothing to do with legitimate business, and we are already far enough from them to see that they will have no disastrous consequences.

We have had a period of low rates for money without precedent in the history of the country. It would seem that we have seen the bottom and that the percentages will hereafter be somewhat better. Indeed, the market is already stronger. The reserves of the New York banks are down very near the limit prescribed by law to the National institutions and they will be hereafter less free in their favors to the public. The exports of gold have had a considerable effect on the rates and capital is now earning more in New York than in London. There is little doubt that the shipments of specie are about over for this season. Foreign exchange is in better supply and lower, and we are nearing the time when long bills will be drawn against exports of cotton. The tendency, too, will be toward a restriction of our imports of merchandise, the unloading of our securities on us by foreigners has probably about run its course, and the supply of bills against grain and provisions will certainly not be less than it has been for several weeks past.

THE WHEAT SUPPLY.

So much has been said during the last month or two regarding the Indian wheat supply and the probability of America being superseded in the markets of the world by cheaper supplies from other sources that we think the following figures, compiled from the official reports published by the British Board of Trade, will be of interest. The imports into the United Kingdom during the month of March for the years named were (in hundred weights) as follows:

	1884.	1883.	1882.
Russia	210,109	365,410	598,918
India	254,518	445,414	1,212,757
United States	1,979,950	2,277,258	2,350,231
Other sources	456,936	1,020,686	703,592
Total	2,901,513	4,108,768	4,874,488

For the three months ending March 31 of each year the imports were as follows:

	1884.	1883.	1882.
Russia	880,369	974,353	2,081,499
India	1,694,695	1,421,709	3,558,425
United States	6,307,636	7,833,757	6,654,132
Other sources	1,349,394	2,528,761	1,822,834
Total	10,181,104	12,758,480	14,111,890

These tables show that the imports from all sources have decreased largely except from the United States, from whence the imports in March were about 10 per cent less than two years ago; and it should be borne in mind that imports into the United Kingdom in March represent sales made at the high prices prevalent in January and February. But the most significant item, and the one of greatest importance to American farmers, is, that the imports from India and Russia (our principal competitors) are only about a third as much for March as for the same month two years ago, and for the three months of the current year they are less than half the same period in 1882.

It certainly doesn't look as if there was good cause for panic among American wheat-growers just yet.

THE Presidential estimates from Massachusetts only gave Blaine *two* votes out of the twenty-eight delegates; but in assigning that delegation among the candidates it was admitted there were four uninstructed. It now turns out that they intend to vote for Blaine, who will therefore get six votes from that State instead of two. So, also, in Florida; the eight delegates were set down for Arthur, but it seems that two of them are for Blaine. And Blaine's strength has been greatly underrated in Missouri and Tennessee. And the North Carolina delegation has been put down as solid for Arthur, but this appears to be an error. A Raleigh dispatch says:

> A resolution offered instructing the delegates to vote for Gen. Grant was tabled. Dockery, the delegate-at-large, *is for Blaine*. The district delegates are not solid for Arthur.

Another dispatch declares that Blaine will have six or eight votes out of that delegation. It begins to look as if Blaine would get the nomination on the very first ballot, without any help from Illinois except from two or three anti-Logan delegates; and yet, with Logan not a candidate, he is the first choice of more than nine-tenths of the Republicans of the State, to say nothing of a good many thousand Democrats.

THE New York *Tribune* rebukes Col. Morrison for not putting salts of soda on the free list in his Tariff-Reduction bill. The point, though made maliciously by the New York *Tribune*, is a good one. The omission was probably an oversight, and it ought to be corrected if there is any chance of passing the bill. The following is a statement of the imports and domestic production of these salts:

> We imported last year of the carbonates, including sal-soda and soda-ash, 347,254,020 pounds; of the caustic soda, 57,731,969 pounds; and of other salts of soda, 8,323,136 pounds; in all about 212,000 tons. For the previous fiscal year more details were given: Of soda-ash 267,350,809 pounds were imported; of sal-soda, 29,843,140; of caustic, 56,878,896; of salt-cake, 8,954,834; of bicarbonate, 1,627,066; of sulphate, 384,392; of silicate, 106,101; and of stannate, 86,249 pounds. The census of 1880 shows that of all salts of soda we produce in this country only about 40,000,000 pounds, and import about nine-tenths of all that we consume.

Soda, in its various forms, is one of the most important elements in manufacture. It is used extensively in making paper and glass, in the dyeing of textile fabrics, in the manufacture of soap, in the preparation of many kinds of leather goods, and numerous other industries. Material of such indispensable character and such universal demand ought certainly to be admitted free of duty when it is necessary to buy nine-tenths of it abroad. The alleged deposits of sulphate and carbonate of soda in the Far West, from which such an abundant yield is promised in the future, were not considered when the duty was imposed and should cut no figure in the case now. If these deposits be as bountiful as they are said to be they will need no protection; in the meantime both the manufacturing interests of the country and the mass of consumers will be benefited by putting soda salts on the free list. Col. Morrison should take the New York *Tribune* at its word and hold the protectionists in Congress to the point.

THE theory that Mr. Blaine was the author of Mr. William Walter Phelps' second letter to Senator Edmunds is not supported by internal evidence. It rests entirely upon a remark made by Mr. Edmunds to a newspaper reporter who applied to him for information on the interesting subject of Burlington & Missouri securities.

"Mr. Blaine's letter," said the Vermont candidate—"I refer to it in that way as I am familiar with his writings and recognize his style—does not require an answer from me, and I shall take no notice of it."

We are also rather familiar with Mr. Blaine's epistolary style, and we haven't the slightest doubt that Congressman Phelps wrote the letter himself.

If Mr. Blaine should open a correspondence with his Vermont friend on the ethics of railroad statesmanship, he would no doubt approach the subject in a manner that would at once engage Mr. Edmunds' respectful attention. It would not be the sort of missive that requires no notice. It would be more likely to make Mr. Edmunds tingle to the extremity of every icicle.—*N. Y. Sun.*

COL. BAYNE, of Pennsylvania, a shrewd and keen-sighted politician, foots up 425 votes for Blaine on the first ballot. He has gone over the estimates made by a number of newspaper writers, and says that none of them give Blaine strength enough. He says that Blaine will get 10 delegates from Alabama, at least 3 from Florida, 12 in Georgia, 4 from Kentucky, all the Louisiana delegation, 16, and 6 from Massachusetts, though by the Arthur and Edmunds estimates he is given none in either of these States. In Maryland he will get 14 instead of 13 allotted him by the conservative estimates; 2 instead of 1 in New Hampshire; in Ohio, 28 instead of 27; in Tennessee, 7 instead of 4; in Pennsylvania, 48 or 50; and in the Territories, 12. He thinks that the straightouts from Virginia will be recognized at Chicago, thus making a solid delegation of 24 from that State for Blaine. This would give Blaine something like 425, more than enough to give him the nomination on the first ballot.

THE anti-Chinese law, as it now stands, has not proven sufficient to prevent considerable immigration of Chinese laborers. From the date of its passage, Aug. 4, 1882, to Jan. 15 last, 3,415 Chinese landed at the port of San Francisco. Of these 2,024 came on return certificates issued under the law, mostly fraudulent, and 621 were admitted on proof of former residence in the United States, and 770 on Chinese passports issued in accordance with the law. There have been many charges of fraudulent issue of passports by Chinese officials, and the tendency to fraud steadily increases; hence the necessity of the bill that has just passed the House almost unanimously.

THERE were 151 failures in the United States reported to *Bradstreet's* during the last week, against 164 in the preceding week, and 132, 96, and 104 in the corresponding weeks of 1883, 1882, and 1881, respectively. Additional comparisons are given in the following table:

STATES.	Corresponding weeks. 1881.	1882.	1883.	1884. Last Week.	Prev. Week.
Middle	23	22	38	21	44
New England	22	26	19	23	22
Southern	23	16	20	29	37
Western	26	24	33	55	45
Pacific and Territories	4	8	19	21	16
Totals	104	96	132	151	164
Canada	12	16	35	21	17

About 80 per cent were those of small traders whose capital was less than $5,000.

MR. BELMONT in his speech on the tariff bill in the House made a rather telling point when he showed that the Administration is compelled in negotiating commercial treaties to recognize the need of freer markets and closer relations with foreign countries in order that we may find an outlet for our surplus productions. The principle which is applied in negotiating these treaties is distinctly that of revenue reform, and what is demanded by advocates of tariff revision is a general application of this very principle which the Executive Department of the Government is compelled to recognize as one of utility in our foreign trade. The position of Republicans in Congress is not only out of harmony with that of the State Department, but it is becoming more rapidly than they apprehend out of harmony with the convictions of the people of the country.—*N. Y. Times.*

MR. GLADSTONE'S last utterance in regard to Ireland ought to serve as a political axiom for Conservatives as well as Liberals. He declares it impossible to maintain the union between England and Ireland except by giving equal rights to both countries. It seems almost incredible that any considerable section of the Opposition should unite in an illogical policy of proscription whereby Ireland should be forced to remain an integral part of the United Kingdom and be denied an equality in political privileges. If the franchise be reduced and the constituencies enlarged in England the same benefits and equal rights ought to be conferred upon Ireland.

THE tabulated statement purporting to show the strength of the Republican Presidential candidates sent out by the Arthur literary bureau Friday morning gives Arthur the solid vote (26) of Texas. The Arthur papers, sad to say, printed in the same or next column dispatches indicating that at least 18 or 20 of the Texas delegates are for Blaine. Minnesota is represented as having elected only four Blaine delegates. The dispatches indicate that he will have ten. These were not the only "errors," but the contradiction of the other "facts" was not printed in the same pages of the Arthur papers in which the literary-bureau errors appeared.

THE New York *Sun* having remarked that Senator Edmunds "had been known to take toddy in the Senate barroom with that sterling Democrat, the Hon. Allen G. Thurman of Ohio," and, by way of illustration, "ventured the opinion that the Vermont Senator could drink three cocktails without exciting as much enthusiasm among the bystanders as Mr. Blaine would arouse in twenty minutes," the "better-than-thou" New England journals are much scandalized. The *Sun* defends its reference to classic, and quotes from Joaquin Miller to sustain its position in this respect.

THE Atlanta *Constitution* sets its face against what it calls the prevailing hot-water craze. It is also, however, with equal and impartial firmness opposed to "bad drainage, the use of tobacco, the drinking of whisky at all times and especially between meals, the excessive use of strong tea and coffee, the frying-pan, the soda baking-powder, and purgative pills." Whence it is reasonable to infer that our contemporary is also averse to undertakers' bills.

SPRINGFIELD *Republican:* "The prosecution of William Pitt Kellogg for complicity with the star-route frauds fizzles out in a manner highly discreditable to the Government. Kellogg goes clear on a defective indictment. This ends a legal farce, but the fact remains that Thomas L. James saved millions of dollars to the people by cutting off the leaks in expedited postal routes. The chief and only glory in the whole wretched business goes to him."

The *Pall Mall Gazette* becomes more and more hysterical in its efforts to induce the Gladstone Government to send an expedition to the relief of Gordon. It was almost equally hysterical in its appeals to send Gordon to Khartoum. It was on the strength of its advice, in fact, that Gordon was intrusted with his "mission of peace."

BARNUM has offered a prize of $500 for a poem on his white elephant, which he named "Rose of the East." The verses are not to be written in a facetious spirit and are not to exceed fifty lines. Here is a chance for the Sweet Singer of Michigan, of whom little has been heard lately.

THE largest book ever made at the Government Printing-Office in Washington has just been finished. It is bound in sheepskin and Russia leather, is one foot and four inches in breadth, contains 10,000 pages, and weighs [illegible] pounds.

THE Indianapolis *Sentinel* earnestly advises its readers either to provide their houses with cyclone-proof cellars or to have subterranean places of refuge at hand into which they can flee before the omens of coming storms.

THE Arthur Literary Bureau put down the Louisiana delegation as solid for Arthur, but Representative Pitt Kellogg says that a majority of them will vote for Blaine from the start, and he claims to know what he is talking about.

PERSONALS.

It is calculated that there are now residing in the United States nearly a thousand Japanese, and of this number it is said that not one has ever been convicted of any criminal offense in an American court.

One of the pleasantest points of President McCosh's Western tour was his meeting with President Patterson, of the State College of Kentucky at Lexington, where the two eminent Scotchmen had a struggle of most puzzling questions in metaphysics for an hour or two, and then sat down harmoniously together over a heaping dish of oatmeal cakes.

Gen. Opdyke, whose death occurred a few days ago, was one of the officers particularly esteemed by Thomas. To him at Chickamauga, when they were fighting to keep the little fan-shaped hill—the rock of a most disastrous day—Thomas said: "This point must be held." Said Opdyke: "We'll hold it or go to heaven from it." And until night came they kept the rock, crowned with a circlet of fire.

Walt Whitman, generally known as the good gray poet—the good qualifying the gray and not the poet—has been confined by illness to his home in Camden for the last three weeks. The cause of his indisposition is attributed to a combination of afflictions, including a severe cold, the death of his young friend, Tasker Lay, and the recent receipt of a letter from Lord Tennyson.

The vicious Scotchwoman who forms one of the leading characters in Ouida's "Friendship" finds—in one of her traits—almost a counterpart in a Neapolitan Princess who claims relationship with the Bonapartes. She owns a yacht, and on each of her numerous voyages brings home a goodly supply of bric-à-brac, gathered from the places she has visited. This she places on exhibition in her palace, and then she invites to a "reception" every one she knows who has money to spend, rich foreigners being her specialty. She directs her guests' attention to the bric-à-brac, and whoever out of them expresses admiration of any article she graciously makes him a present of it. The same day the Captain of her yacht calls upon [illegible] and delicately intimates that a slight quid pro quo would not be distasteful to the Princess. The average man, finding himself cornered, yields so the extortion rather than face the scandal of returning his fair hostess' gift, and not wishing either to haggle at to the price, "to give the Princess," usually sends her [illegible] times the value of her trumpery gift.

the Captain of her yacht calls upon the recipient, and delicately intimates that a slight monetary quid pro quo would not be distasteful to her Highness. The average man, finding himself in such a trap, yields to the extortion rather than have the public scandal of returning his fair hostess' "gift," and, not wishing either to haggle at terms with a "real live Princess," usually sends her three or four times the value of her trumpery curiosities.

The classmates of young Allan Arthur at Princeton are not overpleased with the favoritism and leniency shown him as the President's son. They say that he passes successfully through all examinations, though the standard is very high and examinations rigid, and he is not a good scholar at all. He is said not to average three days a week at Princeton, and is in New York or Washington and sometimes absent three weeks at a time.

Mr. W. F. Tillotson, an English newspaper proprietor, who originated a system of supplying the newspaper press with serial fiction, is in New York on a visit to his friend, Mr. Thomas Moran, the artist. Mr. Tillotson is seeking to extend his organization, under which he has published novels by Charles Reade, Wilkie Collins, Joseph Hatton, James Payn, Miss Braddon, Mrs. Oliphant, and other writers. The last novel Charles Reade wrote was for Tillotson.

There is a headstone in the Yazoo City (Miss.) cemetery bearing the following inscription on one side: "Sacred to the memory of George M. Hancock, born in Frederick County, Virginia, Sept. 30, 1806; died in Yazoo City Oct. 28, 1853, aged 47 years and 28 days." On the opposit side is the following: "Sacred to the memory of John H. Hancock, born in Fairfax County, Virginia, Dec. 8, 1796; died in Yazoo City March 9, 1854. Here lie two grandsons of John Hancock, the first signer of the Declaration of Independence." The fact of their being buried here is not generally known, at least among the younger portion of the community.

"The irony of fate," says the London *Graphic*, "is forcibly illustrated by an old letter of Gen. von Moltke, just published in the *Danish Military Gazette*. When he wrote this letter to the King of Denmark in 1821 the famous Prussian General was a Sub-Lieutenant, with little chance of advancement in the reduced Danish army, and he therefore applied for permission to enter the Prussian service, which afforded better prospects. He expressed the hope that the experience gained in the Prussian army would enable him one day to be useful to Denmark. But after all, his experience of over forty years later brought Denmark defeat from Prussia and despoiled her of Schleswig-Holstein."

A correspondent writes from Washington to the New York *Sun*: As I descended the steps which lead down from the western front of the Capitol I found the workmen pacing the pedestal for Mr. Story's statue of Chief-Justice Marshall. The site is directly in front of the lowest flight of steps, a spot where more persons pass at all hours of the day than at any other point in the grounds. The statue was in a great box some fifty feet away. I found that the larger portion of the boards had been removed. The figure of the grand old Magistrate who molded our constitutional law sits in a judicial chair, a colossal image, clothed in the simple robe or office, which extends down to his feet, but does not cover them. The artist has achieved a great success. There is a dignity and power in the head and face, in the extended right arm and hand, in the cold clear keenness of the earnest eyes, in the whole action of the man, wonderfully but most simply expressed. The statue is to be formally inaugurated May 10. Seats for 3,000 persons are to be erected on the lawn below the spot What the ceremonies are to be is not yet announced. The inscription for the base of the statue reads that it was erected by the bar and the Congress of the United States in the year 1884.

FOREIGN NOTES.

The effective strength of the British army the 1st of January last amounted to 158,029 men, and the total establishment to 165,386. The number wanting to complete was 7,583. The infantry numbered 100,818 effectives and an establishment of 106,630, wanting 5,812 to complete.

There is no more amusing and characteristic literature in the world than the "letters to the (London) *Times*," written by all sorts of aggrieved and indignant Englishmen. Here is a very fine specimen taken from a recent issue of that journal: "SIR: Not once, nor twice, but again last Sunday, has my church door been sentineled by a solemn-looking stranger loaded down with pamphlets on the Second Coming of our Lord, which he has persisting in thrusting into the hands of all my people. When I respectfully protested against this outrage I was remorselessly wigged in the presence of my parishioners. Is there no appeal against such irregularities? I am, sir, your obedient servant, MONTAGUE SEATON, "The Vicarage, Chasetown."

Last week the ancient ceremony of washing the feet of the poor was performed in the Hofburg at Vienna. After High Mass with sermon in the Court Chapel the twelve old men, whose ages ranged from 90 to 87, were set down to dinner in the hall dressed in old German costume. The Emperor himself having set the dishes before them, the Curate of the Court Chapel read the Gospel, during which his Majesty washed their feet, assisted by the Abbot of the Scotch Chapel and the Vicar of the Court Chapel. He afterwards presented each with a bag containing thirty silver coins. Owing to the absence of the Empress the ceremony of washing the feet of the old women was omitted, but each of those selected had the dress, the dinner, and the thirty silver coins sent to her house.

Lately in a Roman court a handsome young man of 26 and his wife, 17, were charged with theft. He had been cook and she housemaid in an Irish gentleman's family. A robbery having occurred, the young couple were suspected and imprisoned. When brought before the bench both burst into tears. As soon as they could be calmed the young man, as usual, was asked his name, and, covering his face, he replied that he was Count Riccardo Strozzi, a legitimate descendant of one of the most illustrious families in Italy. The wife is also of a very good family. They had fallen in love with each other and run away, traveling about in disguise in order not to be discovered. At last, being penniless, they entered the above family as servants. Fortunately, their innocence was proved as clear as day. The coincidence of their flight with the day of the robbery was thoroughly explained, and they were set at liberty amid the cheers of the whole court.

An Italian correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press*, writing of Ouida, says: "She composes with extraordinary facility, and, having once arranged her story in her own mind and decided upon her characters, she has little trouble in completing her work. I have been told, though I do not vouch for it, that when she has finished her novel and finds it not long enough, she goes over the pages and adds, wherever she can, her own opinions on the subject, treated in a very diffuse style. This appears wholly probable, and would account for the eternal bursts of rhetoric that clog and impede her narrative. She finds many of her characters in the company she frequents; painting them not as they are, but as she sees them, which is usually in very dark colors. To the persons she dislikes she always gives a preference, and they are, therefore, conspicuous in her book."

A great French artist has died within the last few days. Adolphe Dugléré had only a Parisian reputation, but in certain circles he ranked very high indeed. He was a cook. The best part of his life he had devoted to directing the Baron de Rothschild's cuisine, and when he withdrew from that engagement it was to take office as the *grand chef supreme* of the Café Anglais. In his earlier years he had been the friend of Millet, Diaz, and Couture, and had rendered these painters many a service in times of adversity. He had known the great Dumas, and learned from him how to make an omelet. He had even collaborated with that novelist; for when Dumas wrote a book on the art of cookery Dugléré contributed to its pages the records of his own culinary experiences. When relieved from his professional labors the *grand chef supreme* delighted in the society and in the works of artists. He leaves behind him a splendid collection of bronzes and paintings.

The Russian annexation of Merv, writes a correspondent of the Cologne *Gazette*, has aroused immense excitement in India. The native press is said to be very wroth at the expected dispatch of English soldiers to Southern Afghanistan. The *Patrica*, the most prominent Calcutta newspaper, says: "No Indian will be willing to give a single farthing towards an imperial garrison in Afghanistan. The neighborhood of the Russians is no misfortune to us, but a blessing. It will teach our rulers to be just towards us, which at present they are not. At present the English Government ignore the fact that bonds of friendship can only be established on a basis of mutual esteem, and we are still treated as belonging to an inferior race. Friendship on our part is therefore out of the question. We hope that the approach of the Russians and more frequent intercourse with other European races will change all this; therefore, we are opposed to all measures which tend to maintain a native power between India and Russian Asia. We want to let our Government know that we long for the neighborhood of Russia. If it does not suit England, let the mother country, with its soldiers and finances, keep Russia away; but let her not ask us to sacrifice either men or money."

SHOT HIS FOURTH MAN.

FRANKFORT, Ky., May 4.—Frank Egbert, age 23, shot Tom Griffy here early this morning. The ball entered the right shoulder-blade. The wound is believed to be fatal. Cause, an old grudge. This is the fourth man Egbert has shot during the last three years. Only two months since he was acquitted for killing the Chief of Police here about a year ago.

AFFAIRS ABROAD.

Confidence Restored in Mexico, and the Danger of a Revolution Past.

Fresh Rumors that Berber Has Fallen—Death of an Austrian Ex-Empress.

Supposition that the Missing Steamer Was Wrecked by Icebergs—Russia's Credit Improving.

MEXICO.

AFFAIRS OF THE MONTE PIEDAD BANK.

CITY OF MEXICO, via GALVESTON, Tex., May 4.—[Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.]—The assets of the Monte de Piedad Bank are over $4,000,000 and the liabilities about $3,000,000. Its failure is due to bad management. Its bills have been selling at 25 per cent discount, but various merchants now advertise that they will take them at par in purchases.

CONFIDENCE RETURNING.

The crash, together with the stamp-tax troubles and the financial straits of the Government, have brought about a critical state of affairs, but confidence is now returning.

NO FURTHER DANGER OF A REVOLUTION.

Several persons suspected of revolutionary purposes have been arrested and imprisoned. There is no danger of an outbreak. Strong capitalists stand ready to advance money sufficient to meet the current expenses of the Government, pay the troops, etc., so as to avert all causes of discontent.

AMERICAN INTERESTS SAFE.

No attention should be paid to disturbing dispatches from Laredo and other frontier points. The people there have no means of learning the political situation, and depend on the wildest rumors. American interests are in no danger.

THE $4,000,000 LOAN.

CITY OF MEXICO, via GALVESTON, Tex., May 4.—Some hitch regarding the $4,000,000 loan to the Government has given rise to exaggerated reports. The Government has decided to call the loan after the 19th inst., when the national and mercantile banks will combine.

A RUMOR.

It is rumored that the Government has ordered that certificates of importation of certain articles shall not for the present be received at custom-houses, but it is absolutely certain that no such order has been issued regarding materials for railroad construction.

THE STAMP TAX.

A circular regulating the manner of applying the stamp tax on goods in warehouses will be issued tomorrow. It is understood the provisions substantially modify the objectionable features of the law.

AN APPOINTMENT.

The appointment of Carlos Rivas as Governor of the Federal District is officially announced. Gov. Fernandez leaves immediately for Paris as Mexican Minister.

EGYPT.

BISMARCK PROTESTS.

BERLIN, May 4.—[Special Cable.]—It is again stated that Prince Bismarck has entered his protest against an international protectorate of the Congo region.

THE EGYPTIAN CONFERENCE.

ROME, May 4.—[Special Cable.]—The *Diritto* states that the Egyptian conference will be held at London toward the end of this month.

RUMORED SURRENDER OF BERBER.

CAIRO, May 4.—Fresh reports of the surrender of Berber are in circulation.

A RECONNAISSANCE ORDERED.

Majs. Kitchener and Rundle and Col. Wortley, attached to the Egyptian army, have been ordered to ascend the Nile in a steamer the 9th inst. for the purpose of making a reconnaissance.

A SOLDIER SENTENCED.

An Egyptian soldier has been sentenced to ten years' penal servitude for inciting black troops to mutiny. He says he was compelled to spread dissension and excite revolt. All efforts to make him divulge further were without avail.

AUSTRIA.

DEATH OF AN EX-EMPRESS.

PRAGUE, May 4.—The Empress Anna, widow of the Emperor Ferdinand of Austria and aunt of the present Emperor, is dead, at the age of 80. The court is ordered into mourning for three months.

[The deceased, who was the daughter of King Victor Emmanuel I. of Sardinia, was born Sept. 19, 1803, married the Austrian Archduke Ferdinand by proxy the 12th and in person the 27th of February, 1831. Her husband abdicated Dec. 2, 1848, and died in 1875.]

THE STATE OF FLORIDA.

THE BRITISH PRESS AND PEOPLE SCARED.

NEW YORK, May 4.—[Special.]—A London cable to the *World* says: The British public is now thoroughly dynamite-scared. The suspicion that the State of Florida was destroyed by an accidental explosion of dynamite which was being conveyed to this country by some Irish-American miscreants has given a new impetus to the movement for a demand upon the American Government for an effective supervision of exports such as would make the surreptitious shipment of explosives impossible. The supposed fate of the State of Florida has been a general topic of discussion in all places of public resort in the city today.

A bitterly indignant leader in the *Sunday Observer* has given the tone to most of the current comment. The *Observer* says that if it shall be proved that dynamite plots hatched in America were, purposely or accidentally, the cause of the loss of the State of Florida, the American authorities can require no other stimulant or warrant for crushing the "viperous brood of conspirators" which has too long been allowed asylum in American cities."

The talk of the clubs goes further, and says that Americans will belie their reputation for administering justice by the code of Judge Lynch if they do not promptly string up O'Donovan-Rossa and a few of his "outlaw comrades" in reprisal for the State of Florida's dead. The discussion has taken a firm hold on many classes of people, and two or three members of Parliament have today stated their intention of bringing the subject before the House of Commons tomorrow in the form of a question to the Government. It will be moved by a Conservative (probably Sir Michael Hicks-Beach) and seconded by some such Liberal as the Rt.-Hon. William E. Forster. The interrogatory will ask for information as to the importation of dangerous explosives unattended by the safeguards adopted in the ordinary course of shipment by legitimate dealers, in such merchandise, and will include an allusion to what is called "the contemptuous indifference" of the United States authorities in the face of a danger that menaces equally American citizens and British subjects.

BELIEF THAT FEW IF ANY LIVES WERE LOST.

LONDON, May 4.—It is no longer doubted that the ship which signaled the City of Rome saved some if not all on board the State of Florida. It is calculated that the disaster occurred the 18th ult., at which period the wind was blowing from the east. The boats would drift until rescued. They must have been launched, because they were so fixed that they would not otherwise have floated. The fact that the boats were without gear or oars is regarded favorably, as indicating that the rescuing ship secured the oars and gear and allowed the boats to drift away. One is life-boat No. 1, the other a small new boat, not numbered.

ICEBERGS.

The owners are of the opinion that the State of Florida struck an iceberg, as the Captain of the State of Pennsylvania reports ice in the region in which the State of Florida is supposed to have been at the time of the disaster.

THE DYNAMITE THEORY.

The dynamite theory is not received with any favor whatever. The inventory shows that the cargo was shipped by two well-known firms, and all small packages on board are accounted for. The detectives reported awaiting the arrival of the State of Florida were seeking the arrest of an embezzler supposed to be on the vessel.

THE SIGNALS.

The Captain of the City of Rome explains that when the ship displayed signals there was little or no wind, and the flags showed badly and were difficult to read. The City of Rome passed the ship rapidly and without replying to the signals. The ship was a full-rigged vessel of English build. She displayed no national flag. After the signals she proceeded westward slowly. Five other sailing vessels were sighted at the same time.

THE UNDERWRITERS.

GLASGOW, May 4.—The underwriters lose £30,000 if the steamer State of Florida proves lost.

GREAT BRITAIN.

A DYNAMITE SCARE.

LONDON, May 4.—[Special Cable.]—The police of Limerick, having been warned that an attempt would be made to blow up the public buildings by dynamite, kept special watch all last night, but nothing unusual occurred. In consequence of rumors of Fenian activity, the escort of Lord Lieutenant Spencer has been strengthened.

MR. LABOUCHERE COMING TO AMERICA.

NEW YORK, May 4.—[Special.]—A London cable to the *World* says:

Mr. Henry Labouchère said today he had about made up his mind to cross the Atlantic some time next autumn. When he was 23 years old he was an attaché of the British Embassy at Washington. That was in 1854, when Pierce was President. Mr. Labouchère said that he had been so constantly in communication with his American friends, both by correspondence and by frequent meetings on this side of the Atlantic, that he did not believe he would find himself quite a stranger in the States, although, of course, he would be prepared to find an immense growth which, he believed, was in the right direction.

CHILDER'S "TEN-BOB TOKENS."

The pet measure of Mr. Hugh C. Childers—that of debasing the British gold coin by reducing the intrinsic value of the half-sovereign to nine shillings—has already come to grief. It is now announced that the Chancellor of the Exchequer will himself withdraw the proposition at the next consideration of the budget. The reasons advanced by commercial and financial authorities have convinced the Government of the inexpediency of the measure, but the fact is that it is too near a general election for the Liberals to be willing to have so universally unpopular a measure saddled upon them. The scheme has been mercilessly attacked, and ridicule has been among the most potent weapons used against it, the supposed coins being described as the Chancellor's illegitimate Childers and as Childers' "ten-bob tokens."

A PERJURER'S CONFESSION.

ENNIS, May 4.—Patrick Slattery has made a deposition before a magistrate to the effect that, at the instigation of a police Sergeant he suborned witnesses to swear falsely against Delahunty, sentenced at Cork, in 1883, to life servitude. He declares that Delahunty is innocent.

RUSSIA.

THE NEW LOAN.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 4.—Subscriptions of more than seventeen times the desired sum have been offered in response to the call of the Russian Government for a loan of £15,000,000 to be used in the construction of railways. The *Journal de St. Petersbourg* says this brilliant result is evidence of the immense recovery of Russian credit.

AN ASSASSINATION PLOT.

VIENNA, May 4.—Owing to the discovery at Moscow of a plot to assassinate the Czar, the festivities in honor of the coming of age of the Czarevitch will be held at St. Petersburg.

BY MAIL.

THE PARIS ANARCHISTS.

PARIS, April 21.—At an Anarchist meeting yesterday in the Faubourg du Temple there were loud protests against the police having arrested two Austrians who had been announced to speak, and conducted them to the frontier. The organizers of the Anzin strike were likewise vehemently denounced for having instigated 10,000 pitmen to strike, and then advised them to submit to their employers. A German and an Austrian spoke in German. They were, of course, incomprehensible except to each other, and their speeches were briefly summarized in French. Messages were read from Switzerland, Italy, and Spain, and also one from German Socialists, exhorting the French to uphold the red flag. The French speakers advocated an immediate insurrection, on the ground that delay involved diminution of strength. Collections were made "Pour la Dynamite," and for an anarchist who has been expelled from Lyons and is now in London.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL DISCOVERY IN UPPER EGYPT.

CAIRO, Egypt, April 22.—At Ekhmeem, a large provincial town of Upper Egypt, situate about half way between Assiout and Thebes, Prof. Maspero, returning from his annual trip of inspection up the Nile, has just found a hitherto undiscovered and unplundered necropolis of immense extent. As far as has been yet ascertained, the necropolis dates from the Ptolemaic period; but as the work of exploration proceeds it will probably be found that it contains more ancient quarters. The riches of this new burial-field would meanwhile seem to be almost inexhaustible. Five great tombs or catacombs already opened have yielded 120 mummies, and within the short space of three hours Prof. Maspero verified the sites of over 100 more similar catacombs, all absolutely intact. The necropolis of Ekhmeem, at a rough estimate, cannot contain fewer than five or six thousand embalmed dead. Of these perhaps not more than 20 per cent will turn out to be of archæological or historical value; but the harvest of papyri, jewels, and other funeral treasures cannot fail in any case to be of unprecedented extent. Ekhmeem is the ancient Kehmnis—the Panopolis of the Greeks. Its architectural remains are insignificant.

A NOTABLE ANNIVERSARY.

ROME, April 21.—Today being celebrated as the 2,637th anniversary of the foundation of Rome by Romulus the tricolor was hoisted on the tower of the Capitol and the Civic Guards wore their full-dress uniform. A bust of the poet Giacomo Leopardi was uncovered in the Glyptotheca of the Capitol by the Syndic Duke Leopoldo Torlonia.

CABLE NOTES.

The conference at Paris to determine electrical units adopted resolutions concerning electric currents and the standard of measurement of electric light and electrical units.

Pekin advices state that the city is quiet, with a strong force there. Active defensive preparations are making throughout the provinces, especially in Nankin and at the mouth of the Yang-Tse-Kiang.

Lord Randolph Churchill has resigned the Chairmanship of the National Conservative Union. He was influenced to take this step by a violent quarrel over the affairs of the union with the Marquis of Salisbury.

THE MAY FESTIVAL.

The sale of seats for the May Festival will open at 9 o'clock this morning, and at 9 o'clock yesterday morning the line began to form at the box-office of the Central Music-Hall. Last night there were forty men in the line and additions were being made all the time.

SOCIAL RIVALRY.

Philadelphia *Call*: "Mamma," said a New York girl, "do you know that at the Fitzsimmons' dinner-party yesterday peaches were served in unlimited quantities?"

"Yes, I heard about it."

"They are a hateful set. They knew that we are going to give a dinner-party next week, and they gave theirs just to spite us."

"Why so?" asked the mother.

"Why so?" the daughter repeated. "Because they must have heard that we are to serve peaches, and they wanted to be the first to do so. I only hope they won't go down any in price."

What makes even a very good smoking tobacco bite your tongue? The presence of nitrates. Analysis by Dr. A. Voelcker, F. R. S., Consulting Chemist Royal Agricultural Society, England, shows only a trace of nitrates in Blackwell's Durham Long Cut. The soil of the golden Belt, North Carolina, in which this tobacco is grown, don't supply nitrates to the leaf. That is the secret of its delicious mildness. Nothing so pure and luxurious for smoking. Don't forget the brand.

FRANCIS MURPHY.

The New Apostle of Temperance Inaugurates a Series of West-Side Meetings.

His Life-History—His Conversion—A Fourth of His Hearers Sign the Pledge on Sight.

The first of a series of Christian temperance meetings to be held by the West-Side churches in conjunction with the temperance societies was held last night at the Park Avenue Methodist Church, corner of Robey street and Park avenue. These meetings, which are to be held each evening for one week, were to have been begun last Sunday evening, but as Mr. Francis Murphy, who was to lead them, had not then recovered from injuries received in a fall, the initial meeting was postponed until last night, at which time Mr. Murphy appeared, taking his place promptly at the appointed hour before a large audience, limited only by the capacity of the church.

After the seats were all filled and the standing room taken up even to the middle of the stairways leading to the auditorium many turned away for want of room. The women were in the majority, but the audience was not without a good representation of the other sex, and among them there were not a few, judging by the complexions, to whom the signing of a pledge meant a change of habits. The singing was good, a large choir having been selected to sing the usual inspiriting hymns.

It was remarked that nearly all of the solicitors sent through the audience to bring people forward to sign the pledge were quite young, many of them under 20.

The services were opened with prayer and a hymn, after which the Rev. S. M. Davis, the pastor of the church, introduced Mr. Murphy in a few complimentary remarks with reference to his persistent efforts in behalf of temperance reform.

MR. MURPHY APPEARS.

Mr. Murphy was received with applause. He said he had started out in the world with a love of home and with a desire to be an honor to his parents, and that he was well calculated to have brought joy to their hearts, and would have done so but for the fact that he became a drinking man. He began to drink, he declared, from the very best impulses in the world. He wanted to be a good fellow and be liked by everybody. It was rather a misfortune that he was allowed to see so much of liquor in his childhood, which was spent in Ireland, his native land. Incidentally he said he was born there in 1836; that it was a very common thing for people to drink in his section; that his father kept his jug filled with the best whisky under the foot of the bed, and that he had been accustomed to help himself whenever he wanted it. But there came a time when he and his young neighbors concluded to emigrate to America. When they landed on this side they were introduced to a hotelkeeper in whose house they all took lodgings. The hotelkeeper treated them all very civilly, and it was regarded as the proper thing to take him off to the nearest barroom and have a drink with him. "Tom treated, and Bill treated, and Bob, and Mike, and Pat treated," and they all found themselves eventually in a sorry plight indeed. This was the way in which the speaker had taken his first drink at a public bar. Many people did not like whisky, but he said that to him it was sweeter than "Jockey-Club," "New-Mown Hay," or any other perfume. To this day he loved it, and the only way he could expect to continue free from the bondage was by keeping very close to the cross and asking God to help him.

LIFE IN A HOTEL.

He then spoke of his life on a New England farm, his trials as a soldier, and his experiences as a hotel-keeper at Portland, Me. Previous to this he had been a drinking man and he had reformed time and again. He was not drinking at the time he took the hotel, and before closing the arrangements for its control he took his wife around to show her through the place and get her opinion as to the advantages which it offered for business, but he added: "I was one of those men who would consult his wife, and, if she objected, go right ahead and do the thing just the same." She said she supposed the place would have to do. When asked for her objection she said she did not like it because he would have to keep whisky in the house. To this he replied that this was true, but that he did not have to drink. She said that if he did not drink it some one else would. He thought he could sell whisky to men without letting them get drunk, but he said he found it extremely hard to do so. His wife was a Christian woman and had always opposed his drinking. He declared that many men engaged in the liquor traffic were similarly situated, and said that the way to get at them was to go behind them and work up to them through their families. His wife insisted that she would rather beg in the City of Portland than have him sell liquor, but he went right on and sold the liquor. He took to drinking, often resolved to reform, but kept on. His boy, who was then 5 years old, often came into the bedroom in the morning when he was sober to plead with him not to drink any more. He would kiss the boy, and promise that he would do as he asked, but still he kept right on.

CONVERSION.

In time misfortune came upon him. He lost all his property and a great sorrow settled upon him, so deep that "the plummet of the wildest fancy could scarcely fathom what it was." "I was carried away," he said, after a pause, "to an institution away from my family and where God was not." One day a gentleman came to him and said: "Mr. Murphy, I would like to have you come out and join our meeting."

He knew what he meant because he had seen the people from the window gathered in the yard and had heard them singing. A Gospel temperance meeting was about to be held, and he replied to the man that he would not disturb the meeting, but that he would be willing to listen from the window. But Col. Sturtevant insisted and he went down. He was very much affected by the words, "God's mercy endureth forever," and when Col. Sturtevant declared that there was yet hope for him he began to reason with himself, and a new joy sprang up within him. Col. Sturtevant promised to bring his wife and children to see him and kept his word. "Whenever you have anything to do with a drinking man," said he, "keep your word." His wife came and so did his boy who began his work at Galena last night. The boy got down on his knees and prayed for him, and he prayed, too. He asked God to have mercy on him and give him a clean heart; and he believed that the prayer had saved him. He continued to pray, he said, and believed he would have strength to resist as long as he made a habit of getting down on his knees and asking God to help him.

THE WORK IN CHICAGO.

In conclusion, he said that the press had kindly commended the work that lay before the various bodies engaged in the reform, and he believed Chicago a good field in which to begin the work. He hoped it would be kept up until every distillery in the country would be compelled to put out its fires. Let it be said to the traffic, "Thus far shalt thou go and no farther," and peace, love of home, and love of children would return. Let the work go on for the sake of Christ, for the sake of this great prairie land which gave us the great man who had struggled to save the Constitution and break the bondage of slaves, who had lived and died without tasting liquor, and who had written the motto of the pledge when he freed the slaves: "With malice toward none and charity for all"—Abraham Lincoln!

Mr. Murphy stated that a temperance meeting would be held at the same place each evening during the week at 7:30. All were then invited to come forward and sign the pledge, solicitors being sent out to entice them to join. About one-fourth of the entire gathering, numbering 277 by actual count, attached their names to the pledges and received the blue ribbons.

AN INDIAN COUNCIL.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., May 4.—[Special.]—An Indian Territory special says Gov. Wolf, of the Chickasaw Nation, has issued a proclamation calling the members of the National Council to assemble in extra session at Tishomingo tomorrow. Measures of local importance will be submitted. Many laws will be repealed or amended. The members are beginning to arrive, and the indications are that a quorum will be present.

VESSELS PASSED PORT HURON.

PORT HURON, Mich., May 4.—[Special.]—Passed down—Winslow with E. Corning, C. C. Barnes, Three Brothers, and Swallow, 12:30; Iron Age and Annie M. Peterson, 4; Lehigh, 4:20; David W. Rust, Clint, and Butts, 4:40; Ogemaw and barges, 7:40; Moffatt and C. Crawford, 10; D. W. Powers and barges, 2:10; George King and barges, 2; Flora, 2:30; A. Ford, George Wales and barges, 5:45; Westford and barges, 5:50; W. H. Barnum, 6:30; R. Stewart and barges, 6:30; D. Lutey and barges, 8:40.

Passed up—Propeller Missouri and barges, Forest City and barges, 1:45; R. J. Hackett and consort, 2:45; Columbia and consort, 6:15; Samson and Constitution, 8; Arizona, 8:20; City of Mackinaw, 8:20; Handy Boy and consort, 10; Niagara, 11; John B. Lyon and Hutchinson, 12; Republic, 1; James Couch and consort, 1:41; Spartan, 5:30; Atlantic, 6; Havana and consort, 6:35.

Wind southeast.

THE WEATHER.

Signal Service.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 5—1 a. m.—Indications: For the Upper Lake region, cloudy weather and rain, southeast to southwest winds, shifting to westerly, slight fall in temperature.

For the Upper Mississippi Valley, cloudy weather and rain, followed by clearing weather, winds shifting to westerly, lower temperature.

For the Missouri Valley, cloudy weather and rain, followed by clearing weather, winds shifting to northwesterly, high barometer and lower temperature.

Cautionary signals continue at Port Huron, Alpena, Mackinaw City, Grand Haven, Section 3, Milwaukee, Section 1, Escanaba, Marquette, and Duluth.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, May 4—10:19 p. m.—The following observations are taken at the same moment of time at the stations named:

Place of observation.	Hight of Barometer	Thermometer	Direction of Wind	State of Weather	Rainfall dur'g last 8 hours
Mid. Atlantic States—					
Albany	30.13	56	S.	Cloudy.	0
Western Gulf States—					
El Paso	29.73	63	W.	Clear.	0
Fort Smith	29.77	63		Clear.	0
Galveston	29.90	71	E.	Clear.	.02
New Orleans	29.93	76	S.	Cloudy.	.05
Shreveport, La.	29.85	63	S.	Fair.	0
Ohio Valley & Tenn.—					
Cincinnati	29.93	63	S. E.	Fair.	.41
Indianapolis	29.87	61	S.	Th'n'g.	.11
Louisville	29.92	61	S.	Hazy.	.35
Memphis	29.90	67	S. E.	Cloudy.	0
Nashville	29.97	62	S. E.	Cloudy.	.23
Pittsburg	29.95	66	N.	†L. rain.	.11
Lower Lake Region—					
Buffalo	29.96	53	E.	Cloudy.	.04
Cleveland	29.90	61	S.	Cloudy.	.45
Detroit	29.83	59	S.	Cloudy.	.02
Erie	29.91	56	S.	L. rain.	.17
Oswego	30.06	56	S. E.	Cloudy.	0
Port Huron	29.80	59	S.	L. rain.	.14
Rochester, N. Y.	29.99	53	S. E.	Foggy.	*
Sandusky	29.88	62	S. W.	L. rain.	.07
Toledo	29.84	61	W.	Th'n'g.	.03
Upper Lake Region—					
Alpena	29.85	47	E.	L. rain.	.03
Chicago	29.80	57	S.	Clear.	.17
Escanaba	29.77	47	E.	L. rain.	.18
Grand Haven	29.78	53	S.	Cloudy.	.45
Marquette	29.80	45	E.	L. rain.	.01
Milwaukee	29.75	47	S. E.	Foggy.	.03
Mackinaw	29.84	44	S. E.	Th'n'g.	.07
Upper Miss. Valley—					
Cairo	29.91	64	S.	Fair.	0
Davenport	29.73	58	W.	Clear.	*
Des Moines	29.71	61	S.	Fair.	0
Keokuk	29.77	60		Clear.	0
La Crosse	29.74	53	N.	Cloudy.	.35
Moorhead	29.70	52	S. E.	Cloudy.	0
St. Louis	29.83	64	S. E.	Fair.	*
St. Paul	29.71	53	E.	Clear.	.01
Springfield, Ill.	29.84	61	S. W.	Clear.	0
Missouri Valley—					
Leavenworth	29.70	64	S. E.	†H. rain.	.05
Omaha	29.65	61	S. E.	Hazy.	0
Yankton	29.64	55	N.	H. rain.	.01
Extreme Northwest—					
Bismarck	29.77	47	N.	Fair.	0
Fort Buford	29.86	42	N. W.	Clear.	0
St. Vincent, Minn.	29.71	56	S.	Cloudy.	0
Northern Slope—					
Cheyenne	29.81	30	N.	Clear.	*
Fort Assinniboine	29.91	43	W.	Clear.	0
Fort Custer	29.80	43	S. W.	Clear.	0
Middle Slope—					
Denver	29.84	38	N.	Cloudy.	*
Dodge City	29.73	49	N.	Cloudy.	0
North Platte	29.71	47	N. W.	L. rain.	.22
Canadian Stations—					
Battleford		26	W.	Clear.	0
Fort Garry	29.69	54	S. E.	Cloudy.	.38
P. Arthur's Land'g	29.83	45	N. E.	Th'n'g.	0
Medicine Hat	29.74	47	S. W.	Cloudy.	0
Quappelle	29.88	34	N. W.	Clear.	0
Minnedosa	29.69	46	N. W.	Clear.	0
Saugeen, Can.	29.85	47	S. E.	Cloudy.	.02
Toronto	30.02	43	E.	Cloudy.	.15
Other Points—					
Elliott	29.68	57	N. W.	Fair.	0
Helena	29.88	42	S. W.	Clear.	0
Huron, Dak.	29.59	54	S. E.	Cloudy.	1.05
Las Animas	29.76	41	N.	Fair.	0
Little Rock	29.85	68	S.	Clear.	0
Salt Lake	30.02	41	N.	Clear.	0
Sill	29.88	56	S.	Clear.	0
Stockton	29.85	63	S. W.	Clear.	0

*Too small to measure. †Thunder-storm.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	Hu.	Wind.	Vel	Rain	Weather.
6:18a. m.	29.854	49.8	93	E.	15	.14	Cloudy.
10:18a. m.	29.825	53.3	93	E.	5		Cloudy.
2:18p. m.	29.793	64.6	71	S.	7		Cloudy.
6:18p. m.	29.784	60.6	93	S.W.	4		*Lt.rain.
10:18p. m.	29.798	57.4	91	S.	4		Clear.

*Thunderstorm.
Maximum temperature, 64.6.
Minimum temperature, 45.7.
Mean daily barometer, 29.805.
Mean daily thermometer, 57.3.
Mean daily humidity, 87.

Storms and Floods.

SHREVEPORT, La., May 4.—[Special.]—The Red River here is rapidly rising, and an overflow more disastrous than that of February is anticipated. From Fulton a heavy rise is reported, and the water is coming up rapidly from Sulphur River and the bayous. The planters above and below are making the best preparations they can, but fear most serious losses. The river has already come up so high here that work on the bank protection of the bridge opposit the town will have to cease.

Dispatches from Jefferson, Tex., report the highest water for many years. The heaviest and most incessant rains known for years have prevailed here for the last week, and the weather is still threatening. The storm last night and the night before was unusually heavy, causing the streets to run with water like rivers. Couriers are coming in from the lower plantations to learn the situation and report. There is the greatest anxiety in that locality, as many planters have already completed planting. A colored man named Horace Thomas was accidentally drowned on Hamilton's place above the city today.

BURLINGTON, Vt., May 4.—The Vermont Central Railroad Company, which owns considerable dock property, suffered to the extent of $100,000 by the recent gale.

SHREVEPORT, La., May 4.—Another overflow is anticipated here, which will be a great misfortune to the planters below who have a cotton-crop planted. The river is rising here very rapidly. Heavy water is coming in from all quarters. The heaviest rains for years have fallen incessantly the last week.

JEFFERSON, Tex., May 4.—The river is higher than for eighteen years. The lower portions of the town are under water. A number of families have been forced to abandon their homes. It is believed that every bridge in the county has been swept away. Large sections of the farming country are submerged. The loss on crops, bridges, and other property will reach many thousands.

THE SCHOONER LOUISA AGROUND.

PORT HURON, Mich., May 4.—[Special.]—The schooner Louisa, with a cargo of lumber, has been aground on the spit at Port Edward all day. The O. D. Conger released her after three hours' work.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Clean House.

Enoch Morgan's Sons SAPOLIO.

Apollinaris

"THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS.

"Use nothing but Natural Mineral Waters, such as APOLLINARIS, free from all vegetable poisons."

Boston Journal.

ANNUAL SALE, 10 MILLIONS.

Of all Grocers, Druggists, & Min. Wat. Dealers.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

LARGE REDUCTION IN THE COST OF Apollinaris Water.

On notice being given to us we will collect empty APOLLINARIS bottles and pay for the same at the rate of $2 for 50 large or 100 small.

FRANZ FALK BREWING CO'S DEPOT. 91 & 93 N. Union St.

TO CAPITALISTS OR MANUFACTURERS

Paper Mantels—valuable patent for sale, or right to manufacture on royalty. F. WOOLFENDEN, Cashier Dime Savings Bank, Detroit, Mich.

TEETH $8 to $8. VERY BEST SET. FINE FILLING. LOWEST RATES. No pain, gas, or vitalized air. Perfectly safe. DRS. McCHESNEY, Corner of Randolph and Clark-sts.

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NO POISON IN THE PASTRY IF DR. PRICE'S SPECIAL FLAVORING EXTRACTS ARE USED.

Vanilla, Lemon, Orange, Flavor Cakes, Creams, Puddings, as delicate and natural as the fruit from which they are made.

FOR STRENGTH, AND TRUE FRUIT FLAVOR THEY STAND ALONE.

PREPARED BY THE PRICE BAKING POWDER CO., Chicago, Ill. St. Louis, Mo.

WE MAKE BUT ONE QUALITY.

Ask your Grocer for Dr. Price's Lupulin Yeast Gems. Best Dry Hop Yeast.

CATARRH, Throat & Lung Diseases, to which DR. PEIRO devotes exclusive attention. 23 Madison-st. Hours, 9 to 4. Chicago.

SCHLESINGER AND MAYER.

State and Madison-sts.

Domestics!

"At Less than Mill Cost."

Ginghams,

Costing 7 1-2c to manufacture, we offer TODAY at

6c.

Seersucker Ginghams,

Costing 9 1-2c to manufacture, we offer TODAY for

7½c.

Zephyr Ginghams,

Costing 17 1-2c to manufacture, we offer TODAY for

15c.

Zephyr Gingham Emb. Robes,

Costing $5 to manufacture, we offer TODAY for

$4.40.

And a choice assortment of

White UNMADE Emb. Robes!

In Swiss, Lawn, and Percale,

From $3 Up!

State and Madison-sts.

Chas. Gossage & Co.

State and Washington-sts.,

Will put on their counters today in their SUIT DEPT. the greatest

Bargains in Suits

Ever shown in Chicago, consisting of Cloth, Cachemere, Debeige, Flannel, Scotch Tweeds, and many other materials too numerous to mention.

	Original Price.
25 Suits at $5;	$22
10 Suits at 6;	25
15 Suits at 7;	28
10 Suits at 8;	30
20 Suits at 9;	30
18 Suits at 10;	33
25 Suits at 12;	35
12 Suits at 15;	38

6 All-Wool Black Cashmere, 5
Original price, $15.
4 All-Wool Black Cashmere, 7
Original price, $18.
5 All-Wool Black Cashmere, 10
Original price, $20.

The above are the greatest bargains ever shown, and customers in quest of these goods should not fail to embrace this opportunity by calling early and securing a choice of the above. It is needless to add that no fitting or ALTERATIONS will be made in these goods at the above reduced prices.

HASKINS INTERIOR FURNISHING AND DECORATING. CENTRAL MUSIC HALL. ELEVATOR to 5th Floor.

REMOVAL.

JAMES GUILBERT, PRINTER, REMOVED TO 140-146 Monroe-st., Taylor Building.

NEW YORK NOTES.

The Great Shrinkage in Wall Street and the Values Represented.

Chicago Grain Speculators Given a Rap—Telephone Stocks Troubled.

The Reception of the Siamese Embassy—Two Sabbath Tragedies—Downfall Through Drink.

WALL STREET.

THE RECENT COLLAPSE IN VALUES.

NEW YORK, May 4.—[Special.]—The Sun's Wall street article says: The terrible shrinkage in Wall street during the last three years will remain phenomenal in the financial history of the world. Future generations will be amused at the tale, if it be well told. They will probably not be able to understand how a country stood such a loss without showing the slightest indications of any general distress and with but a few individual failures recorded. Some one ought really to figure out, pro bono publico, the exact loss which Wall street has caused to home and foreign investors in the last three years, taking in bonds, stocks, commission and interest accounts. The total would be a truly fabulous sum. Take, for instance, Denver & Rio Grande. The value of its whole stock was practically wiped out, for it went down from 114 to 12, which means a shrinkage of some $35,000,000. The Wabash, and the Louisville & Nashville, the Northern Pacific, and the Union Pacific alone probably represent a loss of about $200,000,000. The decline in the rest of the list, with the mining swindles added, will make it really incredible that either Wall street or any of the corporations it is concerned with could have survived.

DO NOT PROFIT BY THE PAST.

Yet they have survived, and more than that, the number of men who are ready again to venture upon the same field does not decrease any longer. On the contrary, it seems to be slightly increasing, and if only the final liquidation is made rapidly enough there will be a large number of venturesome individuals who will come forward again. This cannot occur, however, till the market is left to itself. The present manipulation of the Northern Pacifics, for instance, cannot help Wall street business. The "enterprising gents" cannot persuade anybody that the stock of a barely-finished road, running through a wilderness and open only about six months in the year, is worth $53 a share, when the regular dividend-paying stocks and even some bonds are selling at about $60. It is also of no use to try to affect the price of a stock like Union Pacific by reducing workmen's wages and restoring them as soon as the victims strike. The example was a very dangerous one for all railroad properties. The cutting of rates ought also not be concealed, for the public gets at the facts any way. Let things stand on their merits, publish every fact and figure, and we shall soon see the end of this terrible depression. Lies have evidently done no good. Let our railroad magnates try the policy of truth now.

THE MARKET MANIPULATORS.

The failure of Mr. J. R. Keene takes one more strong manipulator out of the market. This, with the disappearance of Mr. Villard and the practical retirement of Messrs. Cammack and C. J. Osborn, leaves the market entirely in the hands of Messrs. Gould, Sage, Connor, Woerishoffer, and D. P. Morgan. W. H. Vanderbilt is leaving for Europe this week, and the above-named gentlemen could easily fix matters among themselves and put the market in a proper condition for a boom against the time of his return.

THE CHICAGO MARKET—THE VISIBLE SUPPLY.

The Chicago market has again been quite bouyant, and the Chicago operators as well as the Chicago press are abusing like pickpockets the New York operators and the New York writers on grain. They declare that any person who talks or writes about lower prices for breadstuffs must *prima facie* be short of the market. It may, therefore, be advisable to show them what people who are positively known never to have any interest in their market think of them and their doings. There has been a large artificial decrease in the supply of wheat during the last week or ten days, but the stock on hand is nearly 2,000,000 bushels larger than on this date last year, and some 12,000,000 larger than the year before last. Referring to the tricky manipulation of the visible supply, *Bradstreet's*, whose business-like impartiality is never questioned, says:

The heavy loss of stocks in sight has been used as a lever of late. But reports from the wheat country point to considerable wheat yet to come forward, and the movement to market will increase after sowing and farm-work are completed. The weather continues to disappoint farmers pleasantly, and the prospects for a full crop continues good. Europe has again urged us not to ship wheat which it does not want, and the outlook still is that we will be permitted, if we desire, to consume the bulk of the remainder of the last harvest.

The special Chicago correspondence of the same journal says:

The chief interest centres in wheat, which rules the prices of all other grain, and as the legitimate demand from consumers is exceedingly small, the course of values is dictated by as reckless and unprincipled a lot of operators as ever disgraced business by their trickery. Every device, especially the grossest misrepresentation, is constantly resorted to, and while the present combination is in control it is useless to look for a healthy market. The reported shipments are larger, but they are nearly all made on consignment by those who own it. At the same time they represent the grain as going out on direct orders from Europe.

A VETERAN'S VIEWS.

Now this is a Chicago grain man's talk, not that of any New Yorker, always supposed to fight the Chicago market. Another experienced commercial and financial writer, Mr. J. S. Moore, who never speculates in a bushel of grain, but who has been for many years a merchant in India, and who has forgotten about the wheat resources of that immense and wonderful country more than all the Chicago gamblers combined will ever know, says: "The grain gamblers in Chicago have again held their Walpurgis Night revel. The present artificial price is simply an infamous swindle, as there is no rhyme or reason for wheat to be 10 cents a bushel dearer in New York than in London. Gambling in stocks, bonds, and securities has been the rule for many years. But it is left for our age to gamble in breadstuffs and staple commodities to the great injury of the millions of hard-working farmers and planters. A time will come when this system will be shunned and made criminal, as is the dealing in lottery-tickets. Had the price of grain been left to take its natural course during the winter we should not now be saddled with an immense surplus and a new crop pressing close on us. But the grain gamblers have discounted the farmers' prosperity for 1884-'85. The European telegrams, both private and published, all express the brightest hopes in regard to the forthcoming grain crops. Even in Spain, which has been visited by disastrous floods, and in Egypt, which is groaning under the scourge of a war, the crops are reported to promise considerably more than an average yield. In Great Britain the stock of wheat (both in the shape of grain and flour) was at the beginning of last month—just when the Chicago gamblers began to put prices up—equal to 22,000,000 bushels, which is about five times the usual amount of grain on hand at this time of the year. The Baltic and Black Seas are now open, and the whole of the Russian crop of 1883 is pouring into the European markets. Yet nothing seems to deter the audacious speculators. Not being able to compose any false news from Europe, they discovered a drouth in India, and on the strength of it put wheat up over two cents in about two hours Saturday. The Indian crop is already gathered, the new one not sown yet, and drouths are periodical there in one part of the country or another. But all that does not matter. All they want is to establish a higher level on which to sell the grain they are loaded with. They don't mind going for arguments even to a more distant and hotter place than India, provided they can attain their object."

THE APRIL DEAL.

The history of the April wheat deal, which resulted in a rise of nearly 15 cents a bushel in spite of a constant fall in European prices and an almost complete cessation of exports, will prove interesting when it is printed. Alexander Mitchell will most likely prove to be one of the leading spirits of the deal. He is the head of several banking institutions in Milwaukee and of the St. Paul Road. With low prices for grain the shipments by his road decrease, and the banks loaning on grain become likely to suffer. Although prices in Milwaukee ought naturally to be lower than in Chicago, they were all the time kept two cents higher. But as the Milwaukee holders could not sell anything upon such terms Mitchell went to Chicago and backed several big speculators there for a bull deal. He then came to New York. The short interest in grain was enormous at about 80 to 85 cents, and a squeeze of ten or twelve points was a very easy thing to organize with the large resources which Mitchell and his Chicago followers command against the short-pursed nervousness of the New York bears. Apart from that, the big Chicago and Milwaukee men are all acting in accord when it comes to the question of beating New York, while the New York bears have no party organization whatever, and depend, each and all, entirely upon the dimensions of their individual margins. The consequence is that the big Chicago manipulators, through their New York correspondents, handle the outsiders here with admirable ease. When lower prices are desired, everybody is allowed to sell freely and on easy terms; but when an advance is projected the margin-screw is put on as tight as possible. With every one-fourth of a cent advance most exacting margin telegrams fly to all the New York offices, the heads of which become nervous and demoralized, and make all their customers cover their contracts. And this of course, brings forward by and by a more or less large contingent of constitutional bulls, who never sell anything short and always wait for the top prices to buy. They despise cheap goods, and firmly believe that the highest prices procure the best article. So they would not buy wheat at 82 cents, but they cannot get enough of it at 95, probably upon the theory that its quality and value have improved that much. Two or three weeks ago in every New York office nine out of ten operators were short of wheat. Today nine out of ten are long of it. And, as a matter of course, Mitchell and his Chicago followers are unloading all they can without showing their hand. From every part of the country most encouraging crop prospects are reported every day. But that has nothing to do with the market. Chicago telegrams say that Linn, Jones, Roche, Cudahy, Kershaw, Young Clapp, Irwin, Orr, and the deuce knows who else are favoring purchases of wheat, and that seems to work better than all the statistical, economical, and natural conditions of the wide world's breadstuff market. The only good point in this reckless and unscrupulous speculation is that it gives the farmers a chance to sell out their wheat at a higher price than they will see for a long time to come. Unluckily, however, the majority of them are so busy in the field at this season of the year that they may not be able to go to market before the prices collapse again.

TELEPHONE STOCKS.

A rumor coming from Germany threatens, if authenticated, to make a considerable difference in the value of stock in telephone companies. It is said that a pamphlet some twenty years old has just been unearthed in some German library in which an inventor fully describes the telephone and illustrates it by wood-cuts. The benevolent author presents his invention to mankind at large as a free gift, and the question may therefore arise whether telephone patents granted only four or five years ago will be of any further value.

THE SIAMESE EMBASSY.

THEIR ARRIVAL.

NEW YORK, May 4.—[Special.]—Late this afternoon the Alaska was reported as coming into the harbor, and shortly afterward the revenue-cutter Lennox, with several naval officers aboard, was steaming down the bay for the purpose of taking off the Siamese Embassy and bringing them to the city. In the meantime six handsome carriages were sent from the Fifth Avenue Hotel to the foot of West Twenty-second street, where the party were to land in order to be near the hotel.

Fifty policemen soon appeared on the spot, and six mounted police, with Roundsman Patrick Maguire, converted the great pier at Twenty-second street into a formidable-looking landing-place. Crowds quickly gathered. Lieut. Norton, from the Minnesota, with a company of twenty-four blue-jackets and twenty-four marines, drew up his men in line, at the right hand side of the pier, just opposit the six carriages. Gen. Hancock ordered the usual salute of twenty-one guns to be fired from Fort Columbus, and by the direction of Rear-Admiral C. R. P. Rodgers a similar salute was fired from the Minnesota as the little revenue-cutter Lennox hove in sight. The tiny vessel drew up to the pier and the fifty-seven policemen prepared themselves for action. The crowd stretched their necks in expectation of seeing gaily-dressed Siamese on the deck of the Lennox. They were completely disappointed. Across the gang-plank stepped Lieut. Mason, accompanied by a very meek-looking coffee-colored young man, with an exceedingly shriveled skin, and a lack of intense embarrassment depicted on his features. He wore a London overcoat and a soft low cloth hat. This was the younger brother of the King of Siam, Krom Wun Nares Vararidhi, Envoy Extraordinary and Embassador Plenipotentiary of his Majesty, the King of Siam. Then came the Consul, leading Prince Sonspandit, the counselor of the Legation. This young gentleman wore a Newmarket coat in a jaunty, Piccadilly manner, and was somewhat less shriveled-looking than Krom. He was, however, equally coffee-colored. The third Siamese was called Maj. Snayh, Secretary to the Legation, while the fourth and last was a chubby and well-to-do looking servant, whose name was not revealed. Mr. Wilberforce Wycke, the English Attaché to the Legation, and Mr. Loftus, an interpreter, also stepped ashore. The Siamese, as was afterward stated, objected to appearing in their national costumes, which are of the picturesque and radiant order.

At the Fifth Avenue Hotel Rear-Admiral Rodgers received the Embassy in the name of the United States. "I am directed by the President, in his behalf," began the Admiral, "to receive you and your associates to the United States. The intercourse between our two countries has shown a signally good feeling on the part of Siam toward the United States, and this has been heartily reciprocated by us. Your presence here is accepted as a renewed expression of the conviction felt by both Governments that the interest of the two nations requires the continuance and increase of their cordial relations."

The Prince replied through an interpreter, and expressed his deep sense of gratitude at the welcome which had been accorded him. The informal reception was then brought to an end.

Mr. Wyke stated that this visit of the Siamese was made more with the object of seeing the country than with any other end. The Prince has in contemplation a subsidiary treaty with the United States, in connection with the importation of spirits in Siam, but this is entirely unsettled at present. The Siamese Embassy will receive further instructions in this matter from Siam. They will remain three or four months in America, and will study American tools, machinery, and fire-arms. They start for Washington tomorrow, as the President is waiting to receive them there before he leaves that city. The Embassy will return to New York later on, when they will be introduced to the "lions" and "elephants" of the city.

THE REV. ARTHUR RITCHIE.

HE BEGINS HIS LABORS.

NEW YORK, May 4.—[Special.]—The Rev. Arthur Ritchie, the new rector of St. Ignatius Church, conducted the services for the first time today. A celebration was held at 7 o'clock, and a choral celebration and sermon were given at 10:45 o'clock this morning. The services for the day were ended by a choral even-song and sermon at 7:30 p. m. The communion was administered at the 10:45 o'clock service. Mr. Ritchie preached from the centre of the platform, facing the congregation, and made no use of the pulpit desk. He used no notes, and talked as though addressing an informal meeting of the church people. In the services he adhered closely to the ritualistic forms. The altar was prettily illuminated with rows of wax tapers.

MRS. NAT GOODWIN.

HER SERIOUS ILLNESS.

NEW YORK, May 4.—[Special.]—Mrs. Nat Goodwin, better known on the stage as Eliza Weathersby, was reported in a very low condition at the Albemarle Hotel this evening. Mrs. Goodwin became ill soon after the death of her sister, Miss Emma Weathersby, some six weeks ago, and has since been better and worse by turns until Friday last, when she became perceptibly weaker, and has been failing rapidly until her life now hangs by a slender thread. Mrs. Goodwin is suffering from pneumonia in a very complicated form.

TRAGEDIES.

BEAT HIS WIFE TO DEATH.

NEW YORK, May 4.—Patrick Keating, a hod-carrier, was arrested today for beating his wife to death. When the police arrived he was in bed, drunk, lying on the head of the dead woman.

SUICIDED WITH PARIS GREEN.

John Wentz, 39 years old, bought paris green yesterday, dissolved it in four tumblers, and, giving one to each of his three children, aged 12, 10, and 8 years, ordered them to drink it. The children ran away, and Wentz, who drank it, was soon taken violently sick, and died during the night. He was probably crazed with drink.

BLAINE AND EDMUNDS.

THE MAN FROM MAINE DOES NOT KEEP A LIST.

NEW YORK, May 4.—[Special.]—A gentleman called upon Mr. Blaine at Washington today for the purpose of finding out his estimate of his strength, now that all the delegates to Chicago are elected. He supposed that he would have no difficulty in getting a very accurate estimate. He was very much surprised to find that Mr. Blaine showed great ignorance upon the subject. He said he had made no estimate and had no means of judging.

"But where is your list of delegates elected?" said the visitor.

Mr. Blaine replied that he had no list, and that none had been furnished him. Mr. Blaine said this in such an easy, indifferent manner as to very much astonish the visitor. Mr. Blaine continued by saying that he was keeping his mind as free as possible from any consideration of Presidential possibilities.

He said: "I am sure my pulse would not vary three beats at the news of any one's nomination."

"What would be the condition of your pulse if you should be nominated?" was asked.

Mr. Blaine's eyes twinkled as he said that it possibly might go up a few beats. In the course of the general conversation Mr. Blaine said that ever since the talk about a nomination began he had done nothing to direct attention to his name. He had encouraged no one and had left only one step to be taken in the way of withdrawing himself from the canvass, and that was to absolutely forbid the use of his name. This he had not done, and now that matters have gone so far he could not in justice to his friends, who have done so much for him, permit his name to be withdrawn.

NO ALLIANCES.

Mr. Blaine was asked who would be his choice in case he should fail to be nominated. He said that was something he would not care to indicate to any one. Beyond saying that all reports of any alliances between him and any of the candidates were absolutely untrue he has rigidly refrained from taking any part in the canvass. He could not have made any alliance with any one without wavering from his policy of neutrality.

EDMUNDS OBNOXIOUS TO TILDEN.

In the course of a three and one-half column review of the official career of Senator Edmunds the *World*, after referring to the Senator's part in the celebrated Electoral Commission, says: "No Republican is so obnoxious to Mr. Tilden as Edmunds. If the latter were nominated it is believed that Tilden would contribute a million of dollars to secure his defeat."

A SAD STORY.

COMMITTED TO AN INEBRIATE ASYLUM.

NEW YORK, May 4.—[Special.]—Thomas F. Durant was committed to the city prison in the Yorkville Police Court as an habitual drunkard. He will be removed to the Fort Hamilton Inebriate Asylum. He was committed on complaint of his brothers, Charles W. Durant and Frederick C. Durant, the former of whom is a broker at No. 2 Nassau street. The prisoner started a riding academy in East Fifty-eighth street, which was a great success. He made about $60,000, but took to drink, and the academy was eventually sold. He was at one time also the editor and proprietor of a newspaper.

A FRIEND OF LOGAN.

He Will Stick to Logan After His Chances Are Gone.

PEORIA, Ill., May 1.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I notice that you express the opinion that the forty Logan votes in the Illinois delegation will be "Ready to flop to Blaine the moment they are satisfied that Logan's chances are gone," and that "when the forty Illinois votes wheel into line for Blaine there will be a commotion in the convention." Excuse me if I insist that to be consistent you should argue that Blaine's strength may be brought over to the support of our own home candidate.

I hope and honestly believe you are mistaken in your estimate of the loyalty, the kind of support the Illinois delegation will yield to Logan. They must not, cannot be, and are not, floppers. They must and will stick to Logan until the last, confident of his final triumph and the consequent honor to be conferred upon the State of giving a third President to the Union—a Logan to follow Grant, who followed Lincoln.

You assume all the while that Blaine is a favorit with Illinois Republicans; that he was most enthusiastically cheered at our late State Convention; and that he is the man we want. Granted, with a slight reservation founded upon fact. That fact is, there was no opposition to Logan in our State Convention, and the delegates-at-large were instructed for him, as well as the district delegates chosen by the sub-conventions at the same time. There was not a ripple of opposition to that proposition. It was adopted unanimously, and to the great chagrin of Representative Davis, who was present in waiting to develop an anti-Logan boom then and there had such a thing been among the probabilities of the situation. But Mr. Davis was shrewd enough to feel the convention pulse, and having felt it discreetly abandoned his anti-Logan schemes, encouraged the Blaine demonstration and then left without having accomplished the result of his mission. Had he attempted to carry out his original designs, the purposes for which he came to Peoria, he would have provoked or evoked such a storm of reproach against himself and his few feeble co-conspirators and such enthusiasm for Logan as would have overthrown every vestige of partisan feeling for any one but our senior Senator. Why? Because the opposition to Logan, what little there is of it, is ignoble; because it springs from personal and wholly selfish promptings; because it savors of the disaffection of disappointed would-be bosses of "the machine"; and because Logan has a firm hold upon the hearts of our people.

The same feeling exists among the delegates to the National Convention now as then, and it can only be weakened by the policy you are pursuing of showing, or attempting to show, that Blaine can or may be nominated by Illinois at the sacrifice of our first choice and by the repudiation of our honorable obligations to the man upon whom, without his seeking, the honor of being our State candidate as been thrust.

But the "flop" you prophecy will never materialize. Our delegates will stick, and your horoscope, adown the vista of which you see the plumes of the Man from Maine waving in victory, will only be verified to the extent that Blaine will become the legatee of Sherman's candidatorial estate. As usual, Blaine will develop the greater portion of his strength in the earlier ballots, and if he shall not be nominated before the fourth or fifth roll-call by the defection of Illinois and the accretions of strength he will naturally receive upon the abandonment of "favorit sons" here, there, and everywhere, he will not be nominated at all. His life has been brilliant, dashing, magnetic, and a sequence of instantaneous political pregnitions giving birth to magical strides of success, quick flashes of meteor-like progress. But he has never won by the slow climbing of the ladder. His defeats have always been the consequences of his failures to conquer fate and achieve victory by bold and rapid sortie. Had he served the cause of the Union in the field as he did upon the forum, Sheridan would have had a rival.

But Blaine being not nominated, Arthur becomes the sleek and genteel-going factor or possibility. Edmunds, I take it, rugged and stern, strict constructionist, and chastely indifferent to the accustomed methods of politics, but a practical politician withal in his partisan discipline, will aid Arthur by his early withdrawal to some extent. But the main body of his adherents will fly to Andrew D. White, a more promising figure in the coming convention than Garfield was four years ago, or to Hawley. Or the very reverse may be the case. The Arthur men in the East may transfer their allegiance to Edmunds. In any event there will come a time when Logan will enjoy his legitimate reversionary interest as the second choice of the friends of those whom he has served so faithfully and so unselfishly in the past.

I mean by this that Logan's political affiliations have led him into most peculiar associations with the supporters of all the leading candidates now named. At Cincinnati in 1876, that fateful Sunday morning early in June when the wires brought the news of Blaine's most dangerous sunstroke, Logan it was who raised the cry: "We'll nominate him now and vote for his corpse if he dies!" In 1868, 1872, and 1880 he was as faithful to Grant. And at all times he has been generously loyal to the dominant power, the will of the majority, within his party, cheerfully and uncomplainingly so, doing as much if not more work than the best of them for the benefit of the entire organization. Besides, he has "the pull" on the soldier influence, and he likewise looms up as the reasonable choice of the South. I say reasonable choice, and I mean it, because he has been the friend of the South, as the originator of the public-education scheme now in process of becoming a law, as the foremost champion of the Mississippi River improvement projects, and as the brave opponent of the proposition to reduce the ratio of representation of Southern Republicans in our National partisan councils. Sherman himself, with his splendid record of so-called and much-derided bloody-shirt investigations, has no stronger claim for Southern Republican support.

Thus Logan becomes something more than a mere State candidate or a "favorit son," as you describe or treat him or seem to think he is. In short, with the exception of those delegates who will represent the insular Eastern school of Republican sentiment, every man in the convention will view him with favor, and many of them will naturally turn to him when they leave their first favorits. Arthur out of the way, Logan will get nearly every vote from the Southern States. He can and will be nominated if Illinois shall "stick," as Sumner told Stanton to do, and if Blaine and his friends shall do for Logan only what you ask Logan and his friends to do for Blaine. E. F. B.

RUMBLE'S HOOK.

This Time It Is Baited for Gudgeons with a Gauzy "Chicago Grain-Bureau" Scheme.

Correspondents Are Invited to Send in Their Views on the Market,

And in Return to Have Their Orders Executed at "Reduced Rates of Brokerage."

Once more it becomes the duty of THE TRIBUNE to expose one of those notorious devices known as "club" or "fund" frauds, the latest trap for moneyed "suckers" being baited with the specious title of the "Chicago Grain Bureau," with alleged headquarters at No. 54 Franklin street.

The investigations of the numerous schemes of this character which have been operated with more or less success in this city during the last few years have shown that all had a common origin, the authors being a few individuals who have reduced this form of money-making to a fine art. While the "bureaus," "fund clubs," "combinations," "companies," and "associations" could be reckoned by scores, and the victims by tens of thousands, the originators of all could be counted on the fingers of one hand. The schemers who have gained the most notoriety have been the Flemming & Merriam crowd and G. W. Rumble.

THE FLEMMING SET.

The prosecution of the Flemming people by the Post-Office authorities about a year ago broke up six or seven alleged grain firms, each having its own system of "bureaus" and "funds," and all started and operated by the one small set of artists. In January last John Flemming and Frank L. Loring were each sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment and a fine of $500, but were liberated on heavy bail on a writ of supersedeas, and the case is still pending. The prosecution, though ineffectual in punishing the men or obtaining redress for the victims, was successful in that it put a stop to the machinations of the crowd. The other noted "fund" man, George W. Rumble, alias W. T. Soule & Co., was arrested in New York Dec. 15 last by Post-Office-Inspector Dan Ray, of Chicago, on the charge of using the mails for fraudulent purposes, and liberated on $3,000 bonds, the case being still pending in the United States District Court of the Northern District of Illinois. The difference between the Flemming set and Rumble seems to be that the former can be squelched—or, at least, intimidated—but the latter cannot. When Rumble is exposed and threatened with the quasi terrors of the law he quietly "lights out" until the storm blows over, and then "bobs up serenely" with some new and alluring bubble.

AN OLD ACQUAINTANCE.

During the last three or four weeks the country has been flooded with the postals and circulars of "The Chicago Grain Bureau." None of these circulars could be obtained in the city, nor could ordinary inquirers discover who or what the "bureau" was or where its supposed offices were located. On copies of these circulars which reached THE TRIBUNE the address given was No. 54 Franklin street. No one could be found at that address who knew anything of the "Chicago Grain bureau" until it was discovered that the "bureau's" bulky mail was being delivered in a private box in the office of the Ottaway Printing Company, who occupy the upper floors of the building. The man who carried on the scheme called two or three times daily for the mail, and a little judicious investigation proved that this man was none other than the ever-blooming George W. Rumble. Rumble has been getting his printing matter done by the Ottaway Printing Company, and, being a heavy cash customer, he recently obtained permission of the firm to have his mail delivered at their office, a favor which he soon turned to good account.

THE SEDUCTIVE CIRCULARS.

The circulars bear all the marks of a master hand, and it is not improbable that many speculative suckers have already forwarded their money to the "Bureau" for "intelligent and judicious" investment and with the expectation of receiving fabulous dividends. Rumble's new scheme is, ostensibly, to get the opinion of the country on the probable course of the markets. He invites every one interested in the markets to correspond with him—that is, with the "Bureau"—and supplies printed postals for the purpose. All the correspondent has to do is to fill in a blank form on the postal. For example, one line reads: "In my opinion wheat will ———," and the correspondent fills in the blank space by writing "advance," "decline," or "not change much." In return for this labor the "Bureau" freely offers all its privileges, knowledge, and experience to its correspondent gratis. The "Bureau" always knows how the market is going—its field of inquiry being so extensive and a large concensus of opinion being an infallible guide—and, as a matter of course, always makes money. Logical deduction: The correspondent who sends money to the "Bureau" for investment is betting on a "dead sure thing."

THE DOCUMENT.

The following is a sample circular:

CHICAGO GRAIN BUREAU, 54 FRANKLIN STREET, CHICAGO, April 23.—DEAR SIR: Some time ago several Chicago gentlemen formed a club for the purpose of gathering information relative to the course of the markets. The idea was suggested that if we could get expressions from speculators in different sections of the country and group the whole together the majority as indicated by these reports would suggest the probable course of the markets, and by actual experience this we have found has been the case, and so well pleased are we that we propose to extend our field of inquiry, and make it of mutual interest to all concerned.

We propose to get correspondents from every section of the country and ask each correspondent to write us once a week, giving his personal convictions as to the course of the markets in the near future. The Secretary of the club, in return, will gather together all these reports and, once each week, will mail to every correspondent a report showing the number of letters received to date and the sentiments expressed, from which those who wish to speculate can form an intelligent opinion of the future course of the markets. For instance, you being a correspondent, would write, ——, April 19, 1884.

In my opinion:
Wheat will advance.
Corn will not change much.
Pork will decline.
Lard will advance.
(Signed.)

The report issued to correspondents April 16 says:

651 reports said wheat will advance.
213 reports said wheat will decline.
647 reports said corn will advance.
198 reports said corn will decline.
250 reports said pork will advance.
348 reports said pork will decline.
250 reports said lard will advance.
348 reports said lard will decline.

Within the following week prices moved as indicated by the majority. Wheat and corn advanced and pork and lard declined.

The only expense to the correspondent is the cost of one postal-card a week. The club has arrangements with brokers on the market by which its members can have their orders executed at reduced rates of brokerage.

If you desire to join us send name and address, and your opinion of future prices, and we will put you in direct communication with the brokers. Respectfully, CHICAGO GRAIN BUREAU.

A copy of the above which reached THE TRIBUNE was addressed "Manager of Grain Bucket-Shop," etc., and on the back of the circular the following P. S. was written:

I understand market quotations will be shut off from all bucket-shops May 1. I can introduce you to a good commission house who will make favorable terms with you if you desire to continue in business. If so, write or wire your address. Respectfully, SECRETARY GRAIN BUREAU.

Probably Capt. Stuart and Inspector Ray, the energetic fraud-exposing officials connected with the Post-Office Department in Chicago, will be glad to learn where their old will-o'-the-wisp acquaintance, Rumble, is located just now, and what kind of a little scheme he is engineering. Rumble was warned several times last year by Inspector Ray that the authorities would take cognizance of his doings if he did not mend his ways, and he simply complied by dropping one fraud to take up another.

RUMBLE'S OPERATIONS.

Shortly after THE TRIBUNE exposed his great scheme called "The Western Cattle and Grain Enterprise," Rumble skipped to New York, where he immediately started a similar game—using the wagon-loads of printed matter there which he was unable to use in the Northwest, owing to THE TRIBUNE exposé—but about the same time Inspector Ray secured the indictments and arrested him in his sumptuously-furnished office in New York City, just after the scheme had got well under way. The "Grain Bureau" which he has now started sufficiently proves, if proof were needed, that Rumble's terror of the law is more than counterbalanced by the success of his many devices. As THE TRIBUNE has "written him up" about three times a year for the last seven or eight years—that is, every time a new lead was discovered—Rumble will have to prepare some more skillful scheme than the present one in order to conceal his identity. His various "club" and "fund" schemes, his "cattle associations," "United States" and "American grain associations," "monthly-dividend," and "dollar-for-dollar" schemes, and all the other winding paths he has traveled in his chase for the unwary "Granger," are already well known to TRIBUNE readers. Exposure seems to do but little good. Rumble has properly gaged the credulity and avarice of the public, and knows that glittering baits are always certain to catch suckers.

But there would seem to be something radically wrong either in the law or its administration when such a palpable game can go on for years unchecked, and can only be reached by the roundabout, cumbersome, and comparatively ineffective process of a post-office inquiry.

PRESIDENTIAL PROSPECTS.

From a New York Standpoint—Thinks Blaine Is the Strongest Man to Carry the Empire State—Tilden Played Out.

NEW YORK, May 2.—[Correspondence Cincinnati *Enquirer* (Dem.).]—I will give some conversations I had yesterday with interesting men. In the first place, I met one of Mr. Blaine's strong moneyed friends, who came to Congress a very young man, and found that Blaine treated him well, and so he became a Blaine follower, and has since been in various business enterprises with Mr. Blaine.

My Blaine friend said to me, as I entered his office: "You have been to the State Conventions, and I want you to tell me what you think."

Said I: "It looks pretty clear to me that Blaine's friends are to be again disappointed, and that the candidate will be somebody only half expected and not much wanted."

"Well," said Mr. Blaine's friend, "if there is a dark horse put up this time I shall have nothing to do with the campaign. I regarded Hayes as a dark horse and as a fraud. Garfield was a dark horse too, and the votes which supported him were of no value, because Arthur got his term, who was a still darker horse; and now, if we are going to be cheated out of our choice by a union of the old boss element and the destructionists and dudes, let them elect the man they nominate."

As my friend said this he opened a letter in his hand, which proved to be from an ex-Senator of the United States in the Far West, who said something to this effect: "If that New York Convention means another Miss Nancy man that nobody wants, I shall drop politics and have no more to do with it for the rest of my life." The letter then went on to give an estimate of Mr. Blaine's strength in the National Convention as far as it has been elected, and he footed up somewhat over 300 votes, which were read over, and the different persons in the room, several meanwhile having collected, made comments upon the statistics.

Said I: "Do you consider that Blaine will run well if he should now get the nomination?"

"Yes; he is the only man we have much probability of electing. It is a mistake to suppose that the Democratic party has not a first-class opportunity. The nomination of Arthur will lead to our defeat in New York State by at least 50,000 votes. Blaine is the only man who can do anything in the State of New York. If New York is lost, then the candidate who is put forward must be able to carry the States of Oregon, California, Nevada, and West Virginia. Blaine is the only man who can carry West Virginia."

"How do you make that out?"

"West Virginia on the tariff question is very sensitive, her chief wealth being in the mines, minerals, and manufactures. The Republicans came very near getting two Congressmen out of that State a year ago. There is a large element of tariff Democrats who will not swallow any free-trade candidate, nor even a free-trade party behind a tariff candidate. Henry Davis, for example, the former United States Senator, who is one of the most influential men in the State, is disgusted at the operations in Congress; and though they want him to run for Governor, he will decline the nomination, and he is the strongest man in the State to be elected. That gives the Republicans an advantage, and all that line of interests of which Davis is representative will come to Blaine's support; but will not support any doubtful or dark-horse character, or any such man as Edmunds. The Republicans can lose the State of New York if they can carry the four other States I have named. Now, Blaine is overwhelming in Nevada, and California, and Oregon, and he can give us West Virginia on a pinch. Edmunds can do nothing in any such States."

Turning then to a junta in a neighboring newspaper office [*Evening Post*], my friend said: "That class of men are without faith in human institutions, have no confidence in any public leaders, and do not know what they want Edmunds for. Most of them know nothing about him, and they have just picked up the idea as something fashionable and destructive, and so they call themselves Edmunds men—such fellows as Carl Schurz and all this gang. Now, this man Schurz goes about trading in nominations to get himself a place. Under any of the regular candidates, such as the people want, he would have no political opportunity. He goes about claiming to own the German vote, and if he can get some man nominated who is weak and undesired, he plunges into the campaign, and comes back at the end of it with an obligation to be paid off."

Said I: "I have an idea that some of these doctrinaires desire a Democratic success, and that if they could nominate Edmunds or some of the other dark horses they will really prefer to see Tilden elected."

"As to that," said my acquaintance, "our danger is right on the same man—Tilden. The Democrats are going to offer him that nomination. We don't know whether he will take it or not. If he does, he has a large Republican contingent to fall back on in New York. I believe that Blaine, with an aggressive campaign, could beat Tilden in New York; but it is folly to talk of any other man who has been named doing so."

Going off on another clew, my acquaintance said: "I have not a bit of respect for or confidence in the professions of men who begin their political platforms with denying that they have faith in any living man. Pharisees and Sadducees these fellows are, the same who persecuted Christ. They thought there could be no good in Him. Follow the records of these men who are now talking of Edmunds and reform, and see where they made their money, by what schemes and jobs, and getting off of stock and bonds on their fellow-men."

"Do you think that Tilden is the only Democrat who could carry the State of New York?"

"In the event of a nomination at Chicago which represents nothing that is popular," said my friend, "any prominent Democrat here can carry New York. It can be done by Flower or by Cleveland. You must remember that Cleveland received an enormous Republican vote, and he has made a first-rate Governor."

"Your point, then, is, that the alliance of Johnny O'Brien and Theodore Roosevelt, of Chester A. Arthur and Horace A. White, is not going to win?"

"No; the Republican masses have been fooled with by two conventions. The minority goes in there aided by the remnants of these old machines, and picks out a man that nobody wants, nobody had expressed any feeling for, and who is perhaps himself a little worse than any man who has been well canvassed, only not found out."

At this time a United States Senator from New York entered the place, and I asked him if he thought that Tilden would be the Democratic candidate for President. He said no; that Mr. Tilden might take the compliment, but that he could not go through the motions of accepting and filling the office, and that merely to be elected and then to get out of the road would be another farce on the suffrage, and he thought Tilden was a man of too much character to behave so.

Said I: "Do you think that Tilden can poll as many votes relatively in the State of New York as he did in 1876?"

"No; I don't believe he will. There is a large Democratic faction here opposed to Tilden, both in the city and through the State; and besides, another generation may be said to have come forward since the campaign of 1876. That was eight years ago; and when you consider the new voters who have been since added, and the new class of questions that have arisen, and observe how the people forget anything about the Tweed ring or the canal ring, you will see that Mr. Tilden, with his imperfect health and inability for work, has got to tell that story all over again."

I met Jimmy O'Brien a few minutes after the above conversation, and asked him about the Democratic prospects. O'Brien, you will remember, is the former Sheriff of New York who exposed Tweed, and has since been a member of Congress. He said: "Flower is the most available man for us to run for President in order to get the State of New York. Flower is liked by men of all parties. In those old Republican districts on the St. Lawrence River, where he was brought up, he will paralyze any Republican candidate. He is known in New York to be a man of amiable nature, yet with a strong executive spirit. He has plenty of means, made a good Congressman, and he would have been nominated for Governor in place of Cleveland but for the hostility to me. I was one of the first men to see the availability of Mr. Flower, and I went to the convention in his favor. Kelly and Thompson, who head two of the factions here, had no opposition to Flower, but they began to think that if he got the place it would be of some benefit to me. If Flower had been nominated at the time he would have ridden into office just like Cleveland."

"You don't think that Gov. Tilden, then, will run?"

"No, I don't think he will. He is very old, and probably a little childish. Now, Cleveland is the only other competitor of Flower in this State. Cleveland, of course, has made enemies. He has the Tammany element against him in the first place. Then all the opponents of Manning and the Albany machine will be against him. Now, Flower has no enemies at all. That he is a capable man is seen by the way he has administered the means of other persons. He has been a first-class financier, is no theorist on the tariff and other questions, and he would become immensely popular if he was nominated."

"Who do you think is the strongest candidate the Republicans can put up?"

"Jim Blaine," said O'Brien. "The Republicans have got to put up a man who can capture their party, which is now going to pieces from the cranks and factions in it. Blaine would get as many votes, in my judgment, as any Republican in the United States. He has held a great many positions, and in all of them has been popular. I would not be surprised if he would get a great many Irish votes in New York State."

"Who does Kelly want for President?"

"Kelly wants Hendricks to be on the ticket with Tilden, expecting that Tilden will be incapable of administering the office, and that Hendricks will then get it and give him plenty of pickings. This partiality of Kelly for Hendricks will be fatal to the ticket in this State. The anti-Tammany elements here know that Hendricks has been from the very start a Kelly man."

BLAINE AND EDMUNDS.

Eastern Press Comments on the Malicious Abuse of Blaine.

Philadelphia *Press:* Nobody doubts the honesty of Senator Edmunds. He mustn't imagine even for a second that anybody does. But the point we like to see stand out like an obelisk in a desert is simply this, that if he and Mr. Blaine got their hooks caught in the same fish he couldn't say that he had captured a codfish and Mr. Blaine a shark. They both get codfish or they both get shark. Mr. Edmunds is fisherman enough to know that.

OUGHT TO SET THE CHARGES AT REST FOREVER.

Trenton (N. J.) *Times:* The reply to the charges made by the *Evening Post* against Mr. Blaine comes from the pen of Mr. Phelps. It could not come from an abler source. The answer is full and complete. It ought to forever set at rest the loose charges that are revived every four years. The country will take very little stock in these floating charges against leading men unless something stronger than honorable speculations in stocks are advanced. These speculations, while possibly foolish and unfortunate, do not affect the ability and character of the men concerned. Mr. Phelps' able defense ought to settle these charges against Blaine for this campaign.

DISPOSED OF IN A CONCLUSIVE MANNER.

Elizabeth (N. J.) *Journal:* The thanks of all right-thinking and truth-loving men are due to the Hon. William Walter Phelps for his candid, temperate, and exhaustive reply to the charges which the *Evening Post* has been rehashing against James G. Blaine. We have not felt that it was perhaps the wisest thing which the party can do to nominate Mr. Blaine, but not because we believed a word of the charges which Mr. Phelps has disposed of in this conclusive manner, but for reasons of policy. The information afforded is very valuable should Mr. Blaine be nominated, and in any event the explanation is simple justice to a man who has been hounded and persecuted because he was brilliant and able, and because he had thereby gained many antagonisms. Mr. Blaine, besides, has been of rare service to the Republican party, has a generous and chivalric spirit, and is an American of whom the country is proud. We heartily congratulate Mr. Phelps for having made such an admirable and convincing answer to these charges.

STRONG AND UNANSWERABLE.

Gettysburg (Pa) *Star and Sentinel:* The Hon. William Walter Phelps has written a letter to the New York *Evening Post* in which he most clearly refutes and disproves all the charges made against Mr. Blaine by that paper. The letter is trenchant, strong, and unanswerable. It was hardly necessary to go to the trouble of writing it, because no good Republican believes, or ever did or will believe, that the assault upon his personal character had any foundation whatever.

ABLE AND CONCLUSIVE.

Camden (N. J.) *Press:* The able and conclusive letter of William Walter Phelps in reply to an effort of the New York *Evening Post* to connect Mr. Blaine discreditably with certain railroad transactions in 1869 was just such a letter as a sincere and courageous man like Mr. Phelps would be expected to write in behalf of a friend unjustly assailed, and it will carry conviction to every unprejudiced mind.

FALSE AND UNJUST.

Schenectady (N. Y.) *Union:* The spirit of justice that pervades the ranks of the Republican party will acceptably receive the eloquent letter of Mr. Phelps refuting the charges recently revived against Mr. Blaine. Those charges were invented and brought out by the Democratic party, and the most of them were so baseless as to be unworthy of notice. But since Mr. Blaine has again been put forward as a candidate for President, parties within the Republican lines have seen fit to recall those slanders and give them undue importance. In view of his possible nomination, Mr. Blaine, by native talent and the ability he evinced in Congress, attained, and has for a long time held, a favorit place in the minds of the people. When factional dissensions gained a foothold in the party, his name did not escape the venomous shafts of rival hatred, but events occurred that silenced all disputes, and he withdrew from public life. The charges against him have all been met, and intelligent men of all parties regard them as false and unjust.

SIMILAR TO THE CHARGES AGAINST GARFIELD.

Toledo *Commercial Telegram:* The cry that is making against Blaine's candidacy that his record will not bear investigation and will insure his defeat is similar to that made four years ago against Garfield. The famous Mulligan charges against Blaine have been answered by William Walter Phelps, of New Jersey, and the statement is made that Blaine paid cash for the Fort Smith & Little Rock Railway bonds which those famous letters showed that he held, just as any other of the investors did, and further, that he lost money by his investment. The "fierce white light that beats upon" a Presidential candidate often shows the fallacy of charges brought against him instead of bringing out objections to his aspirations.

SHOULD BE BETTER THAN MERE MEN.

Cincinnati *Commercial-Gazette* (Rep.): It is an interesting question whether Judge Edmunds will be able to show that he is not as bad a man as Blaine. Reformers should have in view the precaution of not drawing harder lines on one man than another. Reformation should refer to righteousness. The exceptionally independent citizens who are on the way to a political paradise through the golden gates of civil-service reform should be careful in setting up statesmen to represent them, to see that they are not as other men are.

WHAT PROMPTS PERSECUTION.

Correspondence Cincinnati *Enquirer:* Ferocity of persecution almost invariably arises from an undiscovered dishonesty in the assailant. To me it seems like a very cowardly business to pursue a public man, otherwise splendidly equipped and useful to his country, because of some cheese-paring matter which happened fifteen or twenty years ago. With my experience among men I discern too many of these preachers to have been persons whose fortunes began in very successful jobbing ventures. That this view is, on the whole, that of the plain people of the country can be inferred from Garfield's election.

AMERICAN MEDICAL DELEGATES.

GARRETT, Ind., May 4.—The American Medical Association delegates to the annual meeting at Washington Tuesday left Chicago this afternoon on the Baltimore & Ohio and arrived here but little behind, notwithstanding the enormous size of the train, it being one of the largest ever starting from Chicago. The party numbers 240, and in the train are eight new sleeping-cars, two dining-cars, two coaches, and two baggage-cars. It is running on special time and has been divided into two sections to better facilitate time. In the party are many of the most eminent physicians of Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul, different cities of Iowa, and the Northwest generally. After breakfast at Grafton stops will be made at prominent points of scenic interest in the Allegheny and along the Potomac. Dinner will be taken at Cumberland and the train will reach Washington about 7 o'clock.

AN IOWA BLAZE.

Losses and Insurance by the Fire at Prairie City, Ia.

DES MOINES, Ia., May 4.—The losses and insurance by the Prairie fire Saturday morning roughly estimated were: Adkinson Hotel, loss on building and furniture, $350; no insurance. Holdefer's loss on groceries, $150; his millinery shop, $500; damage to dwelling-house, $800; total loss, $2,300; insurance, $1,200. E. H. Ward's loss on building and stock, $2,000; no insurance. Daniel & Gray's meat-market, loss on stock, $1,000; Bisbee's loss on building, $800; no insurance. Cool, restaurant, loss on stock, $900; fully insured. Feather's loss on building, $600. Gill & Son, dry-goods, loss, $9,000; insured for $2,000 to $3,000. A few goods were saved. Griffis' drug-store, loss, $3,500; no insurance. Some stock was saved. McKeever, drugs, $3,500; insurance, $1,400; Ira R. Draper, dry goods; loss, $5,000; insurance unknown; De Wolf, Bryan & Co., damage to stock, $1,000; damage to brick buildings, $1,000. Miss Blair, millinery, damage to stock, $100. Loss to Ward & Payne, building, $500. Miss Churchill, millinery, damage to stock, $100. There were eleven buildings burned.

Incendiarism at Williamstown, N. Y.

NEW YORK, May 4.—A fire at Williamstown, Oswego County, N. Y., this morning destroyed the Selden House, the post-office, several business blocks, and a number of residences. The loss is between $50,000 and $75,000. It is thought to have been incendiary and the outcome of the recent prosecutions by the Good Templars against the proprietor of the hotel for violation of the Excise law. The temperance people were at first successful, but a higher court reversed the decision.

Heavy Bush Fires.

CONCORD, N. H., May 4.—A heavy bush fire near Pembroke destroyed several hundred acres of land owned by the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company and others. Nearly 500 cords of wood were also destroyed.

READING, Pa., May 4.—The fire on the Blue Mountains burned fiercely this morning, but was partially checked this afternoon by a heavy rain. The greatest damage was done woodland, cord-wood, and fences. Thousands of acres were burned over. The people at the base of the mountains were driven from their homes by the intense heat. No lives were lost.

RHODE ISLAND REPUBLICANS.

A Paper Opposed to Blaine's Nomination Thinks the Delegation Will Vote for Him.

NEWPORT, R. I., May 2.—The Providence *Press*, which is opposed to Mr. Blaine's nomination, in commenting upon yesterday's convention, this evening says:

"Whatever may be the personal choice of individual members of the Rhode Island delegation to Chicago as to who shall be the Republican candidate for President, this much can be said of them, they are all men of high standing and sound Republicanism, and men of excellent judgment, well worthy to be intrusted with the full discretionary power they have been. As to their action in the National Convention, although the delegation is composed of some who would prefer Mr. Blaine, some President Arthur, and others Senator Edmunds, yet the delegation as a whole can be reckoned as a Blaine delegation, and in all probability, so long as James G. Blaine stands a fighting chance to secure the Chicago nomination, the Rhode Island delegates can be relied upon as among the number of his stanchest supporters. The Electors of the State had ample warning that the political managers were at work before the delegates were chosen, and they are aware that it is in their power at any time to thwart the plans of such designing men.

"The fact that the Blaine program was permitted to be carried out must be taken as an indication that it was sanctioned by a majority of the electors of the State, and the *Press*, though it doubts the political wisdom of the nomination of James G. Blaine, willingly concedes to others who differ with it in opinion on this matter the same pure motives for the stand they take, the same desire to promote the best interests of the Republican party, and the same patriotic purpose which it claims forms the groundwork of its own position. The great end to be obtained is the triumph of the Republican party in November, and if after the deliberations that are to be held at Chicago it is decided by the representatives of the party assembled there that ex-Speaker Blaine's nomination will tend to bring about that consummation so devoutly to be wished, the *Press* will fight under his banner through thick and through thin. But until then it must still cling to its opinion that the nomination of James G. Blaine will imperil the chances of Republican victory in the fall and that the nomination of Senator Edmunds would be the wisest one that could be made."

LYNCHED A BURGLAR.

The Pastime in Which a Kentucky Mob Indulged.

WALTON, Ky., May 4.—About 1 o'clock this morning twenty masked men went and demanded the keys of the jailer in Burlington, the county seat of Boone County. The jailer refused. They then broke open the jail, took Charles Dickerson, negro, who was arrested last March for burglary and escaped, but was again arrested a week ago in the act of burglary. The mob took him two miles from Burlington and lynched him.

The mob had a Captain. Dickerson pleaded that he was young in the business and had been led into it by drunkenness.

THE DEATH-ROLL.

Mlle. Leila Laurie.

Mlle. Leila Laurie, late a member of Mapleson's opera company, died in New York Wednesday from consumption, and was buried in Woodlawn Cemetery Friday. She was born in Chicago. She began singing when very young. She was very beautiful, and at the time of her death was little more than 28 years of age.

Funeral of Mrs. Sarah R. Maher.

The funeral services of the late Mrs. Sarah R. Maher, widow of the late Hugh Maher, whose death occurred Saturday, were held yesterday morning at 9:30 o'clock at the family residence, corner of Michigan avenue and Fifty-first street. The interment was by carriages to Calvary.

A BLOODY PRIZE-FIGHT NEAR PITTSBURG.

PITTSBURG, Pa., May 4.—A seventeen-round prize-fight with bare knuckles was fought near this city this morning betweed Terrance Dillon and Jack Daily for a sum of money not given. The fight was witnessed by fifty persons, and was one of the most brutal ever seen in this locality. Dillon was declared the victor, Daily throwing up the sponge at the end of the seventeenth round.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

NEW YORK, May 4.—Arrived—The Alaska and Servia, from Liverpool; the De Ruyter, from Antwerp. The Alaska brings no news of the steamer State of Florida.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 4.—Arrived—The British Princess, from Liverpool.

LONDON, May 4.—Arrived out—The Bohemia, from New York; the Assyria, from Boston.

B'NAI B'RITH.

NEW ORLEANS, La., May 4.—District Grand Lodge, No. 7, Independent Order B'nai B'rith opened its session today. Large delegations were present from Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Mississippi, Texas, Tennessee, and Louisiana. The election of officers resulted as follows: Lea N. Levy, Galveston, President; M. Ulman, Memphis, Secretary; H. Ehrenberg, Little Rock, Treasurer.

DEATH FROM VARIOLA.

CHARLESTON, Ill., May 4.—[Special.]—The wife of William Wright died today of variola, making two deaths in four cases altogether. Schools and court have been dismissed as a precautionary measure.

Neuralgia strikes like an adder. Athlophoros cures the sting. It is a good antidote to have on hand. Mr. John Auger, 129 Howe street, New York, writes: "My wife has suffered from acute attacks of neuralgia, and would have to give up and go to bed. During the last attack we tried Athlophoros, and its success was wonderful. After two doses the pain all left her, and instead of being laid up for three days she was about in three hours."

NORTHWEST NEWS.

A Non-Union Molder at Quincy Brutally Beaten by Strikers—Burglars at Effingham.

One of the Alleged Murderers of Amos Bocksesto Arrested—Suicide at Des Moines.

Fatal Ending of a Feud Between Iowa Farmers—Sixth Victim of the Wisconsin State-House Collapse.

ILLINOIS.

A MOLDER ASSAULTED BY UNION STRIKERS.

QUINCY, Ill., May 3.—[Special.]—Leo Haber, a non-union molder, was assaulted tonight and brutally beaten by union strikers. He is very badly hurt, but will probably recover. Haber came here from Detroit.

BURGLARS AT EFFINGHAM.

EFFINGHAM, Ill., May 3.—[Special.]—A series of burglaries were committed in our city last night. The residence of Mr. A. Lecrone was entered and a gold watch taken. At V. Yant's the thieves secured about $25 in money and a watch. Other houses were entered and valuables extracted. There is no clew to the burglars.

UNITED STATES ATTORNEY, SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

MATTOON, Ill., May 3.—[Special.]—Senator Horace S. Clark is being urged by his friends to seek the appointment to the office of United States Attorney for the Southern District made vacant by the appointment of Mr. Connolly to be Solicitor of the Treasury. Clark states that he will not apply. His friends consider that Senator Cullom owes him a good appointment for service rendered at the time of the latter's Senatorial canvass, but Clark lays no claim to any appointment for anything he has done in the past.

CHARGED WITH AN ATTEMPT TO KILL.

ROCKFORD, Ill., May 3.—[Special.]—David Kramzer, who lately shot James Lake, was today arraigned before the Circuit Court charged with assault with intent to kill. He pleaded not guilty and will be tried Monday.

WORK OF THE M'LEAN COUNTY GRAND JURY.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., May 3.—[Special.]—The grand jury adjourned today after being in session for several days. The principal business done was the matter of finding a number of indictments against different persons for alleged illegal voting during the recent city election. Several of the parties have been arrested and will be vigorously prosecuted.

ALLEGED HORSE-STEALING.

PEORIA, Ill., May 3.—[Special.]—The Sheriff received a telegram tonight to look out for one Frank Steele, of Bloomington, who, it was alleged, had stolen his father's horse and headed for Peoria. The young man, who is but 18 or 19 years of age, put in an appearance this evening, having driven the horse fifty-six miles in five hours. He was locked up.

PROHIBITION CRUSADE AT GALENA.

GALENA, Ill., May 4.—[Special.]—The Women's Christian Temperance Union opened their campaign in favor of prohibition at Turner Hall, in this city, tonight. The churches were closed and all denominations turned out at the meeting, which was a very large one. Addresses were delivered by Thomas E. Murphy, son of Francis Murphy, and Miss Goodrich, of Freeport, President of the district organization of the Women's Christian Temperance Union. Meetings are to be held nightly for an indefinit period.

IOWA.

SUICIDE AT DES MOINES.

DES MOINES, Ia., May 4.—[Special.]—Scott Smith committed suicide here today by shooting himself. About a year ago Smith became engaged in a midnight quarrel with a party named James Reynolds, and shot him, inflicting a fatal wound. He was tried and convicted of manslaughter, but the verdict was set aside, and the case was docketed for the May term of court, which commences tomorrow. Doubt as to the probable result probably induced him to take his own life. Smith belongs to a highly respected family, and was doing a successful business as a gunsmith before the killing of Reynolds.

A FARMER FATALLY SHOOTS HIS NEIGHBOR.

HOLSTEIN, Ia., May 4.—[Special.]—C. H. Johnson fatally shot Fritz Haberling with a revolver last night. The ball took effect in the abdomen. Personal difficulties were the cause. Haberling is alive yet, but cannot live. Both are farmers residing near Galva, Ida County.

RUN OVER AND INJURED.

MISSOURI VALLEY, Ia., May 3.—[Special.]—E. W. Hibbard, a member of the Chicago Board of Trade, while attempting to cross Erie street in front of the post-office, this place, was knocked down by a passing vehicle and run over. His injuries are not thought to be serious.

DEATH OF A PIONEER.

Jesse C. Wills, one of the pioneers of Western Iowa, aged 76 years, is dead.

A TERRIBLE FATE.

Particulars reach here of the terrible death of Mr. E. F. Butler, at Woodbine, a small village in this county. Mr. Butler, who was in charge of a mill there, while attempting to examine some machinery, had a silk handkerchief, which encircled his neck, caught between a belt and a wheel, dragging him and strangling him to death. Mr. Butler was highly respected and leaves a family.

INDIANA.

AMOS BOCKESTO'S ALLEGED MURDERER ARRESTED.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., May 3.—[Special.]—James Reilly, son-in-law of Richards, now in jail at Fort Wayne for the murder of Amos Bocksesto, was arrested at Decatur today charged with the same murder and was fully identified by Mrs. Bocksesto as the man who stood at the foot of the bed while the other man shot her husband. He was brought to Fort Wayne and jailed until next week, when he will be taken back to Decatur for preliminary trial.

SUICIDE OF A SEPTUAGENARIAN.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., May 3.—[Special.]—Frederick Schmuck, nearly 71 years old, a prominent farmer, living with his son on the Mount Vernon Road, six miles below this city, returned home last night and shortly after retiring placed a revolver in his mouth, blowing his brains out. He has several times threatened to take his life when he reached the age of 71 years.

WISCONSIN.

VICTIMS OF THE STATE-HOUSE COLLAPSE.

MADISON, Wis., May 3.—[Special.]—James Dowell, aged 60, one of the mason's terribly injured in the State-House collapse of Nov. 8 last, died this morning after six months of continued agony. This makes the sixth victim of the disaster. Half a dozen other victims were made permanent cripples and two have been bedridden ever since.

A NEW STREET RAILWAY COMPANY.

Articles of association were filed at the State-House today of the Douglas County Street Railway Company, with a capital stock of $50,000, and designed to build street railways in that county.

GARFIELD WRITING WITH BOTH HANDS.

Washington Letter to Boston *Journal*: A gentleman who knew Garfield well tells a story of that remarkable man: "We were sitting," said this gentlemen, "in the office of the Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Thompson, of Indiana, waiting to be heard on some matter of routine business, when Garfield took his seat at a vacant desk near by and commenced writing with both hands upon scratch pads on either side of him. He seemed to write with one hand as freely as with the other. Both hands, in fact, appeared to move automatically. The only difference was that the lines on the tablet written with the left hand were reversed from the usual order. The consequence was that the writing on the left-hand tablet could not be read except by an expert, or by holding it up to a light, or before a mirror. I looked at the one written with the left hand on its upper side, and while the lines seemed remarkably uniform they conveyed no meaning, but holding the thin paper up at the light I saw not only that the words written were the same as those on the tablet written with the right hand, but that every peculiarity in the formation of a letter which was found on the right-hand tablet was exactly reproduced on the left hand. The achievement was a marvel to me, as I had never heard of it before, although I have since heard that many people do it. Garfield said that he often wrote that way whenever he wished to preserve an exact copy of what he was writing without having a copy made by letter-press, and that in this manner he saved a great deal of time without any more appreciable fatigue. I asked him how he got into the habit. He said that while teaching school once he had occasion to use his right hand to point out something, and unconsciously he kept on writing upon the blackboard with his left. Upon turning to the blackboard to look what he had written, he observed that the writing was reversed, but that he had full use of his left hand for writing, and from that time he made use of both hands. He was, in fact, completely ambidextrous."

KING JOHN.

The Monarch of Abyssinia, and Admiral Hewett's Visit to Him—England's Negotiations with the Autocrat.

New York *Herald:* Admiral Hewett's long delayed journey into Abyssinia has been timed so as to remind King John by coincidence of the last English expedition, when Magdala fell before the British arms, which furnished at once the lesson and the opportunity of a vacant throne.

Dejach Kassai's first appearance on the stage of African politics was in the capacity of a follower of Wagsham Gobaze, a chieftain who, some time previous to Lord Napier's invasion, had raised the standard of revolt against King Theodore, and had conquered a large part of the country, including the province of Tigré, over which he appointed Kassai as Governor. After the manner of his kind, Gobaze's henchman, not content with delegated power, rebelled in 1867 against this usurped rule and proclaimed himself Prince of Tigré. This region forms the northernmost of the three leading provinces of Abyssinia, and, lying as it does between the central territory of Amhara and the sea of Massowah, must be traversed by all who journey from this port to Gondar, the Capital, of which it is rightly described as the key. It lay, therefore, in the route of Napier's invading forces, whose advance was materially expedited by the friendly assistance of Kassai. The hero of Magdala, on his return a month later to Kassai's Capital, acknowledged that Prince's services by presenting him with four pieces of ordnance, 1,000 stand of arms, and a liberal share of the surplus stores. Kassai was not slow to turn to use these munitions of war, and his visitors had scarcely recrossed the sea ere he provoked Gobaze into hostilities which resulted in the defeat and capture of that unfortunate Chief and the seizure of his dominions. With Gobaze his conqueror proceeded to deal after a fashion which the cheerful example of this "King of the Kings of Ethiopia" has done much to popularize—depriving him of eyesight by pouring hot tallow into his ears, a form of torture which is said to destroy the optic nerve while leaving the visual organ to all appearance intact. This vanquished foeman, with a host of lesser notabilities in similar plight, is still a sightless witness of his quondam servant's regal splendor on all occasions of public rejoicing or display.

Kassai was now virtually ruler of the whole Kingdom, if such a term may be applied to a country the normal condition of whose outlying provinces is one of rebellion and civil war. His coronation, however, was delayed, owing to the difficulty of obtaining from the Coptic Church at Alexandria, whose patriarchal sway is acknowledged by the Abyssinian clergy and people, an Abuna or Archbishop to perform the ceremony; for it must be remembered that these realms, whose sovereigns claim descent from Solomon and the Queen of Sheba, profess a corrupted kind of Christianity, which must have been introduced in prehistoric times, but was known to medieval tradition in the form of the legend of Prester John. It was not till 1872 that Kassai, by his own efforts, independent of assistance from Cairo, obtained the temporary serervices of an Abuna for the purpose, and was crowned with the usual ceremonies at Axam under the adscititious title of Johannes, whether in honor of the long Kingaforesaid or of the "apostle of love" is happily left in doubt. Neither the heroic nor the lovable would seem to be the predominating element in the character of this redoubtable King John.

Before a year had passed over his crowned head Johannes became involved in active hostilities with Egypt. A Swiss adventurer named Munzinger, whom the Khedive had dignified with the title of Bey and appointed Governor of Massowah, took possession of the border territory of Bogos, which had long been the subject of disputes between the two Governments, and pressed on the Egyptian authorities the conquest of Hamacem, the adjoining province. The proposal found the Khedive's treasury flushed with the $20,000,000 received from the Messrs. Rothschild as the purchase-money of England's Suez Canal shares, and the Khedive's advisers just in the humor to enter with a light heart on what they expected to prove a brief and easy campaign.

Utterly ignorant of the forces at the disposal of King John, the Egyptian leaders scattered their troops and made isolated attacks upon the enemy with the natural result of the annihilation of the invading army, among those who perished being an American officer, who, with his black troops, made at Gondet a gallant but ineffectual stand. An avenging expedition was dispatched in 1876, which, however, instead of retrieving the fortunes of the cause, shared the fate of its predecessor in an ignominious defeat, thousands of prisoners falling into the hands of the Abyssinian King, by whose orders many were mutilated, while others were used as targets for musketry practice, the residue being consigned to the *ambas*, or inaccessible hill prisons, with which the country is studded.

The events which followed, and especially King John's prolonged wars with Walad-el-Michael, Prince of Hamacem and Bogos, led the Khedive to include in Gen. Gordon's commission as "Governor-general of the Soudan and Lord of the Equator" informal powers as envoy to inquire into the state of affairs in Abyssinia and settle the border disputes. Gordon, however, satisfied himself with a verbal message, and it was not till John had forcibly reannexed Bogos that he undertook a journey to Gondar, ostensibly to announce Tewfik's accession to the viceregal throne, but really to see if the King could be induced to formulate his demands.

The object of Admiral Hewett's interview being presumably to ascertain on what terms Johannes will place an Abyssinian detachment at the disposal of the Egyptian Government for use against the rebels in the Soudan, and especially for the relief of the garrison at Kassala, Gordon's negotiations with the King, though practically without result, become significant as throwing light on the concessions which he is likely to name as his price. Before seeing the King, Gen. Gordon, though hampered by telegrams from Nubar Pasha and the Khedive saying, "Give up nothing, but do not fight," had expressed his willingness to yield the least important of what were understood to be the points in dispute, and had promised to obtain an Abuna from Alexandria, and to procure if possible the restitution of Theodore's crown, which was looted by the British. The demand for a port, however, he had met with an unqualified negative, the utmost that he felt at liberty to concede being the recognition of a Consul for Abyssinia at Massowah, and a guarantee of facilities for the passage of John's subjects at that harbor and at Gallabet. Again and again complaint had been made of the difficulty of inducing the King to say definitely what he wanted; but at last, in the course of his interview with Gordon, he deigned to state that his demands included the reoccupation of Metemma, Changallas, and Bogos, the cession of the ports of Zella and Amphilla, an Abuna, and from $5,000,000 to $10,000,000 in cash, or, failing this, a still larger territorial concession, including Massowah as its port.

The assistance of an Abyssinian auxiliary force being as desirable in the present crisis as it would be suitable to the conditions of warfare in the Soudan, and Mr. Gladstone's Government being undeniably in a pliant mood, King John, if he confines himself to repeating his previous demands, has probably only to ask in order to have. The Soudan is apparently, in the estimation of the Queen's advisers, a possession which it were "more blessed to give than to receive," and his most Christian Majesty might ask for a still larger slice of it with a reasonable hope of obtaining the boon, which may be granted with the better grace, seeing that in any case he is tolerably sure to take it. By far the most important of his claims is that which he makes to a port on the Red Sea littoral, which cannot but be objectionable to England for two reasons—its effect on the Mussulman mind and its bearing on the route to India. The strong feeling among Mohammedans in this matter is due to a traditional belief that in the last days the Kaabah at Mecca will be destroyed by the Abyssinians, whose obtaining a port would be regarded by superstitious Orientals as a step toward the accomplishment of this dire sign. More serious is the argument which will be employed by Anglo-Indians of the type of Sir Bartle Frere, who urged, in his account of his mission to Zanzibar, that England, having regard to her command of the route to India, should have retained her hold upon Abyssinia, and who will discern in the possibly uncouth antics of a handful of enthusiastic savages on a few feet of Red Sea sand a fresh "menace to the Empire."

Gen. Gordon may not be far wrong when he says that John's one idea in desiring to possess a port is that the "Sultans of Europe" will vie with each other in sending him fleets full of costly presents.

SEED TIME.

Seeding Nearly Completed in Dakota.

FARGO, Dak., May 4.—[Special.]—The work of seeding is progressing very satisfactorily, and the early-sown grain is already making its appearance. Detailed reports show that there will be a greater increase in the area of wheat than anticipated in the early part of the season. The following are the latest reports:

Lisbon—Seeding is nearly finished in Ransom County. The acreage is about one-quarter greater than last year. One hundred thousand acres of wheat have been sown; a part of it is up, especially along the Cheyenne Valley. There never were better prospects for a good harvest. From 50,000 to 60,000 additional acres will be broken in Ransom County this season.

Casselton—The ground is rapidly drying and farmers will resume seeding tomorrow. The land is three-quarters seeded. The general outlook is encouraging.

Valley City—Seeding is progressing finely. The acreage of Barnes County will be nearly double that of last year.

Oriska—It will be ten days before seeding will be completed.

Sheldon—Seeding has been progressing finely in this section, and by far the greater part of the grain is in and well covered. Young wheat is beginning to show on some places. Prospects are very bright for a good crop.

Davenport—Seeding is two-thirds completed here and the grain has been put in in fine shape.

Bluen, Dak., May 4.—[Special.]—The fine rains that have recently fallen have brought out the wheat very nicely, and the fears of a drouth which new settlers entertained have all passed. Sowing has not yet ended, but is pretty nearly over.

The Outlook in Illinois.

MATTOON, Ill., May 4.—[Special.]—Since the spring rains have commenced the growing wheat has started out so rapidly that a fair yield is promised even where it had been partially frozen out. A little corn has been planted.

PONTIAC, Livingston Co., Ill., May 3.—[Special.]—Everything in the way of agriculture looks favorable in this county. The number of acres sown to oats is fully up to the average. Most pieces are up and doing nicely. Farmers are now planting corn. Fruit trees are in bloom and promise a fair yield.

DECATUR, Ill., May 4.—[Special.]—Farmers in Knox County are now busy planting corn, for which the ground is in an unusually mellow condition. Meadows are very thrifty. Oats look better than for years and a larger acreage than usual has been planted. Small fruits are encouraging.

PAXTON, Ill., May 3.—[Special.]—A prominent horticulturist of Central Illinois expresses opinions which are briefly summarized: There will be a fair crop of pears, but no grapes, except where the vines were protected during the winter. Cherries are a doubtful crop. There will be a light yield of apples, no peaches, a small crop of gooseberries, and but few currants. The year of 1884 promises good crops of small grain and corn in this section.

General Reports.

ROCHESTER, Minn., May 3.—[Special.]—The weather is fair and cool. Seeding is about completed. A large acreage of barley is being sown in Olmstead and adjoining counties. In some localities wheat is up and looking nicely.

OSCEOLA, Ia., May 4.—[Special.]—Small grain never looked better at this season of the year. Corn-planting is now in full blast, with the ground in excellent condition. The present fruit prospects are good.

WABASH, Ind., May 3.—[Special.]—The growing wheat in this vicinity is in excellent condition, and the fears of injury by the cold have been dissipated. Under favorable circumstances the yield will at least be an average. Corn-planting is now under way in this section. The acreage will be slightly larger than that of last year.

DEFYING THE LAW.

Pennsylvania Outlaws Successfully Resist Arrest—Others Not So Fortunate.

KITTANNING, Pa., May 4.—The reported encounter between the Haynes brothers and Dan Mitchell and a Sheriff's posse did not take place. After the failure of Officer Stivason and assistants to arrest them a Sheriff's posse of fifteen started after them, but so far have been unable to find any trace of the outlaws. It is reported that they robbed a store at Cochrane's Mills last night. A vigilance committee is forming throughout Armstrong County, and if captured they will be lynched.

Last night Officers King, O'Shea, and Staley attempted to arrest three brothers named Skelley, who resisted, and in the encounter which ensued King was shot twice in the head, and O'Shea and Staley had narrow escapes, each having a bullet-hole in his coat. About twenty shots were exchanged. Three of the Skelleys were arrested today and are now in jail. They have the reputation of being desperate men.

"PUSS" GREAT RECORD.

Philadelphia *Times:* The old Sansom-street oysterman at Covington & Winkler's grabbed a large sand clam angrily out of the barrel as a *Times* reporter came up with his check last night and said to his assistant:

"What do you mean by throwin' 'Puss' in there?"

Turning to the reporter he continued: "He'd have the place overrun with rats."

"Indeed?"

"I brought that clam," resumed the old oysterman, fondly stroking the shell, "from Narragansett with me last summer. You know those Narragansett clams—you find 'em by seein' their breathin' holes in the sand. They'll be ten feet below the hole. Then, to get 'em you have to dig. I dug a well for that clam, and then I got her down at bedrock. The old girl had her nose in it, tryin' to burrow further, a'help me Bob. Thinks I, you've cost me a'pile of trouble, I'll keep you and feed you. I brought her back here with me, and one day she was dumped in the cellar. We heard a deuce of a squealin' one night just as the theatrical gang was comin' in, 'bout half-past 'leven. Down I goes and found 'Puss' on a broad grin with a rat's foot in her mouth. The rat was jumpin' and squealin' and playin' the devil's tattoo on the floor with his tail. It was n. g. thoush—' Puss' had him. You see the way I explain it is that 'Puss' had gaped in the night. The rat smelt the raw meat and went for it. Soon as 'Puss' felt his teeth she got mad and clamped on him. Well, now, you'd 'spose that other clams would catch rats the same way, but nary one that I see after that ever did—and I set a whole lot —'cept an ambitious Little Neck that was carried off by one of the beasts. The other clams didn't have 'Puss'' spunk, I 'spose. If you touch her she'll spit at you. Since that time she's caught 113 rats. She's pretty well eaten up, but she's good to touch the second hundred yet. Ain't you, 'Puss?'" The old oysterman stroked the shell again caressingly.

"Say, confound you, what did you leave 'Puss' in the barrel for?" he yelled. "Give her some corn-meal and water."

POSITIVELY THE VERY LAST FASHION.

London *Truth:* What do you think of the last fashion? Perhaps you may not have been told about it. Beauties who have perfect necks and busts will hasten to adopt this mode. Why? Because it enables them to display charms which are usually hidden in the broad daylight. If the skin be not white and healthy, 'twere best not to be in this fashion. What do you think of a short skirt, a corsage made of the same stuff and just like a corset, with a nether garment in some sort of colored foulard, made like a chemise, but handsomely bordered above the running strings, which, of course, should be drawn somewhat, and tied? Oh, this trimming of small diamond ornaments, such as flies and daddy-long-legs, may be dotted. The sleeves of the underveture should extend almost to the elbow. From this you are not to infer that the rest of the arm should be bare. It should be well covered with a Swedish glove. A small sealskin or fur-trimmed mantle, and a bonnet to match, should complete the toilet. If the bonnet is large it will spoil everything. Nor should I omit to state that if the little mantle is not ostensibly very warm there will not be a good excuse for the wearer to throw it off when she is paying a visit. I was present yesterday at a deshabillement of this kind. The fair lady who suffered from the heat of her sealskin cloak had a figure of sculptural beauty, and such a neck and chest! It was of a pearly tinge, with a faint glow of pink, and delicately veined (but only as Nature willed) with blue. This model was doubtless imported into France by a mantuamaker who had seen the ladybood of the English Peerage going to Buckingham Palace to make their courtesy to Queen Victoria at a drawing-room.

LAKE MARINE.

During a Dense Fog Yesterday Morning the Schooner Reindeer Was Run on the Beach.

Important Testimony in the Dimick Insurance Imbroglio—Other News of General Interest.

The Schooner Reindeer Beached During a Fog.

About 5 o'clock yesterday morning the schooner Reindeer was run on the beach five miles north of the harbor piers. She was laden with iron-ore, and was bound from Elk Rapids to Chicago. The wind was blowing fresh from the eastward, and the weather was so thick outside that it was next to impossible for the man at the wheel to see the foremast. The vessel struck head on, and her bow was run deep into the sand. Capt. John Weckler, of the tug Babcock, sighted the schooner's signal of distress and went to her assistance, but after pulling on her for an hour and a half was obliged to abandon her. The life-saving crew were notified and at once went to the stranded vessel in their life-boat. Capt. Dick Tyrrell also went to the vessel's aid with the tug Paddy Murphy. The life-saving crew took a line from the Reindeer to the tug and then returned and assisted in shifting the vessel's deck-load. The tug was five hours dredging a channel to the schooner's bow, but succeeded in getting her afloat and towing her safely into port, where she will discharge her cargo at McNulty's ore-dock before going into dry-dock. It is thought that the vessel is not damaged to any extent, as she was not leaking. Vessel Captains might save themselves considerable trouble if they would exercise more care, and use the lead more frequently during foggy weather.

Some Interesting Points for Marine Underwriters.

Some interesting points concerning the peculiar manner in which Lorenzo Dimick transacted marine insurance business are being developed at the investigation now in progress before a Buffalo Police Justice. Charles J. Mercer, one of the leading witnesses against Mr. Dimick, was placed upon the stand and testified that he had been employed as a bookkeeper for Crosby & Dimick from July to December 31, 1883. He assisted in winding up the firm's books. He was at present assistant to the firm's Receiver. The witness had examined the books of Crosby & Dimick, and was familiar with them. He understands the firm's way of doing business. The firm of Keith & Carr did business under an open Thames & Mersey Company certificate issued by Crosby & Dimick. Keith & Carr reported the business done by them to Crosby & Dimick. The witness had looked for risks named in Keith & Carr's monthly report for October, 1883, in the Thames & Mersey register and could not find them. He found them entered in the Continental register. The risks reported were insured for an aggregate of $147,413. The premiums aggregated $391.61. Crosby & Dimick received from Keith & Carr a check for $4,818.15. He found an entry in the cash-book of $347.30 to the credit of the Continental. There was also an entry in the Thames & Mersey journal. There was due the general agents, Crosby & Dimick, from Keith & Carr $891.41. The witness showed by the books now $41,109.79 was sent to the Continental Insurance Company. The sum of $41,109.79 was posted in the ledger to the credit of the Continental Company. Oct. 31, 1883, a check was drawn for $25,000, and Nov. 20, 1883, one for $45,996.18, both in favor of the Continental Company. It was shown by Mr. Dimick's bank book that the two checks were placed against his account. The witness stated that he lived in Chicago previous to coming to Buffalo. The witness' duties in Crosby & Dimick's office were to keep the accounts separate from the cash or underwriting business of the firm. The witness learned that the way the Thames & Mersey accounts were treated resulted in a steal from that company. The witness went to Mr. Crosby and told him he did not wish to remain in the employ of the firm after Christmas. The premiums of the firm's business were equally divided by the firm.

The City of Duluth.

The Buffalo *Commercial* has the following concerning one of Chicago's favorit passenger boats: "The steamer City of Duluth, commanded by Capt. Hunt, will leave for Lake Superior tomorrow, and fortunate indeed will be those who enjoy passage in her. She has been carefully fitted out, and the work of the decorator is apparent in the cabin, transforming the interior into a paradise of beauty and tasteful elegance. Everything that could be done to make the cabin attractive and the staterooms comfortable has been attended to, and as a result Capt. Hunt has a cozy parlor for his guests such as few Captains on the lakes can boast of. Besides this the principal factor of a ship's appointments, the culinary department, has been overhauled and all new conveniences introduced, so that it is expected that the cook will be the best-natured man on the great waterway, and feed his passengers well."

Nautical Notes.

The propellers Boston, Arabia, and Clarion, from Buffalo, are due here today.

The largest lumber fleet that has been on the market this season arrived yesterday.

There will be no passenger steamers running between Chicago and Lake Erie ports this year.

The schooners Michigan and E. A. Nicholson have gone from here to Escanaba to load ore for Cleveland.

The tugboats have resumed their old custom of running down the lake thirty or forty miles in search of tows.

The Canadian propeller Cuba is expected to arrive today. She has a cargo of barley for the Huck Brewing Company.

Vessel agents anticipate chartering almost the entire capacity of the unchartered grain fleet today, on account of the expiration of summer storage.

The Shovelers' Union, Kingston, is thinking of reducing rates from $2.50 to $1.50 in attempting to defeat the non-union men, who are getting the forks.

The schooner H. C. Winslow, with a cargo of cedar-posts, arrived from Alpena yesterday. She is the first sail arrival from a Lake Huron port this season.

The Captain of the schooner A. Mosher reports sighting a vessel of Milwaukee Saturday which he took to be the grain-laden schooner City of Chicago. Her mainsail was gone.

The Union Steamboat Company's pet, the steamship H. J. Jewett, unquestionably the fastest steamer on the lakes, was expected to arrive from Buffalo at an early hour this morning.

Rossel Downer, a submarine diver, is at work on the wrecked tug Protection. The boiler and engine are being removed. It is thought the tug can be raised without much difficulty. Her hull is about half full of sand.

The propeller Commodore, of the Western Transit Line, left for Buffalo Saturday night. The Montana will leave tonight. The other boats will not commence running regularly until the labor troubles at Buffalo are settled.

The Goodrich Line steamer Sheboygan arrived from Manitowoc yesterday for the first time this season. The propeller Ludington has been laid up with a broken shaft. The Muskegon has taken her place on the Manistee and Milwaukee route.

Fireman Lawrence Fitzsimmons, who was so terribly injured in the fire that nearly destroyed the propeller Oregon at Cleveland last fall, is now at that port in a destitute condition. His legs were both amputated on account of the burns they received.

Saturday evening the lookout on the life-saving station saw a small sail-boat capsize out in the lake. There were two men in the boat, and the life-saving crew pulled out to rescue them. The tug Admiral picked the men up and brought them into port.

Col. Barlow has established a temporary light at Cedar River, Mich. It is situated on the pier located on the north side of the channel, and consists of an eight-inch lens lantern, showing a fixed white light, at an elevation of nineteen feet above the water's surface.

It is hoped that the unfavorable outlook on the Erie Canal will be improved more than usual by coal shipments, and the prospect is quite good for such a result. The Rochester & Pittsburg Company intends to send a large amount of soft coal from Buffalo to New York, and there will be a good showing of Reading coal at Troy bound for Buffalo when the canal opens.

The Government deserves to be severely censured for neglecting to properly provide for the safety of the men connected with the Life-Saving Service. According to telegraphic accounts of the gale on Lake Ontario Capt. Doyle, of the Charlotte, N. Y., life-saving crew, was blown into the lake while standing on the pier. The Government should build a high board fence around each station and take extra precautions against smuggling doctwalloper whisky from the Canadian shore.

The three new Canadian Pacific steamers which are to run between Port Arthur, on the northwestern coast of Lake Superior, to Owen Sound, on Georgian Bay, are called the Athabasca, the Algomia, and the Alberta. They were built especially for this service at Glasgow, Scotland, last year, and in crossing the ocean are said to have behaved splendidly. There are single berths on each for 180 first-class passengers, and such steerage can be made to accommodate 1,000 people.

A dispatch has been received by the Cleveland Transportation Company from the dock agent at Escanaba, stating that it would be useless for any boats to come there to load at present, as the Chicago boats had cleared the docks of all the ore on hand, and what was in the stock-piles was frozen so tight that it was impossible to handle it. A few days of warm weather would remedy the difficulty, however, and it is probable that the company's fleet will leave for that port this week, as heretofore arranged.

The life-saving crew at Cleveland are experimenting with a new fire-extinguisher. It consists merely of a powerful double-cylinder force pump on a large flat-bottomed boat. It draws its supply from the river, and is operated by the means of hand levers, after the fashion of the country fire-engines of bygone days. It required the combined efforts of six stalwart men to make the thing work, but it threw a two-inch stream 150 feet, and was used successfully on the unfortunate lookout in the watch tower of the station.

The new steamship W. A. Haskell, built at the Detroit Dry-Dock for the Chicago & Ogdensburg Line, has made a very satisfactory trial trip. Her engine worked well, but was not tested very severely, as the steamer was light and part of the propeller wheel was out of the water. With a pressure of ninety pounds to the square inch in the boiler and cutting off at 30 per cent of the stroke, her engine made eighty-one revolutions per minute. Cutting off at 35 per cent it made eighty-five revolutions per minute.

Port of Buffalo.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 4.—[Special.]—A shift in the wind to the east today loosened up the ice at the north end of the breakwater so that the vessels fast there could be released. The propeller Portage, bound to Chicago, which got stuck yesterday morning, got away just before noon. The steamer H. E. Packer, after passing two full days in the icebergs and breaking her wheel, was towed into port at noon. She suffered no other damage. The steam-barge Colwell was helped down to Tonawanda and the barges Dobbins and Neal were brought in here. Among the arrivals today were the steamer Nipigon and consorts Melbourne and Eureka, the steamer Iron Duke and consort Iron Cliff, the steamer Iron Chief and consort Iron Age, all from Chicago. The steamer Siberia, which had wintered at the Sault with wheat from Duluth, also came in. All of these sailed around the south end of the breakwater, and the fourth vessel of the "Iron" fleet had considerable trouble to get through on account of the ice-jam inside the breakwater. Among the departures were the following, all coal laden: Propeller Wisconsin and schooners Allegheny and Annie Sherwood, for Chicago; steamer D. C. Whitney and consort Wayne, for Chicago; steamer Anna Smith and consorts Meare and King, for Milwaukee; steamer Queen of the West and barge Cyclone, for Milwaukee. The Queen will tow the Cyclone through. It is thought that vessels will now be able to make use of the regular channel north of the breakwater. The other route is over a mile longer. There is yet a great deal of packed, broken ice both inside and outside the breakwater, but it will give but little more trouble.

Various Vessels in Peril.

AMHERSTBURG, Ont., May 4.—[Special.]—The schooner Charles Hinkley was released from Bar Point by the tugs Champion and Bob Hackett last night. She was in such shallow water that three 1,200 feet lines were used in releasing her. Her sternpost and some timbers were pulled out. The Garden City took her to Detroit for repairs.

The schooner Garibaldi, Capt. Parsons, is waterlogged near Eastern Can buoy, on Bar Point, in thirteen feet of water. The tug Bob Hackett has gone to Detroit for steam-pumps.

The steam-barges Belle Cross, S. Shepard, Ruby, and Mineral Rock, with their consort, are sheltered here tonight, and also the tug Relief and four barges, Frank Moffatt, and the schooner Charles Crawford, the tugs Hattie Haight and Colton. It has been blowing a gale from the southeast with rain. Very thick tonight.

A Bad Outlook at Toledo.

TOLEDO, O., May 4.—[Special.]—Marine business at this point continues very dull, with no chance for vessels to do anything in grain. Three schooners were chartered yesterday to take coal to Milwaukee and Sheboygan at 70 and 80 cents respectively. Two of the Wabash steamers will load coal for the Upper Lakes, and a third will take a small load of grain to Buffalo tomorrow, and return with a cargo of merchandise.

The Secretary of the Treasury has appointed W. W. Alcorn Deputy Collector in charge of the night office, which opens tonight.

A local tug association was formed last evening which, it is claimed, will be more compact than that of last year, and will maintain uniform towing rates during the season.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

DETROIT, Mich., May 4.—[Special.]—Passed up last night—Propeller Republic and consort, and James Couch; schooner L. A. Law. Down—Propellers New York, R. P. Ranney, and schooner D. P. Rhodes; Salina and barges; Yosemite and barges; Torrent and raft. Passed up today—Propellers Atlantic, S. H. Johnson, Juniata, St. Paul, M. Pringle; Niagara and schooners Reindeer, Monticello, Montana, M. F. Merick, Montmorency; Cuba and schooner Donaldson; Corsican and schooners Delaware, Charles Wall; Colonial and consort; Vienna and consort; Bay City and barges; Allegheny and barges; Havana and consort; schooners F. N. Foster, M. P. Barkalow. Down—Propellers Jim Sheriff, M. M. Drake, Raleigh, J. S. Ruby; D. W. Rust and consort; Ogemaa and barges; Relief and barges; Iron Age and schooner A. M. Peterson; Belle Cross and barges; Mineral Rock and barges; schooners C. Barnes, Nanaua Corsair, Three Brothers, Swallow, Charlie Crawford. Wind east, light; cloudy and rainy.

Straits of Mackinaw.

MACKINAW CITY, Mich., May 4.—[Special.]—Passed up—Propeller Clarion, 9 a. m.; propeller Kasota and schooner St. Lawrence, 11 a. m.; propeller Chisholm with schooner Abira Cobb, and propeller Silvanus J. Macy with schooners John Burt and Ishpeming, 12 m.; propeller Progress with schooner F. W. Gifford, 3 p. m.; propeller A. Hall with barges H. Harmon, Russian, and Light Guard, 4 p. m.; schooner S. H. Foster, 6 p. m. Passed down—Schooners C. King, 11 a. m.; propeller Lycoming and schooners Porter and Emily B. Maxwell, 12 m.; propeller Delaware and schooners Lottie Wolf and David Vance, 3 p. m.; schooners City of Chicago and Pensaukee, 6 p. m. It is raining; wind southeast, fresh.

Sailed for Chicago.

COLLINGWOOD, Ont., May 4.—[Special.]—Sailed—Schooner Barbarian, for the straits, to load lumber for Chicago.

Arrived at Racine.

RACINE, Wis., May 4.—[Special.]—Arrived—Schooners Forrest, Green Bay, Newland, and Meveagh.

Port of Chicago.

The arrivals and clearances at this port yesterday were as follows:

ARRIVALS.

Str Sheboygan, Manitowoc, sundries.
Prop H. B. Tuttle, St. Ignace, lumber.
Prop J. H. Shrigley, Manistee, lumber.
Prop George Barnhart, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop D. Whitaker, Manistee, lumber.
Prop Lawrence, Charlevoix, sundries.
Prop John Otis, Charlevoix, pig-iron.
Prop R. G. Stratton, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop F. W. Snook, Montague, lumber.
Prop J. M. Allmendinger, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop Ed. Rose, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop City of New York, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop Tempest, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop S. M. Thompson, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop A. Soper, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop M. Groh, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop Ed. Daniels, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr L. B. Shepard, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Westchester, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Mackinaw, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Minerva, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr C. J. Smith, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Clipper City, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Jason Parker, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Jones, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Cape Horn, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr R. Campbell, Muskegon, wood.
Schr Phenix, Montague, lumber.
Schr Persia, Montague, lumber.
Schr R. Kanters, Montague, lumber.
Schr R. Harrison, Montague, lumber.
Schr Myrtle, Montague, lumber.
Schr Mosette, Montague, wood.
Schr Sutton's Bay, posts.
Schr J. Luf, Sutton's Bay, wood.
Schr C. Ayres, Traverse Bay, posts.
Schr City of Sheboygan, Traverse Bay, wood.
Schr Lake Forest, Traverse Bay, lumber.
Schr Peoria, Stuyvesant, lumber.
Schr Garrick, Pine Lake, lumber.
Schr Japan, Pine Lake, bark.
Schr S. P. Rogers, Pine Lake, wood.
Schr L. M. Mason, Pine Lake, posts.
Schr M. Thompson, White Lake, lumber.
Schr Ella S. Cook, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Conquest, Ludington, lumber.
Schr I. A.

THE CITY.

PERSONAL.

Maj. Butler, of the British army, is at the Leland.

Judge C. C. Nourse, of Des Moines, Ia., is at the Palmer.

First Assistant Postmaster-General Hatton, State-Auditor Swigert, and the Hon. Cornelius A. Logan, ex-United States Minister to Chili, are at the Grand Pacific.

IN GENERAL.

Saturday night burglars entered the house of Mrs. Donahue through a front window and obtained $28 and a quantity of clothing.

Stella Fox, a woman of 21 years, who keeps furnished rooms on West Lake street, took a dose of morphine with suicidal intent. She still lives.

Myron W. Whitney, of the Boston Ideals, gave a breakfast yesterday at the Tremont to the members of the company in honor of the twenty-fifth anniversary of his wedding.

John Hausbach was arrested by Officer Jacob Swinkert while in the act of committing a burglary at the notion store of C. Bloeser, Blue Island avenue and Thirteenth street.

Detective Smith has gone to St. Paul after Frank Pleasant, colored, who the night of April 18 committed a burglary at the residence of Dr. Clapp, No. 285 Thirtieth street. His accomplice, Charles Stiles, is in jail for the offense.

The Third Ward Branch of the Irish National Land League met last evening in Avenue Hall. After the admission of new members and the transaction of routine business addresses were made by Dr. P. H. Cronin, Frank Walker, and others.

Late Saturday night Thomas McLaughlin, 45 years old, living at No. 221 Michigan street, fell down a flight of stairs at his boarding-house while under the influence of liquor, and sustained injuries that may prove fatal. He was taken to the Alexian Brothers' Hospital.

John Ryan, alias Jerry Whalen, who in 1879 was sentenced to five years' imprisonment at Joliet with "Monkey" Higgins, both of the once notorious "Twelfth street gang," is locked up at the armory for robbery. He walked out of H. Poner's second-hand store at No. 469 South Clark street with a coat and vest.

In a quarrel between Will Love, a tailor, and James Miller, in the rooms of the latter in the basement of No. 174 South Desplaines street, Love inflicted a dangerous wound in the thigh of his antagonist with a pocket-knife. The wounded man was taken to the County Hospital. The police are looking for Love.

The strange young man who exhibited symptoms of insanity yesterday at the noon-day prayer-meeting at Farwell Hall and was taken to the County Hospital became very much worse yesterday (Sunday) morning, and was so violent that he had to be removed to the insane department of the County Jail. There are no clews as yet to his name, or home, or friends, except those mentioned in yesterday's TRIBUNE.

The funeral of the late George Bedell, who was murdered by his employé, Jacobson, took place yesterday afternoon at No. 308 Chicago avenue. The services were conducted by Bishop Fallows, the funeral being under the auspices of the Union Veteran League, of which Mr. Bedell was a member. The organization donated some choice floral decorations. The remains were interred at Graceland Cemetery.

Joseph Outneghtt, 19 years old, was sitting on the front steps of his home at No. 139 North Sangamon street, when Dick Coleman, a boy neighbor, came along and the two engaged in an altercation. Coleman cut the other upon the left wrist, severing an artery and two tendons. He then escaped and was not captured. But for prompt medical attendance Outneghtt would have died to death. He will lose the use of the arm. Coleman is the one who about three months ago shot Jerry Larrisey.

William Gleeson, who keeps a small shoe store in the basement of No. 109 Blue Island avenue, was awakened before 5 o'clock yesterday morning by a young man who rapped loudly at the door and asked admission for the purpose of buying a pair of shoes. Gleeson opened the door and requested the customer to wait until he (Gleeson) had finished dressing himself. The young fellow didn't wait, however, for he snatched the finest pair of gaiters in the establishment, bolted through the door, and disappeared in the mists of early dawn.

At the call of John M. Smyth, President of the Municipal Council Irish National League, that body met yesterday afternoon in Judge Knickerbocker's court-room. On motion the following were selected as a committee to arrange for a mass-meeting of Irish Americans under the auspices of the Chicago Council and city branches of the league: Dr. P. H. Cronin, W. W. Summers, Henry F. Sheridan, W. Raleigh, T. Crean, Capt. Buckley, Henry Diamond, John M. Smyth, William Curran, and Mr. Cook. The time named for the meeting is the early part of June, and several of the ablest speakers in the country will be present.

THE THREATENED STRIKE.

Branch No. 10 of the Carpenters' and Joiners' Union met yesterday afternoon at Folz's Hall, at the corner of North avenue and Larrabee street, for the purpose of discussing the demand upon the bosses for $3 a day. The meeting was largely attended, nearly all of the speakers talking in German. Those who delivered addresses expressed themselves warmly in favor of the ruise, and said there would be no doubt about the men receiving it. The demand came from the union and the bosses would have no other alternative. It was held that all should receive $3 a day, and that no distinction should be made as to the ability of the workman, except that if the employer chose he could give the better man more than $3. Quite a number of non-union men joined the meeting, and the men are confident that their demands will be granted. The committee appointed the other evening will wait upon the bosses today and make a formal demand for $3 a day, and if it is not agreed to the union has ordered a general strike.

BRAINED WITH A PITCHER.

PROBABLY FATAL AFFRAY IN A WELLS-STREET BOARDING-HOUSE.

A quarrel over the possession of one particular seat at table in a North-side boarding-house resulted in a blow, a fractured skull, and a probable homicide. Henry Egland and William Butler have both boarded for some time at No. 95 Wells street. Both caught hold of the same chair in sitting down to dinner a few minutes after 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and neither would relinquish his hold. Egland finally succeeded in wresting it from Butler's grasp, although the latter is the taller and stronger man. Butler losing control of his temper, seized an empty cream-pitcher from the table and brought it by a sidelong motion against England's right temple, shattering the pitcher into a hundred pieces. Egland did not fall, but seemed dazed. Friends separated the two, and Mrs. Wieser, the landlady, seeing that Egland was badly hurt, said to Butler: "You've hurt him pretty bad, Bill," to which Butler replied, "I guess I have; I struck him too hard. Send for a doctor and I will pay for it."

Dr. Leonard came in a few minutes later, and saw that Egland was badly hurt and ordered him sent to a hospital. When the Chicago avenue patrol wagon came to take the injured man away Butler quietly walked out of the house and started south. This was half an hour after the blow was struck, and no one had thought of calling in the police until it was found necessary to take Egland to a hospital. He was taken to the Alexian Brothers', where a careful examination showed that he had sustained a compound fracture of the parietal bone. It was the opinion of the examining physician that he could not live many hours. Butler walked quietly away from the house and no one made any effort to detain him. Lieuts. Shea and Kipley visited the house a short time afterwards, and a number of detectives are looking for Butler, who will without doubt be captured soon. He is described as being six feet two inches in hight and of powerful build. He is about 25 years of age, and is a carpenter. He was very quiet and bore a good reputation, being in fact among the quietest of the fifty or more boarders at the house, and usually spending evenings at home studying his architectural designs. He somewhat resembles the sitting of a phlegmatic temperament did not show the effects of his intemperance. He would say little, but would give a fully account of a return. Egland was a blacksmith's helper, was 28 years of age, and was a smaller man than Butler. His reputation was good, and it is not known that there had been any ill-feeling between the two.

The place where the altercation occurred was in a cheap boarding-house kept by Hermann Wieser, who occupies the basement and the second floor. The kitchen and dining-room in which the trouble occurred are in the basement.

William Butler, the assailant of Henry England, was arrested at 9:20 by Detective Whalen while hiding under the Indiana street viaduct, where he had an appointment to meet a friend. He said there was no ground for a quarrel between them other than as to who should sit in a certain place at the table. He also denied that he had been drinking.

THE WRESTLING-MATCH.

AN AGENT WHO WAS FAVORABLY IMPRESSED BY CHICAGO SPORTING MEN.

Col. J. H. McLoughlin, of Detroit, who was one of the principals in the wrestling-match at Battery D Armory Saturday night, feels very much hurt at the severe criticism he received in yesterday's papers, it having been insinuated that the match was a "put-up job" between McLoughlin and Dufur to impose upon a confiding audience by giving what is known as a hippodrome, or prearranged exhibition. Col. McLoughlin claims that he has every reason to believe that his agent whom he had engaged in Detroit to arrange for the exhibition, together with a few local sports who wanted to run the show, were instrumental in circulating reports derogatory to his interests. According to Col. McLoughlin's statement the agent wrote him from Chicago a week or so ago that two Chicago men stood ready to bet $15,000 on him (McLoughlin), and in a few days afterwards Klan telegraphed him for $400 with which to further the interests of the match. This transaction looked a little queer to McLoughlin's eyes, and he immediately came to Chicago to find out what it meant. Upon being questioned the agent said that the two men who wanted to bet the $15,000 had backed out, and at the same time advised him to turn the management of the exhibition over to Pat Sheedy or another sporting manager, which proposition McLoughlin rejected, saying that he was capable of attending to his own business. This answer caused the agent to grow despondent, but he frequently renewed his proposition, until, finding McLoughlin determined, he approached him Saturday and asked to be paid his salary, $100. The money was given to him, and immediately after receiving it the agent left for Detroit, leaving all the responsibility of the exhibition to devolve upon McLaughlin.

McLoughlin is a conductor in the employ of the Michigan Central Railroad Company, and is comfortably situated financially, owning a pleasant home and having ready money at his control. He says he does not engage in wrestling-matches for the money he makes as much as for a natural love of athletic sports. He has won two out of three matches with Dufur, and says he stands ready to throw him again. He goes further, and says he will put up $5,000 that he is the only man in the world who is able to throw Durfur.

SOCIALISTIC.

JONAS, OF NEW YORK, ADDRESSES A CROWD OF SMOKERS WITH THEIR RATS ON.

About 200 men and women constituted the mass-meeting of Socialists which was addressed by Alexander Jonas, of the New York *Volks-Zeitung*, at Aurora Turn-Halle yesterday afternoon. The men divided their time looking at the gorgeous red banners which adorned the galleries and puffing away at cheap cigars and vile pipes. Despite the presence of the women they remained with their heads covered. This particular class is of the conservative type of Socialists, and one of its objects is the radical reform of the present state of society.

Jonas is a spectacled, nervous little man, and has a penchant for making gestures. While he spoke he gazed intently at several mottoes in blood-red letters, which appeared to please the audience greatly. "No Masters, No Servants," the inscription read on one, and "While Labor Creates All Wealth Capital Acquires It," was the wording of another. The speaker compared the condition of the European laborer with that of the workingman of this country. While the latter enjoyed more freedom, perhaps, both were the tool of the capitalist. He thought the slaves were better treated than the wageworker of the present day. They were cared for and fed, because their master had an interest in them. He quoted largely from the writings of Karl Marx, especially in his remarks on monopolies. Like the great Communist, he held that modern industry had transformed the small workshop of the artisan into the large factory of the capitalist. The masses of operatives were the common soldiers, under the superintendance of a complete hierarchy of officers and subalterns. They were slaves of the foreman, and, above all, the individual employer.

He spoke of the monopoly in the manufacture of musical instruments. There were 429 factories in this country, employing 11,000 men, who receive $7,000,000 yearly as their wages. The manufacturers, according to statistics, made a profit of over one dollar on every dollar they paid for wages. The plundering of the workingmen should cease; production should be concentrated in the hands of associations of workers organized into the ruling class. Steinway, the millionaire piano manufacturer, earned millions every year. How? By the skill of his men who he hires to conduct his business. These millions could be earned by the producers if the business were run on an equal basis. To accomplish this the robber system must be abolished. Next there must be a radical rupture of traditionary ideas and customs. Some people were so superstitious enough to think that if they were saving they would become Vanderbilts and Astors. Poor, deluded humanity. Social reform could never be established as long as the minds of the proletariat were incumbered with capitalist's motives. The people must unite on a common platform to be liberated from class rule.

MATRIMONIAL.

HESS—ZENDER.

The ceremony which united in marriage Miss Mary Zender and Mr. Magnus A. Hess, of Hess Bros., printers, was performed at St. Francis of Assisini Roman Catholic Church by the Rev. Father Kalevege last evening. Despite the unpropitious weather the church was crowded with friends of the bride. She wore a white satin dress and pearl ornaments. The Misses Annie Zender, Annie and Mary English acted as bridesmaids, and Messrs. Nick Zender, Charles Henry, and D. W. Farrell officiated as groomsmen. Following the ceremony was a reception at the house of the bride's mother, Centre avenue and Taylor street. During the evening the First Cavalry Regiment band tendered a serenade to Mr. and Mrs. Zender. The bride and groom will leave today for the East, and will spend some time at Long Branch. Upon their return they will reside at No. 438 Van Buren street.

PEPPER—BALDWIN.

A quiet wedding was celebraied at No. 219 Ohio street yesterday afternoon, the contracting parties being Charles M. Pepper, of THE TRIBUNE local staff, and Kittie Rose Baldwin, of Detroit. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. T. P. Marsh, of the Wabash Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church.

CABS AT OUTS.

HOW THE RIVAL COMPANIES CAME TO BE ORGANIZED.

About four months ago two men of a speculative turn of mind sat at a table in the dining-room of the Grand Pacific Hotel. They fell into a conversation. One of the men, who hailed from Ohio, was an agent for an English carriage and cab factory, and he said if he could get a few Chicago capitalists to back him and form a cab company there would be "millions in it." The two agreed as to general details, and soon succeeded in getting several capitalists interested in the cab movement. Shortly thereafter the agent of the English house left the city for his home in Ohio, and was absent some three months. On his return he was surprised to learn that his dinner-table acquaintance had organized a cab company of his own, and disgusted when he ascertained that it had ordered cabs of a manufacturing company which was a rival of the one he represented. He at once decided to organize a new company, and has already secured his charter under the name of the Chicago Cab Company—the name of the other corporation being the Chicago Hansom Cab Company.

Now, then, there is a bitter war between the companies, the first organized claiming that the last one infringes upon the rights in adopting a name which is almost identical with its own. The first company has gone so far as to petition the Attorney-General to nullify the charter of the Chicago Cab Company.

A representative of the Chicago Cab Company said to a TRIBUNE reporter yesterday: "Chicago certainly had room for as many companies of these kinds as can be organized. The corporate names of the two companies are so dissimilar that it is difficult to attribute any other motive to the Chicago Hansom Cab Company in their action towards us than an evident desire to prevent, if possible, the formation of a rival company. Inasmuch, however, as the law allows the taking of any corporate name now already adopted by an existing corporation it would seem that this attempt to hinder the new company must prove unsuccessful."

THE GERMAN THEATRE.

A SUCCESSFUL PERFORMANCE OF "HAMLET" BRINGS THE JANISCH-BANDMANN ENGAGEMENT TO A CLOSE.

The Janisch-Bandmann engagement at McVicker's came to a close last evening with Shakspeare's great tragedy, "Hamlet." Mr. Bandmann assuming the part of the melancholy Dane and Miss Janisch that of Ophelia. Although Mr. Bandmann is not Edwin Booth in the part of Hamlet, yet his performance of this difficult rôle was a highly creditable one, and the part has probably never been rendered so well before in the German tongue in this city. In no part that Mr. Bandmann has assumed during the present engagment has he appeared to such advantage. The audience was well pleased with his work, and he was called before the curtain twice at the end of every act.

The gem of the performance, however, was Miss Janisch's rendition of the part of Ophelia. Her acting in the mad scene was a masterpiece of art. It was so natural and full of tender pathos as to bring tears to many eyes. At the end of the scene she received a perfect ovation and was called before the curtain twice.

The support the stars received from Mr. Isenstein's company was none of the best. Mr. Richard made a good Ghost, and Mr. Welb was acceptable as the King, but none of the others in the cast were fully qualified for the parts they assumed. Yet as a whole it was as creditable a performance of "Hamlet" as has ever been seen on the German stage in this city.

The house was again a poor one, as it has been throughout the engagement of Janisch and Bandmann. It is rather a sad commentary on the intelligence and discrimination of the Germans in this city that such eminent artists as Janisch and Bandmann, supported by a strong company, should have to play to empty chairs. Miss Janisch has proven herself to be one of the very best emotional actresses that has ever appeared in this country, and her art alone ought to have filled the house to overflowing every night. The poor houses that have attended McVicker's during this engagement will no doubt deter managers from attempting to give first-class German classical performances in this city hereafter.

SUBURBAN.

HYDE PARK.

The Village Treasurer reports a balance of $146,710. The salaries of the Superintendents of Water-Rates, Water-Pipes, and Water-Works, created under the recently-passed ordinance for a Water Department, have been fixed at $100 per month each for the first two and $115 per month for the last. The Clerk is instructed to advertise for 500 tons of soft coal for the water-works. The loss by fire in the village during April was $14,000, the valuation of the property damaged being $34,000, and the insurance $14,000.

Property-owners in South Chicago and vicinity have petitioned for a bridge across the Calumet River at One-Hundredth street. The bonds of A. W. Green, attorney, and Fred F. Bennett, Superintendent of Water-Rates, in the sum of $1,000 and $20,000 respectively have been approved. The ordinance fixing the dog-tax at $10 was voted down by a full vote.

Burglars entered the residence of A. Rapp, Manager of the Pullman works, and took a quantity of canned fruit and various articles of a spirituous nature.

The annual meeting of the Band of Mercy of Hyde Park was held yesterday afternoon at the First Baptist Church, Hyde Park. The following officers were elected: President, L. Giles Lewis; Vice-President, Mrs. A. F. Blain; Secretary, W. F. Cameron; Treasurer, E. Potter.

Walter, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Higley, of Kenwood, died yesterday of scarlet-fever, aged 11 years.

ENGLEWOOD.

An indignation mass-meeting of the citizens of Englewood has been called for tonight at the wigwam to protest against the issuance of a license by the Town Board to H. O. Wilson or any other person to keep a saloon on Sixty-third street. This is within the limits where the selling of liquor is prohibited and the report that the Town Board contemplates granting a license causes a good deal of feeling.

HOW OUR NEIGHBORS MANAGE IT.

New Orleans *Picayune*: A private letter from a correspondent at Cordoba, Mexico, which has just been received, contains the following item that may well set thoughtful people thinking to what extremes the prostitution of the franchise of a people can be carried in the name of liberty and law. Says the writer:

"The mode of carrying an election here beats the New Orleans fashion. The Government prints the ballots and delivers them to the judges of election. The polls are then opened but nobody goes near them, and the next day the ballots which are found in the boxes are sent back to the Capital and the result is announced.

"There was a local revolution here a little while ago. Some supposed friends of the Governor invited him to a week's hunting in the country. The day after he left the Capital the opposition issued a special call to the Legislature to assemble, got it together, and secured the passage of a bill of impeachment against the Governor for malfeasance in office, and seated as Governor another person. And when the Governor returned from his hunting excursion he found he was turned out of office and badly left."

POOLS.

Wall Street News: "Stranger," he began, as he shoved his hat back on his head and sat down on a trunk on the platform, "what is this 'ere about these 'ere railroad pools?"

"How?"

"Wall, then, what is a railroad pool?"

"Why a number of railroad lines put up all their earnings into a bag, shake it up, and divide even."

"What's this fur?"

"So that all can get a whack at business."

"An' its accordin' to law?"

"Yes."

The man pulled his hat down, rested his elbows on his knees for a "think" which lasted three or four minutes, and then suddenly arose and said:

"Stranger, I've bin a tarnal fool!"

"How?"

"Why, thar's a chap livin' nex' door to me at hum who has allus worked four hours to my one, and who earns a dollar to my quarter, and it has never occurred to me to make him pool our wages and whack up!"

A SUPERNATURAL VISITATION.

An extraordinary story is told in English court circles, and has been retailed by the Spiritualists, as to the reasons which induced the Queen at the last moment to alter the arrangements for Prince Leopold's funeral. It is said that a short time before his death, dancing with an intimate friend, a lady of Danish birth, of great personal beauty, and the wife of an English Peer, he was rallied by her upon his unwonted abstraction. His answer was that his sister Alice had come to him in the night, warned him of an approaching calamity, and told him not to trouble, for all would soon be well. The royal Duke, like his mother, the Queen, seems to have accepted supernatural visitations as real, and he told the lady he would prefer, if anything happened to him, to have a military funeral. Her Ladyship, the recipient of these confidences, wrote a letter to a high court official telling him the story, and he told her communication before her Majesty. At once the Queen ordered her dead son's desires, expressed in life, to be fulfilled. Hence that change at the last moment which led to so much perplexity and inconvenience.

STANLEY IN AFRICA.

According to the latest reports, through London papers and through advices received in this country by the International Association of the Congo, Mr. Stanley has succeeded in establishing a chain of trading stations from the mouth of the Congo on the west to Zanzibar on the east coast, thus opening to civilization a vast and very rich tract of the Dark Continent. The London *Times* of April 18 devotes more than a column to his success in planting a station at Stanley Falls, some 800 miles beyond the remote station of Bolobo, 2½° south of the Equator, and which until this latest expedition by Stanley was regarded as the extreme advance of European civilization. The new work accomplished by Stanley has been under the commission of the King of Belgium. According to the *Times* it was Stanley's intention, before returning to Europe, to penetrate to one of the Egyptian stations in the Mombuttu country on the Welle-Mokua, and to solve one of the great problems of African hydrography.

AMERICAN ART.

Mr. George Inness and the Pictures He Has Painted.

Some Facts About His Life, Method of Work, and Study, Etc.

An Exhibition That Is Attracting a Great Deal of Attention.

NEW YORK, April 30.—[Special Correspondence.]—The exhibition of pictures by Mr. George Inness now open at the American Art Gallery is one which bears the stamp of artistic significance. Mr. Inness stands today at the head of American landscapists. He occupies a peculiar position in American art, forming, as he does, a link between the old school of landscape and the new, and at the same time possessing an individuality so powerful that it is impossible to classify him as belonging to any one development or manifestation. He offers that phenomenon in his artistic personality of maturity and ripe perfection without crystallization in style, purpose, or motive. Mr. Inness has absolutely no "manner." His method today is as new, as vigorous, and has as much the air of having been recently thought out for itself and applied to the rendering of natural objects as when the painter was at the outset of his career. Mr. Inness' sympathies are with youth—youth that struggles, and seeks, and investigates, and inquires, is inflamed with noble love of truth in its sternest forms, and looks for beauty beyond the external aspect of things; that is never satisfied with what it knows, and presses onward to nobler hights than it has yet scaled. Mr. Inness belongs to the natures that are immortally young. His warmest friends in art are among the young; and youth, with all its faults of intolerance and contempt for conservatism, has finer ends in view than mere ignoble, worldly success.

Thus it is to the young that as man and artist, Mr. Inness most strongly appeals. The young men and women who listened to his brilliant, enthusiastic words last winter at the Art Students' League do not require to be told that the great art spirit of universal aspiration and universal humility in the face of the ideal is enshrined in Mr. Inness' personality. What William Hunt was to the young, ardent, earnest natures of artistic Boston Mr. Inness is to the courageous young art-workers of New York. At an age and stage of development when most American artists are crystallized in an outer crust of antagonism to new ideas, new men, and new beliefs, Mr. Inness is still in the position of a humble, reverent student of Nature and art, joined in a fraternal bond with all other art-students of like and unlike convictions. Mr. Inness is a man whose mature work not only far transcends the efforts of his early manhood, but gives hints of indefinite development for the future. In this collection of fifty-seven works may be seen examples of every stage in the artist's journey towards the fleeting goal of his ideal, and the course of his activity has been steadily upward. From the small landscape, with its dark, rather metallic tree and luminous atmosphere, dated 1858, down to the superb view of Mount Washington completed only this year, we have a complete sequence of works illustrating the artistic and intellectual development of an unusually lofty individuality. For Mr. Inness' art is intellectual. It is the pictorial expression of the seeker after truth in Nature and in humanity, in the natural and the supernatural. The classic element of repose is lacking in it at its best. We find it in some of the earlier works, in which the influence of Italian nature is supreme, but it is factitious and impersonal, produced by external conditions and not inherent in the painter's individuality. But as the restless seeking after the truth deepens into a passion that envelops the entire being of the man, the small factor of repose introduced into his work by the antique sentiment of the Italian olive-groves and ruins disappears and his artistic utterance becomes intensely modern, the modern spirit means eagerness, earnestness, vigorous inquiry, and restlessness, the subjective emotions projected into Nature and given back from it in their own form, even as the antique spirit, in art as in life, means repose, calm, and the love of beauty.

HIS NATURE.

Mr. Inness is essentially a modernist. His art is art militant. He is not thrown by Nature into the passive, receptive state which poets and artists accept as the standard of proper appreciation of external beauty. He carries to Nature his human life with all its passionate inquiry and yearning, its wild, frenzied searching for the hidden mainsprings of his being, and receives from her not the cold, impersonal response of stern, emotionless passivity of acquiescence, but warm human sympathy and comprehension of the moods of an organism higher than rocks, and trees, and skies. In Mr. Inness' art, as in all art imbued with the modern spirit, man possesses Nature, and not Nature man. We cannot go back to child-like receptivity of the Greeks or their later followers, nor should we try. The modern spirit is ours, as the antique spirit was theirs, because it suits best our human needs, and those who recognize this truth, who are not bound by conventionalities and formulas that are dry as dust, will see why Mr. Inness, a supremely modern interpreter of Nature in an age and country in which the modern spirit is the only one which in the nature of things can translate their conditions, may be regarded as having reached the very highest point of realization yet attained by a contemporary American landscape painter.

HIS PICTURES.

Perhaps the best example of Mr. Inness' powers at their present period of development is the unusually large landscape entered in the catalog as Mount Washington from Prospect Hill. It has all the best qualities of the other without the preponderance of personal style which exaggerates certain phases of the painter's creativeness. From the receptive period of Italian influence, through the middle stage of fougue and violence and the sense of human effort as applied to Nature, the artist has been gradually led up to the point where humanity and Nature are at one—that mingling of the subjective and objective aspects in equal proportions which marks the maturity of a human talent or mental organism. Nature is not seen here in passionless repose, but in vital, sympathetic tranquility, and the artist's mind has outgrown its restless, uneasy, passionate mood of inquiry and replaced it with a powerful consciousness of trust and security in the ends and purposes of the natural and divine, which is not indifference nor mere receptivity, but the expression of the highest attitude of faith.

In this picture three distinct ranges of hills are seen. The foreground is formed by a plateau on an elevation of ground—a mountain pasture with low rocks imbedded in the green turf. At the right are masses of trees of ruddy and fresh green hues. The trees extend a girdle of bright spring leafage along the outline of the plateau dividing, it from the middle range of hills, which are rocky in character and steeped in a blue haze which falls like a delicate veil upon the fruit-trees in pink blossoms that are mingled with the sturdier growth. The third range of hills is formed by Mt. Washington and its satellites covered with snow and blue vapor, treated with ideal delicacy and yet absolute power. The union of the exquisite with the vigorous forms the secret of method employed by the painter to make this picture what it is—one of the finest landscapes ever painted by an American artist. The foreground is full of vigor, the middle distance unites vigor and delicacy in equal proportions, and the background—the view of the distant mountains—is exquisitely delicate, though far removed from feebleness in any sense. In color the robust reds, and browns, and greens, with the dark accents of the rocks, are contrasted with the soft dewy pink of the blossoming fruit-trees and the light blue haze that overhangs the two mountain ranges, its tone varying with the depth of shadow and the shifting of the morning sunlight of early spring. Nothing could be finer than the rendering of the fresh, buoyant quality of the mountain atmosphere, unless it be this marvelous treatment of the effects of sunlight and shadow.

NIAGARA.

The large picture of "Niagara" has been accorded the place of honor in the exhibition, probably more from the popular interest in the subject than for its superiority. Niagara is not a subject for artistic or pictorial treatment, in its entirety that is; and a painter essentially modern in his methods, like Mr. Inness, cannot expect to give to such a work the antique heroic, almost epic, treatment of Nature which such a subject requires. If Mr. Inness had treated this work in a thoroughly modern manner suggestively, and had reproduced on canvas only so much of the subject as was necessary to stimulate the imagination of the spectator, it would have done better. In this "Niagara" we feel the personality of the painter altogether too much. If there be any kind of work in which "style" is out of place it is in a picture which aims at rendering faithfully in the highest sense a stupendous natural fact like this glory of the New World. The falls are seen from the American shore looking from a hight. On the left is the American fall, with the curve of the Horse-shoe visible beyond it. The Canadian fall is on the right with the river tumbling and foaming below it. The best part of the work for truth in color and atmosphere is the strip of Canadian shore seen above the fall. In that Mr. Inness shows that he has looked at Nature impersonally, and consequently it forms the most valuable bit of the composition, for while personality is in its way a very fine thing, the most audacious painter should have reverence enough to cause him to refrain from projecting his own puny self into the sublime phenomenon of a Niagara. Mr. Inness' love of purple blue is here seen in exaggeration. Although an amount of technical skill is shown in the handling of the masses of spray and water which would be considered remarkable in a painter of less reputation, we are of necessity obliged to hold Mr. Inness up to the standard which he has set for himself with the approval of the world at large. Consequently it cannot be said that "Niagara" shows Mr. Inness in his best mood, and it is not upon this work that he may rest his claim to the title to the foremost landscape painter of America.

HIS WORK.

It would be difficult indeed to single out any one work in the exhibition which combine the many qualities that a painter must possess who shall rightfully wear the title of a leader, and yet no one doubts the right of Mr. Inness to be considered the doyen of landscape art in this country. Each work, it were better to say, contains one or more elements of this complex artistic personality. It is curious to trace the different influences which have been at work to make the artist what he is. Of his early work very little has come down to us or has been included in the present exhibition. The work done in in Italy, while thoroughly artistic and true to the spirit of Italian landscape, cannot be called vigorous or virile. It is sweet and delicate almost to sensuousness, with the caressing Italian sunlight pervading every brush-stroke and molding it unconsciously to a beauty less of intellect than of sensation. The influence of foreign artists and methods is not felt in these early works as much as that of American painters of the traditional schools. There is something of Thomas Cole in the large, work "The Valley of the Shadow of Death," with masses of dark rock forming a cavern very blue in color, with a cross in the air at the back and a figure in white standing on the rocks waiting to cross the hidden river of death. This subjective tendency is very strong in the earlier works, but it is by no means the true motive force of his talent. There is a vein of mysticism in this artist which forms a starting contrast with the intense modernness of his apprehension and rendition of nature. It is thoroughly naïve and sincere, and for this reason it does not offend. It seems only one side-light of this prismatic personality which finds its expression at one moment in the orange glow of a sunset, pure color for color's sake, and at another in a sketch of marshy meadow-land full of the suggestion of sadness and silence. With the exception of Niagara and one figure of an old bowed and broken man advancing along the shore to the right, the works are all landscapes. Some of them contain figures, human and animal, but these appear to have been introduced only to accent the landscapes or to give them that popular interest which is the bête noire of artists. To the cultivated eye the landscapes would not lose by the entire absence of figures.

ALWAYS A STUDENT.

To do justice to Mr. Inness one should regard these early works, admirable as they are, as merely leading up to the results of that creative period which began for him when he, an experienced artist and a middle-aged man, placed himself once more in the ranks of confessed students, side by side with it's young men who were infusing new life-blood into the ensemble body of American art. Without abandoning the methods and principles that had led him on to where he then stood, be assimilated with them the breadth of manner, boldness of touch, and strength of purpose which have given his later works their cachet of vigor and delicacy, and soon caused him to take his place at the head of the impressionist school of landscape. As an impressionist he found his level, but his success must be looked for a long way back among careful, closely-studied pictures, such as his "Light Triumphant," which has an effect of light streaming through under dark clouds, with a mass of trees dark against the sky and ruddy cattle in the foreground. There is a suggestion of French landscape in this as in some of the other earlier pictures, and in them lies the foundation of the power which Mr. Inness exercises today as an impressionist. Never were the gradations of a career more clearly visible.

Probably one of the works most representative of a certain side of the artist's talent is the large picture called "A Winter Morning, Montclair, New Jersey," which shows an open space in a grove with bare trees, some growing and some lying felled. A few figures are introduced, besides some small houses. Hills are purple in the distance, under a cold, blue sky, with fleeting white clouds. The work is a light key and gray in tone. A delicate blue haze envelops the composition, combining with the grays that form the body of the works and the suggestions of rose color to form an exquisit color scheme. It very well illustrates the more subtle side of Mr. Inness' feeling for color. The brilliant, intense side of it in which one's fancies, nourished by the genius of Turner, may be seen in the gorgeous orange and scarlet sunsets, the intense blue and purple woodland distances, the magnificent lusciousness of tree and turf, with their mingling of many greens. Full of mystic suggestion are his moonrises with the round fiery ball illuminating a summer night where it rises above a blue horizon and emerges from among a mass of ruddy-topped trees and mounts into the heavens overlooking the plain below. Harvest-fields, pasture-lands, rocky meadows, wood-land-groves, are glorified by the vision of this far-seeing painter, who, if he be modern in his spirit and his methods, has yet within him the wide-eyed, loving simplicity of a painter of the older time.

WHAT HE THOUGHT OF IT.

San Francisco *Alta*: A gentleman who has just returned from Washington Territory was asked how he liked the country. "Well, sir, every bunch of willows is a mighty forest, every frog-pond a sylvan lake, every waterfall a second Minnehaha, every ridge of rocks a gold mine, every town a county-seat, and every man a liar."

THE TARIFF IN CONGRESS.

"Papa, what is the tariff?" asked a Congressman's little boy.

Gazing compassionately at the youthful knowledge-seeker, and sadly shaking his head, the father replied:

"My son, I cannot tell a lie; I do not know."—*Philadelphia Call.*

Furs stored, insured against fire, moths, and every risk. H. H. Bromwell & Co., 161 State street.

Finest teeth $8; filling half rates. Drs. M'Chesney.

MARRIAGES.

PEPPER—BALDWIN—At No. 219 Ohio-st., May 4, by the Rev. T. P. Marsh, Charles M. Pepper, of Chicago, and Kittie Rose Baldwin, of Detroit.

NETTLETON—GRIBBEN—At Chicago, Friday, May 2, by the Rev. A. W. Patton, William Nettleton to Miss Mary Gribben, both late of Toronto, Ont.

☞ Toronto papers please copy.

DEATHS.

McLEAN—Sunday, May 4, Thomas McLean, in the 85th year of his age.

Funeral from late residence, No. 120 Jay-st., Tuesday, May 6, at 10 o'clock, to St. Vincent de Paul Church, thence by carriages to Calvary Cemetery.

McCARTHEY—On May 4, 1884, Kittie, daughter of James J. and Rose Ann McCarthy.

Funeral from residence, No. 462 Emerald-av., Town of Lake, Tuesday morning, May 6, at 10:30 A. M. by carriages to Calvary.

CLOGHER—May 3, Mary Clogher, aged 80 years.

Funeral from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Mary Mosfet, 702 Ellis-av., at 10 A. M. today, to Church of the Holy Angels, thence by carriages to Calvary.

DUCK—Sunday morning at 3:30 o'clock, Francis Rankin Duck, aged 21 years.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at the residence 185 South Sangamon-st., Tuesday at 11 o'clock, p. m.; remains to be taken by train to Wilmington, Ill., for burial.

DUNN—Isabella Watson, beloved wife of W. W. Dunn, Sunday, May 4, aged 37 years.

Funeral to take place at residence 1227 West Congress-st., Tuesday at 1 o'clock, by carriages to Rosehill.

TYLER—At his residence, 61 Warren-av., C. W. Tyler, in his 80th year.

The remains will be taken to Warren, O.

☞ Cleveland and Warren papers please copy.

GALLAGHER—Annie Gallagher beloved wife of John Gallagher, of child-birth, Sunday, May 4, at 2:15 P. M., aged 27 years.

Funeral from her late residence, 235 South Halsted-st., Tuesday at 10:30 A. M.; carriages to Calvary.

HIGLEY—May 4, Walter Herbert Higley, of malignant scarlet-fever, aged 9 years, son of Mr. E. and Clara S. Higley.

Funeral 10 a. m. Monday. Private.

HUBBLE—At Evanston, of consumption, Grace, daughter of Mrs. Florinda Hubble, aged 16 years, a member of the Evanston High School, class of '85.

Funeral from the residence of Mr. Alonzo Burroughs at 1 o'clock this afternoon, by carriages to Rosehill. The Rev. Dr. Raymond will officiate.

CULLINAN—May 5, Edmond Walter, beloved son of Michael and Bridget Cullinan, aged 2 years and 7 months. Residence of James Thomas and William Cullinan, of this city, and John, of San Francisco.

Funeral from residence of parents, 3229 State-st., Tuesday, May 6, from St. James' Church at 9 o'clock, by carriages to Calvary.

☞ San Francisco papers please copy.

If you prefer

Apollinaris

See that the bottles which are placed before you have the WELL-KNOWN ORANGE LABELS, without which the water is an imitation. Unless you take care what water is mixed with your liquor, you are sure not to get APOLLINARIS.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO., Wholesale Auctioneers, 214 and 216 Madison-st.

Monday, May 5th, 1884.

At 10 o'clock A. M.

Buyers of Fine Boots & Shoes,

In Hand-Sewed, and Machine-Sewed, Low-Cut and High-Cut will find a good assortment.

The Goods we offer at our MONDAY SALE are just what any City Dealer needs.

Women's and Misses' Shoes and Slippers a fine Line.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

REGULAR TRADE SALES

DRY GOODS

Tuesday, May 6, 9:30 a. m.,

AND

Thursday, May 8, 9:30 a. m.

Important Special Lines in Each Sale.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

Wednesday, May 7th, 1884,

At 9:30 O'Clock a. m.

Having orders to close out spring consignments of

BOOTS, SHOES,

AND

SLIPPERS,

Dealers attending this sale will get the benefit

Wednesday, May 7th, at 9:30 a. m.

G. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

By ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO.

This Monday Morning, 10 o'clock,

Clearing Assignee's Sale.

Stock Harness, Harness and General Hardware, Trimmings, &c.,

At Warerooms, 77 & 79 Madison-st.

By order of D. A. WATERBERRY, Assignee.

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...State-st.
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...and Washington-sts.
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...ERAL AGENTS, NEW YORK
THE CANFIELD CO.,
134 Lake-st., manufacturers of Hardwood Fixtures, Wall Cases, Show Cases, etc. Elegant designs at moderate prices.
'Paris Glaces.'
Something entirely NEW. Superior to all other fine confections. ONLY OF KRANZ, 80 State-st.
SLOAN OFFICE
99 Madison-st.
Cash paid for Old Gold, Silver, and Precious Stones.
C. CRAIG,
66 Washington-st.
Flowers and Funeral Designs furnished at short notice.

BUSINESS.

Stocks in Wall Street Still Heavy and Drooping—Chicago and New York Clearing-House Reports.

FINANCIAL.

Clearances at the principal cities of the United States the last two Saturdays were:

	May 3.	April 26.
New York	$14[illegible]	$114,[illegible]
Boston	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis	[illegible]	[illegible]
Baltimore	[illegible]	[illegible]

New York exchange was quoted as follows Saturday:

Chicago, 75c premium.
Boston, par to 5c discount.
St. Louis, 75c premium.
Cincinnati, 75@80c premium.
New Orleans, $2 premium.

Eastern exchange advanced to 75c per $1,000 Saturday, and there were considerable shipments of currency. Remittances to the East, however, are not very large at this time, and the period during which shipments will be necessary is not expected to be long. There was a fair demand for money and the counter business was good for these times. A considerable amount of paper came to maturity, which of course added to the work of the day. Some of the bankers are confident of better rates for capital in the near future as a consequence of the exports of gold, the reduction in the reserve of the New York banks, etc. Foreign exchange remained at the prices of Friday. The supply was moderate.

There was only a small volume of dealings in investment securities. The sales at the Chicago Stock Exchange were as follows:

[illegible]

There is very little left of the surplus reserve of the New York associated banks, though the National institutions are quite likely stronger than the statement of the last week would indicate, since there are a number of State banks in the association which are not required to keep a 25 per cent reserve. Another week of gold shipments such as we have been having would reduce the reserves of the banks below the limit required by law, unless stronger efforts than are yet apparent were made to hoard specie. But there is evidence that the outflow of gold has reached its hight. The loan item continues to fall off in spite of the cheapness of money, and the decrease in deposits substantially represents the gold movement. The following are the items of the statement for the last week:

Loans	$341,997,500	Decrease	$1,365,000
Specie	[illegible]	Decrease	2,318,200
Legal tenders	[illegible]	Decrease	12,700
Deposits	[illegible]	Decrease	2,468,400
Circulation	14,477,500	Decrease	76,300
Reserve	84,100,900	Decrease	2,330,900
Reserve required	83,[illegible]	Decrease	617,100
Surplus reserve	806,000	Decrease	1,613,800

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, May 4.—[Special.]—*The Herald's* money article says: There is no appearance of spring in the stock market. While all Nature is budding forth with rejuvenated life speculation remains in the sere and yellow leaf. What is worse, values seem to be dead at the roots, or so near so that nothing less than a further cutting and trimming down of the unhealthy overgrowth can restore them to their former vigor. Plainly there seems to be no hope for a bull market until prices have become so cheap that, whether one wants them or not, like Mrs. Toodles's doorplate, they will be "handy to have in the house." They are slowly but surely gravitating toward this point. The last week was one of shrinkage. While the list as a whole was of a yielding disposition, some few prominent stocks tumbled outright. Of these the chief examples were Union Pacific, Western Union, and Mr. Gould's Southwesterns. As for some time back Union Pacific was the tuning-fork which gave the keynote to the market, and a very lugubrious note it was, for it was set in the minor key that intimates the coming of dismal music. And dismal music it was (except to the bears, who rather liked it), for Union Pacific, to the accompaniment of enormous transactions, fell to 37¾ Friday, and only rallied a couple of points when the market was at its highest Saturday. Had the price been beaten down solely by the bears the fall would have been bad enough, although attributable to sheer manipulation, but when it became patent that it was the result of an enormous outpour of long stock from the strong boxes of frightened holders the fact became a serious one indeed. The almost positive certainty that so shrewd a speculator as Mr. Tilden and such worshipers of the property as the Boston stockholders had thought it wise to sell sounded the alarm. Nor was their action the only cause for the decline. The continuous decrease in earnings, the belief that the next dividend would be passed, fears of Congressional interference, and rumors of strikes also added to the depression. Substituting Mr. Gould's name for Mr. Tilden's, we have the chief seller of Western Union. The price broke Friday to 59¾, and rallied only to 60¼ Saturday. Here again the heroic cutting of rates, the formidable opposition growing up by land and sea, and the company's peculiar methods of bookkeeping, which keep every one in the dark as to its actual financial condition, did the business. It was argued that Mr. Gould, with his well-known cleverness in "leaving earth," would not have cut and run had he not seen danger ahead, and accordingly many other stockholders, among whom Mr. Tilden is also named, took the hint and cut and ran also. The week's speculation turned so entirely upon the above-named stocks, and prices given were so materially influenced by their course that the market at large calls for no particular mention. The suspension of Mr. Keene had been so long considered among the possibilities that its occurrence failed to affect values except momentarily. Nor did the easing up of sterling exchange and the consequent small shipments of gold yesterday affect them for the better, as the decline is attributed not to any fuller supply of commercial bills, but to the fact that money can be employed at a better rate of interest than in London. As for the future, the less said about it the safer. Opinions are very much divided—some people believing that prices are dragging upon the bottom, others that a further decline must take place. As we have it from Scripture that a prophet is without honor in his own country, we do not propose to aspire to it at the end of this article.

The following were the quotations on the New York Stock Exchange, with amount of sales during the day:

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low	Last May 3	Last May 2
Canada Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Canada Southern	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Central Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chi. & Alton	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
C. B. & Q.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cleve. & Pitts.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Den. & Rio G.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Del. & Hudson	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
D. L. & W.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Erie	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do pfd.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do seconds	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
E. Tenn. & Ga.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do pfd.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
L. B. & W.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Illinois Central	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jersey Central	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
K. & Texas	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lake Shore	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Louis. & Nash.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Manhattan	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Met. El. bonds	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mich. Cent.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Minn. & St. L. pfd.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mobile & Ohio	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Morris & E.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mo. Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nash. & Chat.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. Y. Central	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. Y. C. & St. L.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nor. & W. pfd.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Northern Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do pfd.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Northwestern	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ohio Central	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ohio & Miss.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ont. & Western	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
O. Ry. & N. Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
O. Transcon.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
P. P.-C. Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Reading	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Roch. & Pitts.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rock Island	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. L. & S. F. pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Paul	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do pfd.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Paul & O.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do pfd.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Union Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wabash	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do pfd.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
W. Shore bonds	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Western Union	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Bank statement—Reserve decrease, $1,613,800.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, May 3—5 p. m.—Consols, 101 7-16; St. Paul, 84¼; United States 4½s, 115¼; United States 4s, 126; Canadian Pacific, 48¾; Illinois Central, 129½; New York Central, 115¾; Erie, 19¼; seconds, 64¼; Reading, 21¾.

Amount of bullion gone in, £50,000.

PARIS, May 3.—Rentes, 78f 2½c.

BERLIN, May 3.—The species in the Imperial Bank of Germany has increased 307,000 marks.

COMMERCIAL.

The leading produce markets were all stronger Saturday, but not active, some being very dull. Wheat was the leader and gave tone to all the rest. The ostensible reason for the advance was the fact that everybody had expected lower prices, and several leading commission houses had wired their correspondents that it would be a good time to buy. These brought in a sufficient number of purchasing orders to prevent weakness, and then local bulls, who had gone short on the New York weakness of two or three days, turned in to cover. Anything else was accidental rather than causative. The foreign quotations were generally lower.

The following table shows the range of the day on the leading classes of trade in provisions and grain; also the latest (regular) buyers' prices for round lots, compared with the previous day. A star (*) indicates that sellers asked more than 2½c in provisions or ¼c in grain above the figures bid:

MESS PORK—PER BRL.

	Closed Friday.	Range yesterday.	Closed yesterday.
May	$17.15	[illegible]	$17.3[illegible]
June	17.20	[illegible]	17.4[illegible]
July	17.40	[illegible]	17.5[illegible]
Year	14.60	[illegible]	14.60

LARD—PER 100 LBS.

May	$ 8.45	$ 8.40 @ 8.50	$ 8.50
June	8.55	8.50 @ 8.60	8.60
July	8.65	8.60 @ 8.72½	8.70

MEATS—BOXED 25 CENTS MORE THAN LOOSE.

Short ribs, cash	$ 8.2[illegible]	$ 8.2[illegible]	$ 8.3[illegible]
May	8.2[illegible]	[illegible]	8.3[illegible]
June	8.3[illegible]	[illegible]	8.3[illegible]
July	8.3[illegible]	[illegible]	8.45

WHEAT.

No. 2 spring	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
May	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
June	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
July	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
August	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

CORN.

No. 2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
High-mixed	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
May	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
June	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
July	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
August	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

OATS.

No. 2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
May	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
June	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
July	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Year	27	27 @ [illegible]	[illegible]

The following were the latest buyers' prices for the corresponding day last year:

	Cash.	June.	July.
No. 2 spring	$ 1.11¾	$ 1.14¾	$ 1.1[illegible]
No. 2 corn	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
No. 2 oats	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
No. 2 rye	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pork	19.85	19.95	20.05
Lard	11.97½	12.07½	12.02½
Short ribs	10.35	10.62½	10.75

The following were the receipts and shipments of leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock Saturday morning. For the corresponding day a year ago the reports of shipments are defective:

Articles.	Receipts. 1884.	Receipts. 1883.	Shipments. 1884.	Shipments. 1883.
Flour, brls	10,8[illegible]	6,[illegible]	14,[illegible]	151
Wheat, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corn, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oats, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rye, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Barley, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grass seed, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Flaxseed, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Broom-corn, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cured meats, lbs	[illegible]	455,400	[illegible]	[illegible]
Canned meats, cases	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dressed beef, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Beef, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pork, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lard, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cheese, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Butter, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dressed Hogs, No.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Live hogs, No.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cattle, No.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sheep, No.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hides, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wool, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Coal, tons	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lumber, m.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shingles, m.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Salt, brls	3,557	8,422	1,713	510

The following grain was inspected as received in this city Saturday morning, by car-loads:

	Contract grade.	No. 3 or new.	Low grades.	Total
Winter wheat	2	...	2	4
Spring wheat	2	9	1	12
Corn	13	5	130	148
Oats	114	...	21	135
Rye	9	...	1	10
Barley	1	13	6	20
Totals	141	27	161	329

Also 1,300 bu rejected corn by canal. Total about 230,000 bu. Inspected out 135,301 bu wheat, 99,013 bu corn, 30,882 bu oats, 47,524 bu rye, 466 bu barley.

Room was taken for 78,000 bu corn by lake yesterday on the basis of 2¼c to Buffalo. Rail rates were very uncertain.

The following were the shipments of provisions from this city for the week ending May 1:

Pork, brls	2,635	Sides, other pkgs	91
Lard, brls	214	Shoulders, brls	[illegible]
Lard, tcs	8,040	Shoulders, tcs	217
Lard, other pkgs	11,451	Shoulders, bxs	247
Hams, brls	[illegible]	Shoulders, pcs	9,[illegible]
Hams, tcs	2,971	Shoulders, o't'r pkgs	29
Hams, bxs	[illegible]	Other product, pkgs	461
Hams, pcs	2,565	Total gross weight, lbs:	
Hams, other pkgs	[illegible]	Lard	4,378,[illegible]
Sides, brls	175	Hams	1,979,434
Sides, tcs	142	Sides	4,027,631
Sides, bxs	4,017	Shoulders	678,5[illegible]
Sides, pcs	38,125	Other product	90,1[illegible]

The following are the aggregates of exports of pork products from the Atlantic seaboard from Nov. 1 to April 26:

	1883-'84.	1882-'83.	Decrease.
Pork, lbs	20,892,000	25,[illegible]	4,7[illegible]
Bacon, lbs	189,[illegible]	245,054,388	55,216,145
Lard, lbs	100,[illegible]	128,[illegible]	27,[illegible]
Total	311,416,327	399,229,030	87,812,[illegible]

The following were the exports of the week ending April 26:

From—	Pork, brls.	Bacon and hams, lbs.	Lard, lbs.
New York	1,7[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Boston	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Portland	...	[illegible]	[illegible]
Philadelphia	...	[illegible]	[illegible]
Baltimore	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New Orleans	30	1,900	1,480
Total	2,404	2,476,[illegible]	3,2[illegible]
Previous week	2,186	[illegible]	[illegible]
Two weeks ago	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corresponding week 1883	4,940	[illegible]	[illegible]

The following were the exports of flour, wheat, and corn for the week ending April 26:

	Flour, brls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.
New York	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Boston	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Portland	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Philadelphia	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Baltimore	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New Orleans	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	143,525	1,379,369	719,737
Previous week	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Two weeks ago	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corresponding week 1883	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

These were distributed as follows:

	Flour, brls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.
United Kingdom	110,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Continent	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
South and Central America	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
West Indies	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
British North Am. Colonies	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Other countries	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	143,525	1,379,369	719,737

S. Laughlin & Co. give the following as last week's movement of the principal breadstuffs. The stated receipts of wheat and flour should be materially reduced to allow for duplications:

RECEIPTS.

Points.	Flour, brls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.
Chicago	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Duluth	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Paul	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Minneapolis	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Toledo	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Detroit	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kansas City	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cincinnati	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Indianapolis	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	214,000	767,000	950,000	1,350,000

SHIPMENTS.

Points.	Flour, brls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.
Chicago	90,000	1,094,000	2,085,000	885,000
Milwaukee	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,000	35,000
Duluth	[illegible]	47,000	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Paul	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,000	5,000
Minneapolis	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Toledo	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Detroit	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kansas City	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cincinnati	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Indianapolis	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	341,000	1,748,000	3,330,000	1,088,000

SHIPMENTS FROM ATLANTIC SEABOARD.

Points.	Flour, brls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Rye, bu.
New York	56,000	501,000	182,000	145,000
Baltimore	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Philadelphia	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Boston	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New Orleans	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	138,000	1,169,000	661,000	145,000

The following were the estimated stocks of lard in European points named April 30, 1884 and 1883:

	April 30, 1884.	April 30, 1883.
*Liverpool	[illegible]	27,000
Other British ports	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hamburg	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bremen	[illegible]	[illegible]
Konigsberg, Danzig, Stettin	5,500	4,000
Copenhagen	2,000	3,000
Berlin, Manheim	900	1,300
Amsterdam, Rotterdam	4,000	5,000
Antwerp, Havre, Bordeaux	7,000	13,000
Marseilles, Mediterranean	1,500	1,300
Estimated afloat to Europe	[illegible]	20,000
Total	79,400	90,300

*Including refined lard and lard held in Liverpool by local and Manchester refiners and not reported in official stocks.

Fairbank & Co.'s circular gives the following table exhibiting the stocks of lard at various points in the United States April 30, 1884 and 1883:

Stocks at—	1884.	1883.
Cincinnati	[illegible]	[illegible]
New York	[illegible]	[illegible]
Indianapolis	[illegible]	[illegible]
Omaha	[illegible]	[illegible]
Boston	[illegible]	[illegible]
Louisville	[illegible]	[illegible]
Baltimore	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nashville	[illegible]	[illegible]
Philadelphia	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pittsburg	[illegible]	[illegible]
Detroit	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago	[illegible]	No report
Dubuque	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kansas City	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Joseph	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Paul	[illegible]	[illegible]
Minneapolis	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee	11,000	15,000
Total all points	182,083	[illegible]

Estimated lard in the United States deliverable on contracts for prime steam 155,000 tcs, against 171,756 tcs same time last year and 203,300 tcs in 1882.

A Calcutta paper, April 6, says: "Reports received from the northwest provinces, the Punjab and Rajpootana, show that the scarcity of food for cattle is becoming serious in many places, and it is likely that steps will have to be taken by the Government to afford relief. There has hardly any rain fallen in Northern India since the beginning of the year, and the grass is withered throughout a great part of the country." The region referred to is the wheat-producing district of India. With such a drouth it is not likely to produce a crop that will this year come in competition with the American farmers of the Northwest.

PROVISIONS AND BREADSTUFFS.

SALES.

FLOUR—125 brls springs at $5.45; 125 brls winters partly at $4.70; 400 sacks low grades at $[illegible]. Total about 600 brls.

OTHER MILLSTUFFS—9 cars bran at $[illegible]; 5 cars middlings at $[illegible]; 1 car screenings at $15.35; 1 car shorts at $13.50.

WINTER WHEAT—3 cars by sample at 99c for No. 2 red and $1.05 for No. 2 red.

HARD SPRING WHEAT—4 cars No. 2 at 94c.

SPRING WHEAT—11 cars No. 2 at [illegible]; 5 cars by sample at 90c for No. 3 free on board cars. Total about 10,000 bu.

CORN—16 cars and 4,300 bu No. 2 at [illegible]; 1 car high mixed at 55c; 9 cars rejected at 47c; 141 cars by sample at [illegible] for rejected on track and [illegible] free on board cars. Total about 95,000 bu.

OATS—5,000 bu No. 2 at 31¼c; 125 cars by sample at 30c for No. 2 mixed on track and [illegible] free on board cars. Total about 130,000 bu.

RYE—5 cars No. 2 at 61c; 4 cars by sample at 60@60½c for No. 2. Total about 5,000 bu.

BARLEY—3 cars No. 2 at 74c; 9 cars by sample at 73c for No. 3, [illegible] for No. 3, and [illegible] for No. 4. Total about 8,000 bu.

MESS PORK—There were no sales reported.

LARD—600 tcs at $8.45.

HAY—3 cars No. 1 timothy at $13.00, 1 car at $12.50, 3 car at $13.00 on track, 1 car at $13.50 free on board cars; 1 car No. 2 at $11.50; 2 cars at $11.5 on track; 1 car (country point) at $11.50 free on board; 1 car Illinois upland prairie at $9.50; 1 car No. 1 prairie $7.00 on track.

MEATS—100 boxes shoulders on private terms; 75 tcs sweet pickled hams (16 lbs) at 11¾c; 150 tcs choice pickled shoulders at 7¼c; 50,000 lbs short ribs at $8.37½; 15,000 lbs long clear sides and 15,000 lbs short clear sides on private terms.

GENERAL MARKETS.

BROOM-CORN—Is unchanged, there being a fair inquiry, with the best grades rather scarce. We quote: Hurl, green, at 7@8c; hurl, common, 4@5c; inside and covers, pale and common, 3¼@3c; red-tipped do, 3c; green do, 3@4¼c; damaged, 2@4c; crooked, 2@3¼c; green, self-working, 5@6c; pale do, 4c; common do, 4c; fine green carpet, 6@6½c.

BUTTER—Sales to a limited extent were effected at the quotations given below, but the feeling remained weak and a further decline seems imminent: Creamery, fancy, 23@25c; do common to choice, 18@22c; dairy, fancy, 18@19c; dairy, choice, 16@17c; dairy, fair to good, 14@15c; common grades, 12@13c; packing stock, 8@9c; inferior, 7@7¼c.

CHEESE—Sold in a moderate way at substantially previous quotations. The market remains in an unsettled state, the tendency being strongly downward: Young America, full cream, 14@14½c; do, half cream, 10½@11c; full cream cheddar, mild, 13¼@14c; full cream flat, two in a box, 14c; choice skimmed flat, 8@8¼c; skimmed, common to good, 6@7c; low grades, 3@4c.

EGGS—The market was less active, with fairly large stocks. We quote fresh laid at 13¾c, and possibly 14c, when taken for ice-house storage, although the sales under 13¾c were larger than those above that figure.

GREEN FRUITS—There are large receipts of bananas and a good demand. Other fruits are fairly active. We quote: Apples, per brl, $1.00@5.50; oranges, Valencias, per case, $7.00@10.00; Messinas, choice, $3.50@3.75; lemons, per box, $2.50@3.00; bananas, per bunch, $1.50@5.00; strawberries, per case, $5.00@7.00.

GROCERIES—There was an unchanged market for staple and fancy groceries. Trade was fair and the prices given below were very generally adhered to: Coffee—Java, 20@25c; Maricaibo, 14@16c; Mexican, fair to good, 13¼@14c; Rio, fancy, 13¼@14c; Rio, prime to choice, 12@13c; Rio, common to good, 10@11¼c. Sugars—Patent cut-loaf, 8c; standard granulated, 7¼c; standard A, 6¾c; extra C, 6@6¼c; yellow, 5¼@6c. Rice—Carolina, 6¼@7c; Louisiana, 5¼@6¼c.

HAY—There was little change of importance. The stocks are quite liberal and the inquiry only fair. No. 1 timothy was quoted at $12.00@13.00 and Iowa upland prairie at $8.50@14.00.

HIDES—There was a steady market at about previous prices. We quote: Light green salted, 8¼@9c; heavy cows, 8¼c; green salted calf, 13¼c; bulls, 6¼c; dry salted, 9@12½c; No. 2 green salted, 6¼c; damaged No. 2, 7¼c; dry flint No. 1, 15@18c. Branded and horn-hooked 10 per cent off. Longhaired thin skins are classed as damaged hides.

OILS—Linseed advanced 1c. Prices of other oils remained as before. There was a good demand on city and country account at the following quotations: Carbon, 120 test, snow white and water white, 12¼c; 150 test, prime white, 10¾c; 175 test, headlight, 13¼c; Wisconsin test, prime white 12¼c; Wisconsin test, water white, 13¼c; Michigan test, prime white, 13c; Michigan test, water white, 14c; lard, extra, 70c; lard, No. 1, 62c; lard, No. 2, 58c; linseed, raw, 58c; linseed, boiled, 61c; whale, winter, 72c; sperm, $1.30; miners', 50@55c; neatsfoot, pure, 80c; turpentine, 37c.

SEEDS—Flax was unchanged, being about $1.70 bid for No. 1 on track. Timothy was $[illegible] for prime. Clover was steady at $[illegible].

TALLOW—Was quiet and easy at 6¼c for city packers.

VEAL—Was quiet at 3@10c, according to quality.

WOOL—Business remains dull at former prices, the market averaging steady. We quote Wisconsin, Illinois, Indiana, Missouri, and Eastern Iowa wools in graded lots to manufacturers from hands of wool-commission merchants according to grade and quality as follows: Washed—Heavy fine, 25@27c; good do, 31@34c; medium, 34@37c; low do, 31@37c; coarse, 23@26c; good to prime medium tub, [illegible]; poor and coarse do, 26@30c. Unwashed—Heavy fine, 16@18c; fine, 21@24c; medium, 24@26c; low do, 19@22c; coarse, 16@18c.

Western Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, etc., are quoted as follows: Coarse, 16@18c; low medium, 20@21c; medium, 22@23c; heavy to good fine, 16@19c for good average lots, with very dark, earthy, or heavy clips 1@2c less, and brighter clips 1@2c more. Burry and chaffy wools 4@10c less, according to condition. Sales to dealers are quoted at 1@3c less.

WHISKY—Was quiet and unchanged at $1.12 for unfinished goods.

LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO.

Receipts—	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	4,954	17,318	[illegible]
Tuesday	6,101	21,480	2,[illegible]
Wednesday	5,142	23,078	2,175
Thursday	6,536	20,811	2,615
Friday	4,604	14,306	1,91[illegible]
Saturday	2,000	7,000	300
Total	29,337	103,991	10,277
Same week in 1883	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Week ending April 26	[illegible]	79,[illegible]	[illegible]
Shipments—			
Monday	2,334	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tuesday	2,645	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wednesday	2,714	[illegible]	[illegible]
Thursday	2,769	[illegible]	[illegible]
Friday	3,4[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	13,880	[illegible]	4,2[illegible]

In comparison with the previous week there was an increase of about 25,000 hogs, and a decrease of 6,000 cattle and 5,000 sheep.

Prices of cattle are but very little different from those of a week ago, while hogs have declined 10@20c and sheep have advanced fully 50c.

The last week's receipts of hogs show an increase on the previous week of 24,000, and on the corresponding week last year of 20,000. They were the largest reported since the week ending Jan. 26, when a total of 114,722 arrived. Wednesday's receipts were 23,078, which number has not been equaled since Jan. 22, when they were 31,736.

CATTLE—There was a good shipping demand all the week, and a firm and healthy tone pervaded the market from the start. The receipts showed quite a marked falling off, the total being some 5,000 less than for the week before, and with exporters and the Eastern trade both buying freely everything that could safely be sent forward was promptly taken. The quality was a good average. It was about the best of the season thus far, and taken all in all, there was little cause for complaint on the part of either buyers or sellers. The offerings did not include any fancy beeves. There were numerous choice lots, however, sales of which were at [illegible]. Exporters bought principally at [illegible], and the Eastern trade mostly at [illegible]. Distillery-fed cattle arrived in fair numbers and sold at [illegible] for steers and at $4.25@4.85 for bulls. A drove of 159 Westerns, slop-fed at Omaha, sold Friday at $6.00. They averaged 1,237 lbs, and were the property of the Swan Land & Cattle Company.

Butchers' stock was in rather light supply. It was in good demand and averaged firm. Canners and butchers competed sharply for the better grades and paid a little more than the previous week's prices, while the poorer sorts were to some extent neglected and barely held their own. Cows sold anywhere from [illegible], with the bulk at [illegible]. Bulls were salable at [illegible], and common to fair fleshy little steers at [illegible]. Veals are in steady, fair request, and find buyers at [illegible]. Probably something very fine would reach $7.00.

The demand for stockers and feeders has been a little slack. A fair number of country buyers were present but they were loath to pay the prices asked, and it was a slow trade throughout. Prices are lower than a week ago, at $4.00@4.75 for common to good stockers and at $4.75@5.50 for feeders.

Saturday's market was quiet and about steady. The supply of 1,000 head was picked up before noon at substantially Friday's prices. Sales were on a basis of the following

QUOTATIONS:

Extra beeves—Graded steers, weighing 1,500 lbs and upwards	$ 6.75@ 6.85
Choice beeves—Fine, fat, and well-formed steers, weighing 1,300 to 1,500 lbs	6.30@ 6.60
Good beeves—Well-fattened steers, weighing 1,250 to 1,350 lbs	5.80@ 6.15
Medium grades—Steers in fair flesh, weighing 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	5.50@ 5.75
Butchers' stock—Poor to fair steers and common to choice cows for city slaughter, weighing 700 to 1,150 lbs	3.75@ 5.50
Stockers—Thinnish steers, weighing from 800 to 900 lbs	4.00 @4.75
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scalawag steers	2.75@ 3.50
Veals, per 100 lbs	4.00@ 7.00
Milch cows	30.00@55.00

NOTE—All sales of hogs in this market are made subject to a shrinkage of 40 lbs for piggy sows and 80 lbs for stags. Dead hogs sell at 1¼c per lb for weights of 200 lbs and over; 1c for weights of less than 200 lbs.

HOGS—Prices are 10@20c lower than a week ago. During the first three days the tendency was quite strongly downward, and by Wednesday noon the market had sustained an aggregate decline of 10@30c. After Wednesday the market assumed a firmer tone. The receipts fell off and the market for the product was steadier. These influences enabled sellers to get back 10@15c of the decline, the market closing at $5.00@5.30 for poor to choice light weights and at $5.40@5.70 for inferior mixed to choice heavy. Of the local packers two more began operations early in the week, increasing the number to eleven. They took rather more than 72,000 of the entire supply, shippers' purchases reaching barely 20,000. The receipts were the largest for any week since January. In quality there is continued improvement. The April receipts averaged 13 lbs heavier than the March receipts. The average, however, was 9 lbs less than for April 1883.

There was a good packing and shipping demand Saturday and prices were steady, with sales at an extreme range of $4.25@5.70 for skips and culls to choice heavy shipping lots. Skips and culls were traded in at $4.25@5.25.

SHEEP—This branch of the market was active all the week, and more than ordinarily buoyant. The supply was light by comparison, being 5,000 less than the previous week and 3,000 less than for the corresponding week last year, and under sharp competition between local and Eastern buyers prices moved up a plump 50c per 100 lbs. Many clipped sheep were among the arrivals, though the larger number consisted of wooled sheep. The latter sold at $4.75@6.50, and the former at $4.00@5.50. Extra wooled would fetch $6.75, and the same quality of shorn $5.50. The market finished firm at the above quotations.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 3.—CATTLE—Receipts today, 2,400 head; consigned through, 555 cars; only light local demand; sales, 5 cars; market weak at yesterday's quotations, closing with a continued downward tendency.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 4,600 head; total for the week thus far, 19,000; for the same time last week, 15,600; consigned through, 23 cars; market active and not quotably higher; all the offerings taken at yesterday's prices; fair to good clipped sheep of from [illegible] to 90 lbs, $5.75@6.15; of 104 lbs, $6.25; fair to good clipped lambs of from 71 to 75 lbs, $6.00@7.00; fair to good wool sheep, 97 lbs, $7.12¼; fair to good wool lambs, 69 lbs, $8.10.

HOGS—Receipts, 4,600 head; consigned through, 19 cars; market quiet and few offering; medium to fair Yorkers, $5.75@5.85; butchers' grades, $6.00@6.15; pigs, $5.61.

EAST LIBERTY.

EAST LIBERTY, PA., May 3.—CATTLE—Nothing doing; receipts, 750 head; shipments, 18.

HOGS—Slow; receipts, 2,400 head; shipments, 1,350; Philadelphias, $5.90@6.00; Yorkers, $5.50@5.60.

SHEEP—Firm and unchanged; receipts, 1,600 head; shipments, 800.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, MO., May 3.—CATTLE—Receipts, 300 head; shipments, 1,300; no supply and no market, but trade and prices for next week promise to be good.

SHEEP—Receipts, 300 head; shipments, none; supply very small, and only local trade at previous prices.

KANSAS CITY.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 3.—CATTLE—Receipts, 720 head; slow; native steers, 970 to 1,192 lbs, $5.00@5.40; stockers and feeders, $4.40@5.00; cows, $3.75@4.50.

HOGS—Receipts, 2,700 head; steady; lots 193 to 315 lbs, $5.10@5.60, mainly $5.40@5.50.

SHEEP—Receipts, 1,400 head; steady; natives, 68 to 85 lbs, $3.50@4.50.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, O., May 3.—HOGS—Firm; common and light, $4.75@5.50; packing and butchers', $5.30@5.60; receipts, 1,300 head; shipments, 1,300 head.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.

LIVERPOOL, May 3—3 p. m.—PROVISIONS—Hams—Long cut steady at 61s. Lard—Prime Western dull at 43s.

BREADSTUFFS—Corn dull; old mixed, 5s 3d; new, 5s 1d.

LIVERPOOL, May 3—11:30 a. m.—BREADSTUFFS—Quiet and firm.

FLOUR—10s@11s 6d.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat—Winter, 7s 9d@8s 3d; spring, 7s 5d@7s 8d; California, 7s 6d@7s 9d; club, 7s 11d@8s 5d.

CORN—5s 3d for new and 5s 3d for old.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 73s. Lard, 43s 6d.

LONDON, May 3.—TURPENTINE—Dull at 31s.

ANTWERP, May 3.—PETROLEUM—[illegible].

LIVERPOOL, May 3.—COTTON—Steady and unchanged. Sales, 8,000 bales; speculation and export, 2,000; American, 6.0 d.

BREADSTUFFS—Quiet but firm. Wheat—No. 1 California, 7s 11d@8s 5d; No. 2 California, 7s 5d@7s 9d; red Western spring, 7s 5d@7s 8d; winter red Western, 7s 9d@8s 3d.

PROVISIONS—Beef—Extra India mess, 97s. American lard, 43s 6d.

BUTTER—United States, finest, 90s.

The following were received by the Chicago Board of Trade:

LIVERPOOL, May 3—12 m.—Wheat—Quiet, but steady at the decline; No. 1 spring, 7s 9d; No. 2 do, 7s 5d; Western red winter, 7s 10d; California declined 1d. Corn—Not much doing. Cargoes off coast—Wheat dull and heavy. Corn unchanged. To arrive—Wheat dull and neglected. Corn steady. Wheat and corn for the United Kingdom and Continent, not much doing. Pork, 73s; lard, dull and easier at 43s 6d. Bacon—Long clear, at 43s; short clear, 44s. Tallow, 37s 3d. Cheese, 67s. Beef, dull and easier, at 97s.

LONDON, May 3.—LIVERPOOL—Wheat heavy; American spring, 7s 5d. MARK LANE—Cargoes off coast—Wheat and corn inactive. Cargoes on passage—Wheat neglected. Corn steady.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, May 3.—COTTON—Very dull; futures quiet; May, 11.65c; June, 11.73c; July, 11.89c; August, 11.98c; September, 11.56c; October, 11.01c; November, 10.84c; December, 10.85c; January, 10.91c; February, 11c.

FLOUR—Dull; receipts, 11,000 brls; exports, 1,700 brls; Minnesota patent process, $5.75@6.65.

GRAIN—Wheat—Spot lots ¼c higher; options opened ¼@½c lower, but afterwards were stronger and advanced 1¼@3c, closing steady at ¼@¾c under the outside figures; receipts, 37,000 bu; exports, 16,000 bu; No. 2 Chicago, 90c@$1.00; ungraded red, 84c@$1.22; No. 3 red, $1.01¾; No. 2 red, $1.10; No. 2 red May, sales 40,000 bu at $1.07½@1.09¾, closing $1.09¾; June, sales 232,000 bu at $1.09¼@1.11¾, closing $1.11¾; July, sales 304,000 bu at $1.08@1.09, closing $1.08¾; August, sales 80,000 bu at $1.05@1.06, closing $1.06; September, sales 8,000 bu at $1.05¾, closing $1.05¾; December, sales 32,000 bu at $1.09¾@1.10, closing $1.10. Corn—Spot lots ¾c and options [illegible] higher; receipts, 13,000 bu; exports, 8,000 bu. Ungraded, 57@62c; No. 3, 58c; steamer, 60@62½c; No. 2, 61¾@63¼c; No. 2 May, 61¾@62¼c, closing 62¼c; June, 62@62¾c, closing 62¾c; July, 63@63¾c, closing 63¾c; August, 64@64¾c, closing 64¾c. Oats a trifle higher; receipts, 35,000 bu; exports, 250,000 bu; mixed Western, 37@39c; white Western, 42@45c.

HAY—Demand fair and market firm at 60c.

HOPS—Dull and in buyers' favor.

GROCERIES—Coffee—Spot fair and steady; options 5@10 points higher; very quiet, closing steady. Sales 1,000 bags Rio No. 7 June, 8.85c; 4,250 do July, 8.70@8.75; 4,000 do August, 8.70@8.75c; 500 do September, 8.75c; 1,550 do October, 8.80c; 250 do November, 8.80c; 250 do December, 8.85c. Sugar dull and nominal; refined firmer. Standard A, 6¾@6¾c; confectioners' A, 6¾c; cut-loaf and crushed, 7¼c; powdered, 7¼@7¾c; granulated, 6 15-16 @7c. Molasses quiet, but firm; 50 test refining, 22c; New Orleans, 30@57c. Rice steady and fairly active.

PETROLEUM—Strong and higher; United, $1.01¾.

TALLOW—Quiet, but steady, at 7c.

ROSIN—Quiet and unchanged.

TURPENTINE—Steady; 31¾c.

EGGS—Western fresh, dull, and weak.

LEATHER—Quiet, but firm.

WOOL—Dull and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet and held stronger; old mess, $17.00@17.25. Beef dull and unchanged. Lard firm; Western steam, spot, $8.65; May, $8.54@8.64; June, $8.64@8.71; July, $8.72@8.80; August, $8.75@8.87; September, $8.90@8.91.

BUTTER—Dull.

LEAD—Quiet; common, $3.87½@3.75.

Others unchanged.

OTHER CITIES.

BOSTON, Mass., May 3.—[Special.]—GRAIN—Corn quiet but steady; high mixed, 67@68c; steamer yellow, 65@66c; No. 2 mixed, 64¼c; steamer mixed, 63@63½c; good no grade, 59@62c. Oats quiet but steady; No. 1 white, 45¼@46c; No. 2 white, 43¾@44c; No. 3 white, 43c; No. 1 mixed, 42¾@43c; No. 2 mixed, 41@41½c. At the call May No. 2 white oats sold at 43½c, June at 43¼@43¾c, August at 41¾@41¼c, and year at 38¾c. Sales, 30,000 bu. Before the call 17,000 bu June oats were sold at 43c.

FLOUR—Quiet but steady; superfine, $2.75@3.00; extras, $3.25@4.50; winter patents, $6.00@6.50; spring patents, $6.00@6.75.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet and unchanged; extra prime, $16.00@16.50; old mess, $17.00; new mess, $18.00. Lard steady and unchanged at 8¾c. Hams, 12¾@13¾c. Live hogs, 6¾c; dressed hogs, 8c. Beef dull at previous prices; extra mess, $12.00; $13.00; extra plate, $14.00. Fresh beef quiet and steady; steers, 9@10¾c; hinds, 11@15c; fores, 6@8¼c.

BUTTER—Dull and only fairly steady; fresh creamery, 24@25c; imitation, [illegible]; fresh ladle, 17@19c; Western dairy, 18@21c; Northern, 18@22c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,371 brls, 4,910 sacks; corn, 14,000 bu; oats, 6,000 bu; wheat, 500 bu.

LEATHER—Hemlock sole leather is quiet, but steady; Buenos Ayres, light, 25¼@26c; middle, 27@27¾c; heavy, 24@25c; good damaged, 22@23c. Common hides, light, 24@24¼c; middle, 25¼@26c; heavy, 24@25c; good damaged, 22@23c; poor damaged, 19@21c. Acid, light, 23¼@23c; middle, 24@25c; heavy, 24@25c; good damaged, 22@23c. Union crop leather is firmer and in fair demand; light backs, 35@36c; middle backs, 35@35¼c; middle backs, heavy, 33@35c; light crop, 33@36c; middle crop, 33@34c; bellies, 15@15½c. Calcutta buffalo leather is in light supply and good demand at 23@25c for light and middle. The demand for damaged upper continues quiet and firm at 23@26c, the latter for choice card selections. Rough calfskins are in moderate demand, and range from 48@55c, as to quality. Finished calfskins are quiet and firm, ranging from 45@85c, including tannery skins. The different kinds of finished leather remain quiet and firm. No. 1 bark-tanned sheepskins, 36@48c; oak harness leather, 30@35c; hemlock, 30@33c; wax, 18@22c; kip, 18@20c; splits, 20@25c, as to quality. Light buff, 18@22c; medium, 16@18c; heavy, 18@19c; grain, 11@20c.

HIDES—Owing to the small stock offering the market for foreign hides is quiet, but full prices continue to be obtained for small lots sold at 16@18c for dry salted Sandwich Island and several other lots of Calcutta at 10¾c; and several small lots of different kinds to arrive on private terms; domestic hides are steady and tanners are buying freely at the rates asked; No. 1 Western buff hides are quoted at 8¼c; heavy cows and seconds, 7¾c per lb; all kinds of green hides are slow and weak; tanned goat and sheep skins are selling only in small lots at previous prices.

BOOTS AND SHOES—The fall trade is progressing fairly in some lines of goods, while in others it is still backward. Buyers pay the advance asked very reluctantly. Manufacturers of heavy goods are pretty well supplied with orders, but their business this week is not up to expectations, as some of the large jobbers have an impression that the market will be more in their favor later in the season. This refers particularly to wax and kip boots and split boots and shoes. Brogans and plow-shoes have met with a good sale at 7¼c per pair advance. Women's grain goods have been selling freely at about last year's prices, but are now held at 2½@5c advance. Calf boots and shoes are rather quiet, and little or no advance has been established. The demand for kid and goat goods continues slow, and is behind last year. Manufacturers are taking orders at last year's rates, but even on this basis buyers are indifferent. The rubber companies have issued a new list of discounts, which are 35 and 5 per cent on first quality and 35, 10, and 5 per cent on second grades. Their works will be started early next week.

DULUTH, Minn., May 3.—[Special.]—GRAIN—The markets on 'Change today were somewhat higher, but not very active. Closing prices: No. 1 hard wheat, cash, $1.04¾; May, $1.04¾; June, $1.06¾; No. 2 hard, cash, 96c; June, $1.00; No. 1, cash, 94c; May, 95c; June, $1.00; No. 2 cash, 80c; No. 3, cash, 69@4c. Cars received: No. 1 hard, 15; No. 2 hard, 2.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 8,319 bu; shipments, 32,800 bu; in store, 2,489,897 bu; afloat in harbor, 342,000 bu.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 3.—FLOUR—Unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat—Higher, but slow; No. 2 red, $1.10 cash; $1.12@1.15, May; $1.09@1.11¾c, June; $1.08@1.09½c, July; $1.00@1.01¼, year, closing at outside figures; No. 2 red, $1.06 bid. Corn higher, but inactive; 51½c cash; 51¾@52¼c, May; 50¾@51¼c, June; 51@51½c, July; 48c, year, closing at outside quotations. Oats higher and slow; 34c, cash; 33½@34c, May; 32¾c, June; 31¾c, July. Rye dull; 56@58c, according to location. Barley dull at 60@80c.

LEAD—Nominal at $3.37¼.

BUTTER—Unchanged.

EGGS—Better; 1¼@11c.

FLAXSEED—Nominal at $1.60.

HAY—Unchanged.

BRAN—Unchanged.

CORN-MEAL—Firm at $2.80.

WHISKY—Steady at $1.11.

PROVISIONS—Firm, but very slow; only small job trade. Lard dull; $8.25 bid.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,000 brls; wheat, 25,000 bu; corn, 34,000 bu; oats, 11,000 bu; rye, none; barley, 4,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 5,000 brls; wheat, 16,000 bu; corn, 19,000 bu; oats, 1,000 bu; rye, none; barley, 3,000 bu.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 3.—FLOUR—Steady and quiet.

GRAIN—Wheat—Western higher, closing firm; No. 2 winter red, spot, $1.00¼@1.02¾; fresh; May, $1.04 bid; June, $1.05¼@1.05¾; July, $1.08¼@1.08¾; August, $1.02¼@1.03¾. Corn—Western dull, nominally steady; mixed, spot, 57¼c bid for fresh; May, 51c bid; June, 59@60c; July, 58@60c. Oats lower; Western white, 41@42c; mixed, 38@40c; Pennsylvania, 38@42c. Rye quiet at 65@67c.

GROCERIES—Coffee dull; Rio cargoes, ordinary to fair, 9¼@10¼c.

WHISKY—Quiet at $1.16.

Other articles unchanged.

FREIGHTS—To Liverpool dull: cotton, 11-64d; flour, 1s 9d@2s; grain at 2¼@2d.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,700 brls; wheat, 31,000 bu; corn, 22,000 bu; oats, 7,000 bu; rye, 12,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 160,000 bu; corn, 84,000 bu.

SALES—Wheat, 537,000 bu; corn, 4,000 bu.

TOLEDO, O., May 3.—GRAIN—Wheat quiet but firm; No. 2 red, 98@$1.00; May, 98@99c; June, $1.00¼c; July, 96c; August, 97¼c; No. 2 soft, $1.00¼. Corn active and higher; rejected, 50c. Corn active and higher; new high mixed, 57¾c; No. 2, 56c; May, 56c; June, 55¾c; July, 60c; rejected, 55c; no grade, 54c. Oats quiet but steady; No. 2 white, 35c cash and May, 34c; June, 34c; rejected, 31c.

CLOVER-SEED—Quiet and steady; prime medium, $6.00; No. 2, $5.75.

AFTERNOON BOARD—GRAIN—Wheat firm; No. 2 red nominally at 99c; May, $1.00 bid; June, $1.00¾ bid; July, 96¾c bid; August, 96c asked; No. 2 soft, $1.07. Corn steady; No. 2, 55@56c bid; May, 55½c; June, 55@56c bid; July, 56¾c bid. Oats steady; No. 2 spot and May, 34c; June, 34c.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 4,000 bu; corn, 5,500 bu; oats, none.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 43,000 bu; corn, 13,500 bu; oats, none.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 3.—FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged; moderate demand.

GRAIN—Wheat stronger; No. 2, 84c; May, 84c; June, 86¼c; July, 87¾c. Corn dull and drooping; No. 2, entirely nominal at 54c. Oats quiet, but steady; No. 2, 33¼c. Rye firmer; No. 1, 61@62c. Barley firmer and quiet; No. 2 spring, 64c; Extra No. 3 spring, scarce and wanted, 70c.

PROVISIONS—Lower. Mess pork, $17.15 cash and May; $17.25 June. Lard—Prime steam, $8.35 cash and May; $8.45 June. Sweet-pickled hams unchanged.

HOGS—Firmer; $5.60@5.80.

BUTTER—Lower; choice creamery, 20@24c; fair to good, 15@16c; best dairy, 20@22c.

CHEESE—Quiet and unchanged.

EGGS—Steady.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 12,000 brls; wheat, 35,000 bu; barley, 9,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 14,000 brls; wheat, 16,000 bu; barley, 12,000 bu.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 3.—FLOUR—Quiet, but steady.

GRAIN—Wheat dull, but advanced 1c on Western reports and closed firm; No. 1 Pennsylvania red, elevator, $1.18; No. 2 red May, $1.04@1.05; June, $1.06@1.08; July, $1.07¼@1.08¾; August, $1.03@1.04¼. Corn—Options dull and closed nominal; car-lots firm; steamer mixed, 60c; sail high mixed, 60¼@62c; sail mixed, May, 57@60c; June, 59@60c; July, 60@61c; August, 61@62c. Oats lower; ungraded, 35c; No. 3 mixed, 39¼c; No. 3 white, 39@39¼c; No. 2 white, 40c; No. 1 white, 41c.

PROVISIONS—Steady. New mess pork, $18.50@18.75.

EGGS—Firm; extras, 15¼@15¾c.

Others unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,000 brls; wheat, 3,000 bu; corn, 10,000 bu; oats, 10,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 2,000 bu; corn, 7,000 bu; oats, 7,000 bu.

CINCINNATI, O., May 3.—COTTON—Firm and unchanged.

FLOUR—Easier, but not quotably lower.

GRAIN—Wheat dull and nominal; No. 2 red, $1.00@1.06. Corn steady; No. 2 mixed, 55¼c. Oats dull; No. 2 mixed, 36¼c. Rye firmer; 65@66c. Barley firm and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet but firm; mess, $17.25. Lard dull and nominal at $8.25. Bulk meats quiet but firm; shoulders, 6¾c; short ribs, $8.25. Bacon steady; shoulders, 7¾c; clear rib, 9¼c; short clear, 9¾c.

BUTTER—Weak and lower; extra creamery, 25c; fancy dairy, 18c.

DETROIT, Mich., May 3.—GRAIN—Wheat quiet; cash, $1.04¾; May, July, and August, $1.05; June, $1.06¾; No. 2 red, $1.00; No. 2 white, 98c; receipts, 6,000 bu; shipments, 17,000 bu. Corn—No. 2 cash, 55c; receipts, 1,000 bu; shipments, 4,000 bu. Oats—No. 2 white, 39¼c; sellers; No. 2, 35¼c; receipts, 10,000 bu; shipments, none.

OTHER MARKETS.

NEW YORK, May 3.—Cotton—Future deliveries were quiet all day. The sales were restricted to 55,000 bales, and the market closed quiet and .06@.08c lower than yesterday.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 3.—Cotton—Dull and lower to sell; middling nominally 11¼c. Sales, none; receipts, 400 bales; shipments, 100; stock, 11,100.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., May 3.—Cotton—Quiet; 11¼c. Receipts, 200 bales; shipments, 995; stock, 25,880; sales, 225.

GALVESTON, Tex., May 3.—Cotton—Quiet and unchanged; net receipts, 23 bales; stock, 9,639.

NEW ORLEANS, La., May 3.—Cotton—Dull; middling, 11 9-16c; low middling, 11¼c; good ordinary, 10¾c; net receipts, 149 bales; gross, 149; exports to Great Britain, 1,900; sales, 750; stock, 140,030.

PITTSBURG, Pa., May 3.—Petroleum—Active, firm, and higher. United opened at 98¾c, declined to 98¼c, rallied and advanced to $1.02, and closed at $1.01¾.

BRADFORD, Pa., May 3.—Petroleum—Still advancing; total runs Friday, 73,304 brls; total shipments, 55,657; charters, 32,222 brls; clearances 11,164,000. United Pipe-Line certificates opened at 98¾c and closed at $1.01¾; highest price, $1.02¾; lowest, 98¾c.

CLEVELAND, O., May 3.—Petroleum—Quiet; standard white, 110° test, 8c.

PEORIA, Ill., May 3.—Whisky—Firm at $1.12.

CINCINNATI, O., May 3.—Whisky—Weak at $1.11.

WILMINGTON, N. C., May 3.—Turpentine—Firm and unchanged.

THE COURT RECORD.

United States Circuit Court—New Suits.

16,984—A. J. Cooper vs. Samuel D. Babcock. Attcht. $2,500. Transcript of record from Superior Court of Cook County. Dupee, Judah & Willard, attys.

ORDERS.

JUDGE DRUMMOND—Law orders—In re Fritz Franzen; pet. for review of William Harles dismissed.

Chancery order—Kerr vs. South Park Commissioners; order to pay Susie M. Kerr et al. $7,200.

JUDGE BLODGETT—Chancery orders—Commercial Mfg. Co. vs. Fairbanks Canning Co.; time for deft. to close proofs extd. to Aug. 1, and for complt. to Sept. 1, 1884—17,046. Union Mutual L. Ins. Co. vs. Booth; order apprvg. master's deed.

Law orders—410. Day vs. Town of Sheldon; lv. to amd. dec.—338. O'Donohue vs. Manierre; arguments concluded and taken under advisement.—75. Jennings vs. Town of Oregon; lv. to amd. dec. and pleas.—814. Benjamin vs. Groff; attcht. in aid dis. jury waived and submitted to court.

Superior Court—New Suits.

91,701—Theophilus Briggs et al. vs. John M. and Martha Graves, Sarah L. Miller, M. G. Miller, Rachel Cohen, Erastus A. and James T. Graves, and Seth Hanchett, and Fred Leibrandt. Replevin, $34.50. Hawley & Hanchette, attys.

91,702—S. S. Wheeler vs. August and Lizzie Wendel. Confession of judgment, $382.20. M. R. Freshwaters, atty.

91,703—Joseph Klein vs. Mary Klein. Bill for divorce for desertion. A. C. Story, solr.

91,704—Vaclav Horacek vs. Thomas Muramec. Confession of judgment, $210.33. Henry Matzelbar, atty.

91,705—Clara E. Dickey vs. The Northwestern Traveling Men's Association. Asst., $10,000. T. C. Whiteside, atty.

91,706—F. W. Scharlau vs. Elizabeth Cordell. Appeal.

91,707—John Fanson vs. Gilbert A. Colby, Allen Breed, F. W. Hayes, C. T. Gorham, A. D. Lamb, George E. Dayton, B. B. Lamb, E. A. Beers, C. G. Carleton, E. D. Weston, Reuben Miller, William Metcalf, Charles Parkins, Jacob Furst, James C. O'Brien, Andrew Hamilton, and F. B. Orr. Bill to foreclose mortgage for $18,550 on Lots 6, 7, and 8, Block 4 in W. F. Day's Sub. of part of the N. E. ¼ of Sec. 4, 38, 14, and Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8, Block 4 of Hubbard, Crocker, and Stone's Sub. of 10 acres north of and adjoining the south 20 acres east and adjoining the west 20 acres of the N. W. ¼ of the N. E. ¼ of Sec. 4, 38, 14. Morton Culver, solr.

91,708—In re petition of City of Chicago for ascertainment of damages for opening an alley in W. ½ of Block 49 in Kinzie's Addition. F. S. Winston, atty.

91,709—In re petition of City of Chicago for ascertaining cost and damages for opening and widening Butler street from Douglas avenue to Thirty-seventh street. Same atty.

91,710—Same for opening alley from Wentworth avenue to S. LaSalle street, midway between Spring and Twenty-seventh streets. Same atty.

91,711—Board of Trustees of Township 37, 11 vs. Daniel C. Skeely, John Gannon, and Augustus Dolan. Debt, $25,000; damages, $10,000. Leaming & Thompson, attys.

91,712—Same vs. Daniel C. Skeely, Edwin Walker, and Thomas Brassil. Debt, $40,000; damages, $10,000. Same attys.

91,713—Henry Kasdorf vs. Robert Wallace, Ross Wallace, and Clark Holbrook, conservator of Robert Wallace. Bill to compel execution of deed. Campbell & Custer, solrs.

ORDERS.

JUDGE GARY—Law orders—10,951. Campbell vs. Brooks; lv. to file notice of plea of set-off.—10,829. Lester vs. Cooper; dmr. to rep. to third plea ovld., and lv. to rejoin in 5 days.—81,581. Ray vs. Lewisohn; mo. to set aside judgt. den., ord. stay extd.—[illegible] vs. [illegible]; [illegible], and rule to rejoin in 10 days.

JUDGE SHEPARD—Chancery orders—511. Field vs. Hanchett; bill dis. n. c.—328. Gurin vs. Jackson; mo. of Culver contd.—1,482. James vs. Benjamin; lv. to Charles Munson to amd. his ans.—1,488. Barrett vs. Chi. Lathe Co.; petn. of revr. fld. and ord. to sell.—1,138. Bensley vs. Mehta. Natl. Bk.; bill dis. c. c.—1,351. Calumet Co. vs. Brewer; pled. on cal.

Decrees—1,053. Mehta Natl. Bk. vs. Spears; decree vs. Harry D. Spears for deficiency.—[illegible]. Strong vs. Heisen; decree confg. comr.'s rept.—1,209. Howe vs. Buckley; decree of sale and ord. clk. to tax fee for g. a. l. a. fee.—382. Howe vs. Page; decree of sale.

Suppressed Friday—81,520—Herman Felsenthal et al. vs. Joseph Massarek. Asst. $4,000. Moses & Newman and Thomson & Felsenthal, attys.

91,697—Same vs. Leopold Weil. Asst., $5,000. Same attys.

Circuit Court—New Suits.

48,275—Maria Hohn et al. vs. Christopher Hohn, Margaret Weiffenbach, David F. Hohn, Andrew Sherly, Maria Katharina Weishaar, Reinhard Weiffenbach, Michael Weishaar, and Elizabeth A. Hohn. Bill for partition. J. Wright, solr.

48,276—Catherina Schwersler vs. John Martin Schwersler. Bill for divorce for desertion. Tagert & Cutting, solrs.

48,277—Margaret Voss vs. William Louis Voss. Bill for divorce for drunkenness and cruelty. Ennis & Walker, solrs.

48,278—J. W. Hard vs. William M. McCowley. Appeal.

48,279—Bill withheld for service.

48,280—Pullman Loan & Savings Bank vs. Henry Holmes and E. W. Sproul. Asst. $500. William W. Stewart, atty.

48,281—Samuel S. Stratton vs. The Forsyth Scale Company. Asst. $500. J. B. Payne, atty.

48,282—Jacob Williams vs. Abraham Leiberman, Fred Rick, Samuel Jacobs, Louis Peviansky, Jacob Peviansky, Isaac Ziemanski, Clinton G. Meeker, and Michael Smith. Case, $2,500. W. D. Brown, atty.

48,283—Peter Hickey vs. Margaret Murphy, trustee, and John Hickey, James Hickey, and Margaret Hickey. Bill to cancel deed. Cowan & Keon, solrs.

48,284—Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Company vs. John Wolff and unknown owners. Change of venue from County Court.

48,285—Same vs. Alex McClelland and unknown owners. Same.

48,286—Same vs. Margaret Brown and unknown owners. Same.

48,287—Same vs. Mary F., Daniel C., Willard D., Daniel H., Anna E., Imogene B., and Sarah Grace Nicholes and unknown owners. Same.

48,288—Same vs. Jacob Bartholmal and unknown owners. Same.

48,289—Same vs. Catharine Geubers and unknown owners. Same.

48,290—Same vs. Peter and Margantha Weber, Anna Fuchs, and unknown owners. Same.

Suppressed Friday—48,240, Charles Manske vs. Herman Wartman. Attachment, $251. Meyer & Callman, attys.

ORDERS.

JUDGE ROGERS—Law orders—7,383. Public Grain & Stock Exchange vs. Burder; suit dis. p. c.—7,388. Same vs. Schaffner; same.—7,391. Skinner; same.—7,392. Dunham vs. Davis; same.—5,119. Biomstad vs. Farrington; mo. n. t. sustd.—5,128. Golman vs. Davidson; dis. n. c. —6,754. Sturtevant vs. Scott; case contd. 2 wks., notice waived.

Judgments—5,333. Herman Hirsch vs. James Tyman; mo. n. t. sustd., judgt. $40, and sat.—5,373. Vanzile vs. Chi. Rf. Co.; judgt. on verdict.—5,250. Jansen vs. Henderson; dis. as to Henderson & Co. judgt. on verdict as to Cargill, and appld.—5,357. Kaspar vs. Buranek; judgt. on verdict and appld.—5,757. Remoch & Co. vs. Lederer; same.

JUDGE BARNUM—Law orders—People ex rel. Hartigan vs. Bonfield; petn. dis.—1,720. Chi. Car-Roofing Co. vs. Raymond; cause contd. as to all defts. except Raymond—7,012. Sprinck vs. Shaw; writ attcht. quashed vs. garn. Silverman.—7,202. Hatch vs. Jarvis; mo. to quash capias with drawn without pre[illegible]. Griggs Jr. vs. Chicago *Herald* Company; dmr. to second count narr. ovrd., rule on deft. to pld. to amd. first count of decl., and to pld. to second count to narr. in ten days, and case stkn. from cal.—4,032. Street vs. Van Horn; mo. to vacate judgt. by conf. vs. Walsh Van Horn and for lv. to pld. heard and taken under advmt.—Judgment—3,250. Keefe vs. City; judgment on verdict.

JUDGE HAWES—Law orders—3,053. Sutton vs. Chamberlain; suit dis. n. c.—4,41. Snively vs. Chipley; same.

JUDGE TULEY—Chancery orders—2,955. Neill vs. Neill; defts. to pay [illegible].—Chi. Turn-Gemeinde vs. Knauer; deft. of defts. and ref. to Windes.

Decrees—2,161. Twohey vs. Buckley; decree of sale.—2,123. Paulsen vs. Paulsen; decree apprg. comrs.—2,07. Ansley vs. Dickinson; final decree.—1,160. Ballou vs. Ballou; decree of sale.

JUDGE MORAN—Chancery orders—2,057. Krueger vs. Krueger; decree vacated and deft. set aside.—2,008. Regan vs. Regan; deft.—3,089. Lewisohn vs. Alexander; ord. bill dis. want eq. and appld. by complt.—1,802. Northup vs. Arnold; ref. to Walt.

County Court—New Suits.

4,607—John M. and Martha Graves to Benjamin J. Ettelsohn, assignee. Assignment for benefit of creditors.

4,608—Robert Meadowcraft vs. Edward E. Napier and Francis M. Brockway. Asst., $500. Joseph N. Barker and T. C. Hale, attys.

ORDERS.

JUDGE PRENDERGAST—Law orders—Cicero spl. asst. No. 6; appr. of E. J. Whitehead withd. and E. E. Crafts sub., and time to file bond and bill of exs. extd. 30 days from May 3.—1,629. The N. W. Transportation Co. of Mich. vs. Race; fdg. and judgt. of May 1, 1884, set aside and cause reinstd., lv. to pltf. to file addtl. and. repln. to second plea, and rule on deft. to rejoin or dmr. by May 5.—1,624. South Chi. R. R. Co. vs. Dix; mo. to set aside verdict of May 2, 1884, ent.—4,604. In re vol. asgt. Samuel Keeler; lv. to asgr. to sell perishable property.—4,552. In re vol. asgt. Edward E. Rogers Jr.; et al. ord. Apl. 16, 1884, for discount made absolute.—4,603. Paul vs. Lowenberger; mo. n. t. heard in pt. and by adjd. to May 5.

Judgments—1,507. Charles L. Willoughby et al. vs. Andre Andrews and Josephine Andrews; judgt. on fdg. $[illegible].

Probate Court.

JUDGE KNICKERBOCKER—Wills—Est. William Ryan; will proven, letters to Catharine Ryan, and ind. bond in $800 apvd.—Est. Henry Dixon; will proven, letters to John W. Terry, and ind. bond in $4,000 apvd.

Administrations—Est. Elizabeth Dugan; letters to John F. Dugan, bond in $800 apvd., and pf. heirsp.—Est. Christian Sottrup; letters to Anna D. Sottrup, bond $2,000 apvd., and pf. heirsp.

Orders—Est. Maria L. Muchmore; ord. Co. Treas. pay $6.39 to admr. est. Laurin L. King, decd. for use of Maria L. Muchmore.—Est. Charles A. Phelps; further hg. on cltn. adjd. to May 12.—Est. Dennis J. Mahoney et al., minors; rept. of sale of real est. apvd. and sale confd.—Est. Babette Huber; pf. heirsp.—Est. John Frenckes; same.—Est. John Schwitmann; inv., apprst., and wid. awd. apvd. and sel. fld.—Est. Kiren Cash; inv. apprst. and children's awd. apvd.—Est. Joseph F. Bonfield; pf. heirsp.—Est. Frank Haffy; wid. alld. to retain bal. est. to apply on her awd. and admx. discgd.—Est. Martin Lamb; two appl. bonds apvd.—Est. William H. Stow; lv. to fil deso. clms., acct. apvd., and admx. excused.—Est. Joseph M. Gubbins; acct. pers. est. apvd.—Est. John Helfert; wid. alld. to retain bal. of est. to apply on her awd. and admx. dischgd.—Est. John Carmody; new apprs. warrant issued.—Est. Sophia King; admr. excused from further duty.—Est. Joseph R. Thompson; ord. admx. settle final acct. in 10 days.—Est. Emanuel Nelson; same admr. 30 days.—Est. Patrick Murphy; same extn. 60 days.—Est. Joseph C. Lawton; same admx. 30 days.—Est. Emma M. Gibbs; same extn. 30 days.—Est. Christian Christenson; same admx. 30 days.

Criminal Court.

JUDGE WILLIAMSON—945. Fred Van Buren, selling liquor to minors; motion for a new trial overruled.—1,081. John Anderson, assault; motion for a new trial overruled and sentenced on verdict to five years in the penitentiary.—1,031. Simon Green, burglary; motion for a new trial overruled and sentenced on verdict to three years in the penitentiary.—1,137. Eugene Thornton, larceny; tried by the court; finding guilty, and under 16 years of age; sentenced to one year in the House of Correction. The grand jury returned seventy-five indictments and forty-nine no bills.

The Call Today.

JUDGE DRUMMOND—In chambers.

JUDGE BLODGETT—Contested motions.

JUDGE GARY—Nos. 7,411, 7,477, and 7,601 to 8,311 inclusive. No case on hearing.

JUDGE JAMESON—Set case Nos. 391 to 550 inclusive. Trial call, Nos. 11,122, 11,398, 11,424, 11,426, and 11,434. No case on trial.

JUDGE GARDNER—Contested motions. For Tuesday, Nos. 27, 28, 31, 32, 34, and 35. No case on hearing.

JUDGE SHEPARD—Contested motions.

JUDGE ROGERS—Nos. 220, 2,154, 221, 223, 226, and 229. No. 229, K. G. Schmidt Brewing Company vs. Kroeck, on trial.

JUDGE BARNUM—No first call. Trial call, Nos. 4,236, 4,736, 4,740, 4,774, 4,778, and 4,779. No case on trial.

JUDGE HAWES—No first call. Trial call, Nos. 13,341, 3,336, 3,339, 3,348, and 3,577. No case on trial.

JUDGE TULEY—Contested motions.

JUDGE MORAN—Contested motions.

JUDGE PRENDERGAST—Lincoln Park Commissioners' special assessment No. 4,630, and Nos. 4,602 and 4,605. No. 4,504, Landergren, use, vs. Olin, on trial.

JUDGE KNICKERBOCKER—General business.

JUDGE ANTHONY—Nos. 1,045 and 1,046. Neal McKeague murder case.

JUDGE WILLIAMSON—1,126, 30, 136, and 422.

BISMARCK.

In a private conversation with a member of the German Parliament, Prince Bismarck recently explained his reasons for withdrawing from the direction of Prussian affairs: "I am 70 years old. My nerves are bad, and I have not time to be unctuous. How can I think of ruffled feelings and small particularist jealousies when obliged to watch events going on everywhere? Telegraphy fearfully multiplies my duties at the Chancellerie. Germany is interested in what happens at Rome, Madrid, Vienna, Pesth, St. Petersburg, Paris, London, New York, Washington, Hué, Tamatave, Melbourne, Sydney, Cairo, and Khartoum. I must regard the world as a chessboard, and see how an event happening, no matter where, can be made indirectly to affect German interests. Formerly a Chancellor just needed to be familiar with the dominant persons in the courts of Europe. He must now understand as well parties, wire-pullers, financiers, and currents of public feeling, and act rapidly on information telegraphed to him in haste. To generalize rapidly his eye should be everywhere and his knowledge most extensive and exact. The Chancellorship is no sinecure. Its duties might overtax a younger man. If the Emperor did not fully support me I could not get through them."

U. S. and German Mail Semi-Weekly Steamers.

Hamburg-American Packet Company's Line for PLYMOUTH (London), CHERBOURG (Paris), and HAMBURG. Saturday Steamers to Hamburg direct.

Westphalia	April 26	Moravia	May 10
Rhaetia	May 3	Rugia	May 17
Wieland	May 8	Hammonia	May 22

Rates: First Cabin, $60, $70, and $80. Steerage, $20. Prepaid steerage tickets, $18. Excursion rates greatly reduced. Send for "Tourist Gazette."

C. B. RICHARD & CO., Gen. Pass. Agts., 61 B'way, N. Y.
CHAS. KOZMINSKI & CO., Gen. West. Agts., 80 and 82 Fifth-av., Chicago.

PARTIES FOR EUROPE

Should take a Brunswick Berth, in use exclusively on the INMAN STEAMSHIP LINE.

These berths keep perfectly level under all conditions of weather, affording perfect rest and comfort at night, thus doing away with many of the discomforts of ocean travel. INMAN S. S. CO. (Limited), No. 1 Broadway, New York, or F. C. BROWN, 32 South Clark-st., Chicago.

STATE LINE

To Glasgow, Liverpool, Dublin, Belfast, and Londonderry from New York every Thursday. First Cabin, $60 to $75, according to accommodation. Second, $40. Steerage to and from Europe at lowest rates.

AUSTIN, BALDWIN & Co., 53 Broadway, N. Y., and 166 Randolph-st., Chicago.
JOHN BLEGEN, Western Manager.

Goodrich Steamers.

TIME TABLE.

For Racine, Milwaukee, Sheboygan, Manitowoc, Ludington, and Manistee—Daily, Saturday and Sunday excepted, at 9 a. m. Saturday's boat leaves at 8 p. m.

For Grand Haven, Muskegon, Grand Rapids, etc.—Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 7 p. m.

For Kewaunee, Ahnapee, etc. Fridays at 9 a. m.

Office and docks, foot of Michigan-av.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS—†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

WESTERN.

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

For Maps, Time-Cards, Sleeping-Car Accommodations, apply at 62 Clark-st., Grand Pacific, 67 Monroe-st., and depot corner Wells and Kinzie-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
San Francisco Fast Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Omaha Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Denver Express via Cheyenne	[illegible]	[illegible]
Denver Short-Line Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sioux City & N. E. Nebraska	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sioux City & N. E. Nebraska	[illegible]	[illegible]
Des Moines Day Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Des Moines Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Marshalltown Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cedar Rapids Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cedar Rapids Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Algona & Webster City Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Webster City & Algona Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Northwestern Iowa Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rockford & Elgin—Special	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rockford Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Freeport, Rockford & Dubuque	[illegible]	[illegible]
Freeport & Rockford & Dubuque	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Paul & Minneapolis Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Paul & Minneapolis Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Paul & Minneapolis, via Milwaukee and Madison	[illegible]	[illegible]
Beloit & Janesville Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Madison Sunday—Special	[illegible]	[illegible]
Winona & Dakota Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pierre & Deadwood Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Minnesota & Central Dakota	[illegible]	[illegible]
Winona & Dakota	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dakota, via Northwestern Iowa	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dakota, via Northwestern Iowa	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee Special—Sundays	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee & Green Bay	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mil., Green Bay & Marquette	[illegible]	[illegible]
Waukesha Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Waukesha Exp.—Sundays only	[illegible]	[illegible]
Waukesha Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Waukesha Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Green Bay, via Janesville	[illegible]	[illegible]
Janesville Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Janesville Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Janesville Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oshkosh, via Janesville	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lake Geneva Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lake Geneva & Elgin	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lake Geneva Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Elgin & Rockford—Special	[illegible]	[illegible]
Elgin Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Elgin Express—Sundays only	[illegible]	[illegible]
Elgin Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Elgin Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Charles Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aurora Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aurora Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aurora Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

For Maps, Time-Tables, Sleeping-Car Accommodations, apply at 59 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, Palmer House, Canal and Sixteenth-sts., and the Union Passenger Station on Canal-st., between Madison and Adams-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Downer's Grove Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Galesburg, Ottawa & Streator Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Freeport, Dubuque & S'x City Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Downer's Grove Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kansas City & Denver Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Council Bluffs Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Southern Pacific Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Joseph, Atchison & Topeka Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Denver Fast Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Montana & Pacific Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Downer's Grove Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aurora Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Downer's Grove Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mendota & Ottawa Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rockford & Forreston Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Amboy, Rock Falls & Sterling Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aurora Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aurora Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Downer's Grove Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Freeport & Dubuque Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Des Moines, Omaha, Lincoln & Denver Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kan. City & St. Joseph Night Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Downer's Grove Sunday Pass'ngr.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aurora Sunday Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
*Downer's Grove Theatre Train	[illegible]	[illegible]

aDaily. bDaily, except Sunday. cDaily, except Saturday. dDaily, except Monday. *Saturdays to Aurora.

Freeport, Dubuque, and Sioux City trains leave and arrive from Central Depot, foot of Lake-st.

Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad.

Ticket Offices, 161 Clark-st., 47 Monroe-st., and Grand Pacific Hotel. Depot, Polk-st. and Fourth-av.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Danville & Terre Haute Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Evansville & Indianapolis Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Evansville & Chicago Day Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Watseka Special	[illegible]	[illegible]
Momence Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS—EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS—†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

WESTERN. (Continued.)

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.

Union Passenger Station: Corner Madison, Canal, and Adams-sts. Ticket offices, 61 and 63 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Union Passenger Station.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee, R'cine, Freeport, Madison & La Crosse	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee, Racine & Freeport	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee and Waukesha	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mil., La Crosse, Winona, St. Paul	[illegible]	[illegible]
Minneapolis and Central and Northern Dakota points	[illegible]	[illegible]
Eau Claire & Chippewa Falls	[illegible]	[illegible]
Green Bay, Menasha & Appleton	[illegible]	[illegible]
Marinette & Menominee	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stevens Point & Ashland	[illegible]	[illegible]
Waukesha, Madison, Prairie du Chien, and Points in Northern Iowa, Southern Min. & Dakota	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rockford, Janesville, Mineral Pt.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dubuque, C'r Rapids, Des M'nes, Co'ncl Bluffs, Omaha, Denver, Ogden & San Francisco	[illegible]	[illegible]

Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway.

Union Depot, Fourth-av., near Polk-st. Cable cars run to the depot, and Wentworth-av. cars pass within one block. Ticket offices, 109 South Clark-st., 47 Monroe-st., and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis, Kansas City & Colorado Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis, Texas & New Mexico Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peoria & Pekin Special	[illegible]	[illegible]

§Daily. *Daily, except Sundays.

Norr—Palace Sleeping Cars from Chicago to St. Louis, Kansas City, and Peoria. Parlor Day Coaches, with Revolving Chairs, Chicago to St. Louis, and Reclining-Chair Sleeping Cars, Chicago to St. Louis and Kansas City. No change of Day Coaches Chicago to St. Louis or Kansas City.

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depots foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark, Grand Pacific Hotel, and 47 Monroe-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Texas Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis & Texas Fast Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cairo & New Orleans Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
New Orleans & Texas Fast Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kankakee Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Springfield Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Springfield Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chatsworth & Bloomington Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pontiac Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gilman Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

Chicago & Alton.

Union Depot, West Side, corner Madison and Canal-sts., between Madison and Adams-sts. bridges, and Twenty-third-st. Ticket Offices, at Depots, 39 South Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City, Denver, Col., N. M., Mexico, Ariz. & Cal. Fast Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kan. City, Col., N. M., Ariz. & Cal. Ex	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis & Springfield Night Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mobile & New Orleans Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peoria, Keokuk & Bur- via lington Fast Express Chenoa	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pekin & Peoria Ex., via Joliet	[illegible]	[illegible]
Streator, Lacon, Washington Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

Depot corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket offices, 56 Clark-st., Sherman House, Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Davenport & Peoria Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Council Bluffs & Peoria Fast Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Minneapolis & St. Paul Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kansas City, Atchison & Leavenworth Express (Sunday)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peru Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Council Bluffs Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peoria Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Minneapolis & St. Paul Night Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]

§Daily. *Daily except Sundays. †Daily except Saturdays. ‡Daily except Mondays. ¶Sundays only.

EASTERN.

Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburg Railroad. (PAN-HANDLE ROUTE.)

Ticket Offices: 63 Clark-st., 65 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, Palmer House, and at Union Passenger Station, Madison and Canal-sts.

(Central Standard Time.)	Leave.	Arrive.
Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Louisville, Columbus, Pittsburg, Philadelphia & New York Express	* 7:30 a m	† 7:30 p m
Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Louisville, Columbus, Pittsburg, Philadelphia & New York Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Crown Point Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Logansport Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Except Sunday. §Daily.

Baltimore & Ohio.

Depots Lake Front, foot of Monroe-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. City offices, 83 Clark-st., 67 Monroe-st., and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Morning Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Detroit & Niagara Falls Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Niagara Falls Limited	[illegible]	[illegible]
New York Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

§Daily. *Sundays excepted. All trains run to Washington City, and the only line running its entire train, with sleepers attached, through to Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York.

Chicago, Detroit & Niagara Falls Short-Line.

Trains leave from and arrive at B. & O. Depot, Lake Front, foot of Monroe-st., as below. Ticket offices, 66 and 83 Clark-st., 67 Monroe-st., and Grand Pacific Hotel. General Office, 97 Randolph-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Niagara Falls, N. Y. & Boston Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
New York Fast Line	[illegible]	[illegible]

§Daily. *Daily except Sunday.

Chicago & Atlantic Railway.

Ticket offices, 119 Washington-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, 67 Monroe-st., and at Depot, Polk-st. and Fourth-av.

	Leave.	Arrive.
New York, Rochester, Waverly, Elmira	[illegible]	[illegible]
Phila'phia, B'ffalo & Pittsb'g Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
New York, Albany, Saratoga, Rutland, Boston, Portland & New England Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Columbus, Mansfield, Akr'n, Kent, Warren, Meadville, Corry & Jamestown Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

The only line running entire Pullman trains through without change of cars for all classes of travel between Chicago and New York. Trains lighted by Pintsch Gas.

Michigan Central Railroad.

Depots foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, Grand Pacific Hotel, and 67 Monroe-st. Central Standard Time.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main and Air Line)	[illegible]	[illegible]
New York & Boston Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fast New York Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grand Rapids & Kalamazoo Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atlantic Express (daily)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Sunday excepted. §Daily. †Saturday excepted. aSaturdays leave at 8:40 p. m.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad.

Ticket offices at depots, Van Buren-st., head of La Salle, Twenty-second-st., and Forty-third-st. Ticket and freight office under Sherman House, and ticket offices in the Grand Pacific Hotel and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main Line)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Special New York & Boston Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
New York Fast Express (daily)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atlantic N. Y. Express (daily)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Michigan Express (daily)	[illegible]	[illegible]

a—Saturdays leave at 11:30 p. m. §Daily. *Sundays excepted.

Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railroad.

Trains depart from and arrive at Union Passenger Station, corner of Canal and Madison-sts., West Side. Ticket offices at 65 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and in the station. Chicago Trains run by Central Standard Time.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Limited Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atlantic Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Except Sunday. §Daily.

Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway.

Depot, Fourth-av., between Polk and Taylor-sts. Ticket offices 103 South Clark, 67 Monroe-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, Palmer House, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail & Chicago Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atlantic & Day Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atlantic & Pacific Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Valparaiso Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sunday Passenger (Sunday only)	[illegible]	[illegible]

§Daily. *Except Sunday. Central Standard Time.

Erie & Chicago Line.

Trains depart from and arrive at Union Passenger Station, corner Canal and Madison-sts. Ticket offices at 111 Clark-st., 66 Clark-st., 67 Monroe-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and in the station. Central Standard Time.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atlantic & Pacific Exp'ss	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

Kankakee Line.

Depots foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket offices at Depots and 121 Randolph-st., Grand Pacific Hotel and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Louisville Day Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Lafayette Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]

"The Nickel-Plate"—New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railway.

Trains depart from and arrive at Union Depot, Van Buren-st., as follows:

Leave Chicago 7:45 a. m., Central Standard Time.
Arrive Chicago 7:30 p. m., Central Standard Time.

For rates or information call on nearest agent of the company, or address N. A. SKINNER, General Agent, or CHAS. H. WALKER, Agent, Passenger Department, 81 Clark-st., Chicago.

Suitable advt's received for this page every day (except Sunday) for 10 cents a line each insertion.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—FROM 161 SOUTH CLARK-ST.—Light skye-terrier puppy; $5 reward for return.

LOST—FROM NO. 182 CASS-ST., SUNDAY morning, a young red Irish setter dog. Liberal reward if returned to 7.9 Michigan-st., up-stairs.

LOST—ORNAMENTAL TOP OFF BRACElet, State-st. car, Madison to Chicago Museum; $3 reward. 467 State-st., Room 6.

SITUATIONS—MALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—AS CLERK IN LAWyer's or real-estate office by man of 27; 2 years' experience in abstract department of a County Clerk's office. Address A 72, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A THOROUGH accountant and good penman, as bookkeeper or office assistant in a manufacturing establishment or wholesale house. First-class city references furnished. V 56, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—WITH A HOUSE handling heavy hardware, carriage and wagon material; five years' experience on road and in the house. Best of references. Q 18, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG man as assistant bookkeeper or general office work. Best of references. V 93, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN in an office; willing to work. Prime references. Address C 29, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIenced grocery clerk, Scandinavian. Best of city and country reference. A. H. 6, Tribune office.

Salesmen.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED millinery salesman. C 99, Tribune office.

Boys.

WANTED—A BRIGHT, HONEST BOY, about 15 years of age, in dry-goods commission office. Address C 41, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS practical cutter in a merchant tailoring or wholesale business. Address C 6, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A JOURNAList; experienced in inside work; well informed, a ready writer, and paragraphist; a good all-round man; desires literary or newspaper employment. Box 96, St. James Hotel.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT stenographer and typewriter of experience at moderate salary. H., 83 Bryan block.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN INDUSTRIous and energetic young man of 20 in wholesale house (drug-house preferred); has had two years' experience, and is a good packer. Can give the best of reference. Address X 86, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS chemist, formerly Assistant Professor in German university, expert in metallurgical engineering, as manager or chemist in a smelting or refining work; best references at hand. Address M 54, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDISH girl to do general housework. Apply at 450 West Indiana-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT girl for general housework in private family. Good references. 322 West Harrison-st., top flat.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN girl who understands all kinds of housework in a good American family. Address 66 Sherman-st.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES NEEDing good Scandinavian and German female help supplied at G. DUSKE'S, 158 North Halsted-st.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT lady stenographer and typewriter operator. Address X 57, Tribune office.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Trades.

WANTED—TWO BLACKSMITHS AND TWO blacksmiths' helpers on carriage work; also one carriage trimmer. Apply at once to Northwestern Sleigh Co., Milwaukee, Wis.

WANTED—AT THE KALAMAZOO CARriage Works, a first-class trimmer, at once.

WANTED—TWO GOLD-BEATERS; NONE but competent men need apply; Monday. 515 Sedgwick-st., city.

WANTED—BOOKBINDER, A FIRST-CLASS man, one that can rule forward and finish blank work; steady work to the right man. Address Ottawa, Ill. JOHN GROSS.

WANTED—TWO OR THREE FIRST AND second cooks for dining cars; none but experienced and first-class men need apply between 9 and 11 a. m. Monday at 52 Clark-st. E. J. WESTLAKE, Supt.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

WANTED—MAN AND WIFE (OR SINGLE woman) for the country in small family; man must understand care of horses and milking; wife a good cook, washer, and ironer. Both apply Wednesday at 11 a. m. at Y. M. C. A., 211 Dearborn-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—CANVASSERS TO SELL OUR patent carpet-stretcher. Now is the time, while people are moving and house-cleaning, to make $3 to $10 a day. Send for circulars, or call and investigate. C. M. LININGTON, 145 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A LIVE ADVERTISING AGENT to represent an established trade publication in Wisconsin, Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio. Must have first-class references. Address P.-O. Box 156, Boston, Mass.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS STALLTENDer in market; none other need apply. 374 West Madison-st.

WANTED—GOOD SOLICITOR FOR LIFE-insurance company; capable party can make high wages. Address Z 59, Tribune office.

WANTED—MEN—ANY MAN MAKING less than $40 per week should investigate our easy money-making business. Inexperienced persons guaranteed 300 per cent profit; $50 a week easily made on $10 to $50. Men with more money offered a better chance. Write from any State for papers. Address MERRILL & CO., Room 2, 27 North Clark-st., Chicago.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—TWO SCANDINAVIAN GIRLS, cook and housework, to go with a private family to the country for the summer. 15 East Van Buren-st., Flat 3.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework, German preferred. 2804 South State.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN GIRL FOR general housework and to help in store. 345 Blue Island-av.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—TEN GOOD SEAMSTRESSES. None but competent hands need apply. Call at 273 East Indiana-st.

Laundresses.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED LAUNdress at 113 Pine-st., corner of Huron. Call for two days.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—GOOD SCANDINAVIAN AND German girls for all kinds of housework at G. DUSKE'S, 156 North Halsted-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—GIRL TO DO COPYING; MUST write a good hand. Apply at Room 30, 79 Dearborn-st.

FINANCIAL.

ANY AMOUNTS—$100 TO $2,000—LOANED on furniture, pianos, machinery, and other chattels, borrowers retaining property; rates reasonable; dealings strictly honorable. Borrowers can have full information by calling on WALKER, 102 Washington-st., Rooms 19 and 20.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON FURNITURE and pianos, without removal, at lowest rates; also on good securities. 95 Dearborn-st., Room 28.

ANY AMOUNTS TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, without removal, pianos, and other securities, at lowest rates. 79 Dearborn-st., Room 7.

ANY AMOUNT OF MONEY TO LOAN ON watches, diamonds, jewelry, etc. TOM N. DONNELLY & CO., Money Loan Office, 124 Dearborn-st., between Madison and Washington.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON PIANOS AND furniture, without removal. 183 South Clark-st. and 113 East Madison, Room 13.

AT FIFTH NATIONAL LOAN OFFICE, 186 South Clark-st.—Money advanced on all goods of value. N. B.—All pledges of A. Goldsmid can be renewed or redeemed at the above number. Established 1870.

ADVANCES ON DIAMONDS, BONDS, Watches, etc., at low rates. D. LAUNDER, 120 Randolph-st., Rooms 5 and 6. Established 1854.

LOANS ON LIFE POLICIES—SAME BOUGHT—Send stamp. Bee-Hive and other failed bank claims purchased. Loans on real estate and other good collateral. EDGAR HOLMES, Room 16, 102 Washington-st.

MORTGAGE LOANS—IN SUMS TO SUIT, at current rates. CLARKE, ERSKINE & CO., Real-Estate and Loan Office, 105 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CITY real estate in amounts to suit at lowest rates. R. J. CHRISTOPH, 128 Randolph-st., corner La Salle.

MONEY TO LOAN WITHOUT COMMISsions at lowest current rates of interest on improved real estate in sums of $1,000 and upward. E. FRINDIVILLE, Room 21, 79 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT CURRENT RATES on real estate. R. W. HYMAN JR. & CO., Room 5 Howland block, Monroe and Dearborn-sts.

WANTED—TO BORROW $6,000 FOR FIVE years at 6 per cent interest; security first-class farm property 60 miles from Chicago. Address R., care of Lord & Thomas, Chicago.

WE LOAN MONEY ON CITY REAL ESTATE at lowest rates. PETERSON & BAY, 135 East Randolph-st.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—E.: ADVISE ME HOW TO consult; like to hear from you. I. J. R. Address O V 26, Tribune office.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—$15 FOR FINE BLACK CLOTH in double-breasted frock, sack, or Chesterfield suits, custom made; these suits are fully worth $40. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$10 FOR A SPRING OVERcoat in dark brown (all wool), custom made, and ordered for $25. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$18 FOR A SILK-LINED, CUStom-made suit—sack or cutaway (imported worsted), worth $45. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$10 FOR AN ELEGANT ALL-wool cassimere suit, custom made, in three different styles; worth $22. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$15 FOR AN ELEGANT COAT and vest (custom-made) in ten different styles, worth $35. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$12.50 FOR A CUSTOM-MADE spring overcoat, in all shades, corkscrew worsted, silk roll, worth $35, at Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$2.50 FOR A PAIR OF CUSTOM-made pants, worth $8. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL — SATIN-LINED CASSIMERE and worsted suits, custom-made, at $55; will sell, if can fit you, for $25, at Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL — $18 WILL BUY AN EXTRA-size custom-made suit; we have as large as 50 inches and were made for double the money. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$18 FOR A DOUBLE-BREASTed Prince Albert coat and vest, silk-lined, satin sleeve-lining (imported goods); custom-made for $45. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$3 FOR A PAIR OF CUSTOM-made pants, ordered for $8. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposit Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$17.50 WILL BUY AN IMported Oxford mixed corkscrew spring overcoat (silk-lined), custom made for no less than $50. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$14 CUSTOM-MADE PANTS, hair-line worsted, for $6. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—FINE CASSIMERE PANTS, custom-made, at $12.50; will sell at $5.50. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$22.50 FOR A CUSTOM-MADE spring overcoat, satin lined, French diagonal, imported, and certainly would be cheap at $45. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$16.00 CUSTOM-MADE PANTS in plain and fancy cassimeres or worsted, at $7. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$16.50 FOR FINE DIAGONAL worsted suits, custom-made, in dark brown, black, or wine-color, ordered for $35. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$17.50—YOU CAN BUY A CUStom-made spring overcoat, imported, worsted or cassimere, full silk roll, made for $40. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$22.50 FOR SPRING OVERcoat, imported goods, silk-lined throughout, satin sleeve lining, custom made, $55. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$12.50 BUYS A SPRING OVERcoat (full silk roll) in four different shades, custom made, and worth $28. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$7.50 BUYS A FINE ALL-wool spring overcoat, silk serge roll (custom made), worth $22.50. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$12 FOR A CUSTOM-MADE cassimere suit (five styles), light and dark in colors, worth $25. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$9.50 FOR A CUSTOM-MADE all-wool suit, single or double breasted, worth $22 to $35. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$9 CUSTOM-MADE PANTS FOR $4. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$15 FOR A FINE SILK-MIXED cassimere spring suit (long roll), custom-made for $35, at Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—MISFIT CLOTHING PARLORS. Our agents throughout the country are constantly sending new styles in black coats and suitings from all the leading tailors. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$7 CUSTOM-MADE PANTS AT $3 at the Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$7.50 FOR AN ALL-WOOL MELton spring overcoat, custom made, ordered for $22.50. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—A $35 SILK-LINED 1 OR 4 BUTton cutaway coat and vest, imported goods, $15. Misfit Clothing Parlor, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL — $35 FOR A SATIN-LINED Prince Albert suit, custom made, in all the latest colors, imported goods; must be seen to be appreciated; ordered for $80. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

AN OPPORTUNITY SUCH AS IS SELDOM offered is now afforded those who wish to purchase a reliable second-hand piano or organ, as we have a large stock of second-hand instruments taken in exchange for new upright pianos, and also those which have been rented but a few months, and which have been returned to our store on account of May removals. All these instruments will be sold at a price that will insure their speedy sale. The following is a partial list:

SQUARES.

1 Gilbert	$30
1 Newhall	75
1 Newton & Co.	120
1 Great Union	125
1 J. P. Hale	125
1 Kimball	150
1 Gerald	150
1 Emerson	160
1 Steinway	225
3 Hallett, Davis & Co., $150, $200, and	225

UPRIGHTS.

3 New York Piano Co.	$135
2 Kimball	150
1 Hale Co.	150
1 Emerson	200
1 Emerson	225
1 Geo. Stock Grand	200

ORGANS.

$25, $30, $40, $50, and $60, on easy payments.
W. W. KIMBALL CO., State and Adams-sts.

ATTENTION! ATTENTION! ATTENTION! Upright and Square Pianos, Good as New, $75 to $200 Each. $10 Down, $6 Monthly. ADAM SCHAAF, 276 West Madison-st.

ATTENTION, ATTENTION, ATTENTION—SQUARE PIANOS, good as new, $150 to $200; $11 monthly payments. PARLOR ORGANS, CHURCH ORGANS, $20 cash and $5 monthly payments. REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC, 136 State-st., near Madison.

CALL ON US— (ESTEY & CAMP.) for DECKER BROS. PIANOS, HAINES PIANOS, MATHUSHEK PIANOS, SIMPSON PIANOS, ESTEY ORGANS. We also have in stock several hundred STORY & CAMP ORGANS. ESTEY & CAMP, 188 and 190 State-st. (entrance 190).

ENGEL & SCHAFF PIANOS Are the nearest approach to perfection in the art of piano making yet attained. Over 5,000 in use. Manufactured in this city for seventeen years, therefore a genuine Chicago piano and a brilliant illustration of Chicago's greatness in all branches of business. Unlimited warranty given. Get our prices before purchasing elsewhere. Warerooms 159 State-st.

ESTABLISHED 1851—VOSE & SONS NEW IMproved uprights, fully equal to the best made; prices reasonable; payments easy. ADAM SCHAAF, 276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

GOOD PIANOS AND ORGANS TO RENT. ESTEY & CAMP, 188 and 190 State-st., (entrance 190).

"HAINES'" "HAINES'" BEST UPRIGHT PIANOFORTES BEST UPRIGHT PIANOFORTES IN THE WORLD. CHICKERING, GABLER, and other makes very low. Cash or monthly payments. Second-hand pianos $50 and upwards. NEW ENGLAND PIANOS, BEST MEDIUM-PRICED INSTRUMENTS IN THE MARKET. HAINES & WHITNEY COMPANY, 182 and 184 Wabash-av., Chicago.

LYON & HEALY, STATE AND MONROE-sts. Steinway, Fischer, Lyon & Healy, and other pianos. Burdett and Lyon & Healy organs. Largest stock of instruments and best-lighted warerooms in the city. Terms, cash or time, to suit customers.

OLD PIANOS AND ORGANS TAKEN AS part pay for new pianos; balance can be paid by small installments. ADAM SCHAAF, 276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

PIANOS— PIANOS, PIANOS. EASY PAYMENTS. SQUARE DEALING. NO FANCY PRICES ASKED. Every Instrument Warranted as Represented. ADAM SCHAAF, Corner West Madison and Morgan-sts.

ROOT & SONS MUSIC CO., CHURCH & LEE, managers. Wholesale and retail dealers in pianos and organs. New pianos, $200 and upwards. Cash or easy payments. Root & Sons Music Co., 200 Wabash-av.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—IN STEAM HEATING to buy interest of retiring partner; business now in successful operation. Address M 68, Tribune office.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

TO RENT—3148 PRAIRIE-AV., TWO-STORY and basement, from May 1. ALFRED W. SANSOME, Room 7, 110 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—A 12-ROOM FURNISHED HOUSE for six months or longer. 2359 Indiana-av.

TO RENT—THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT residence, No. 1806 Indiana-av., 11 rooms; elegant interior finish. House will be handsomely papered throughout to suit tenant. Rent, $100 per month. PIERCE & WARE, 143 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE OF 8 ROOMS, BARN, and large yard, 120 Thirty-fifth-st. Call at premises.

TO RENT—FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE IN A first-class neighborhood on the South Side, with all modern improvements; rent reasonable. Apply to FRANK KNAPP, 255 and 257 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHed house, 367 Oakwood-boulevard; contains ten rooms besides bath-room; has furnace and hot water; is in first-class condition; also has large barn in rear. J. A. BOAK, 90 South Water-st., or 1145 Bowen-av.

West Side.

TO RENT—18 NORTH ANN-ST., 8-ROOM house in first-class order. Inquire of R. J. PRICE, 164 South Water-st.

TO RENT—249 WINCHESTER-AV.; $45 PER month; ten rooms, in fine order. LYMAN & GIDDINGS, 101 Washington-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE OF 10 ROOMS, NO. 249 Winchester-av.; $45 per month. LYMAN & GIDDINGS, 101 Washington-st.

TO RENT—VERY NICE COTTAGE, 973 Washington-boulevard. JAS. B. GOODMAN, 68 Washington-st.

TO RENT—3-STORY AND BASEMENT CELlar stone-front, with barn, 101 Ashland-av., from May 1. ALFRED W. SANSOME, Room 7, 110 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEment stone-front residence, with barn, No. 99 Ashland-av., from May 1. ALFRED W. SANSOME, Room 7, 110 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—THE 3-STORY AND BASEMENT, cellar, No. 103 and 105 Ashland-av., from May 1. ALFRED W. SANSOME, Room 7, 110 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—401 WARREN-AV., 2-STORY AND basement, stone, swell front; dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor; furnace, gas-fixtures, etc. H. POTWIN, 126 Washington-st.

TO RENT—NEW AND HANDSOME COTtage on Oakley-st., near Ogden-av.; 7 rooms, hot and cold water, bath-room; price $25. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

TO RENT—16-ROOM MODERN OCTAGON-front brick dwelling, fine brick barn, No. 633 West Adams-st.; possession at once; call here for notice to see it; near Paulina-st.; first-class location; neighborhood excellent, and near Union Park. T. B. BOYD, Room 1, 179 Madison-st.

TO RENT—NEW STONE-FRONT HOUSE, 667 West Jackson-st.; 12 rooms, with all conveniences. WM. C. DOW, 10 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—HOUSE OF 8 ROOMS; WATER, etc.; in good order; 1000 West Harrison-st.; rent, $20. Apply to F. S. ALLEN, 151 South Jefferson-st.

North Side.

TO RENT—2 ELEGANT NEW BROWN-stone front houses three story and basement: furnace, coal, laundry, and store-rooms in basement; 2 parlors, dining-room and kitchen on main floor; 14 rooms in each; these houses are hard-wood finish throughout; gas fixtures, furnace, marble mantels, speaking tubes, electric bells, and every modern convenience; hot and cold water, glass-front cupboard in dining-room and cathedral glass over door; special attention has been devoted to the plumbing. Oak-st., near Lake-Shore Drive, 15 minutes from Lake-st.; rent, $55 per month each. Call at B. F. NORRIS & CO'S, 29 Washington-st., for key, and take a look at them.

TO RENT—SPECIAL NOTICE — THOSE three new elegant houses, Nos. 823, 825, and 827 Larrabee-st., near Fullerton-av., two blocks from Clark-st. cars, are now ready for occupancy and will be rented to A1 tenants at very low rates; go and see them; it will pay. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st., Room 16.

TO RENT—841 AND 843 NORTH CLARK-ST., two 2-story, attic, and cellar stone-front dwellings, facing Lincoln Park, 10 rooms each; $65 per month.
428 North State-st., 3-story, basement, and sub-cellar, with brick barn in the rear, $90; without barn, $80 per month.
587 La Salle-av., 8-room flat second floor; $45.
1057 North Clark-st., 7-room flat, first floor, $38.
E. S. DREYER & CO., 88 Washington-st.

TO RENT—735 SEDGWICK-ST., BETWEEN Webster and Garfield-avs., one block from park, elegant 10-room brick house, kitchen on first floor. HAUGAN & LINDGREN, Northeast corner Lake and La Salle-sts.

TO RENT—467 AND 543 LA SALLE-AV., two first-class three-story houses in perfect order. Inquire at 97 Clark-st., Room 8. N. W. BROOKS.

TO RENT—2-STORY AND BASEMENT stone-front houses, 1151 and 1153 North Clark-st.; 10 rooms; all conveniences. WM. C. DOW, 10 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—HOUSE, 338 CHESTNUT-ST., east of Dearborn-av., 2-story and basement, 10 rooms; to private family only. WM. C. DOW, Room 10 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—$30, BRICK HOUSE, 7 ROOMS, near Lincoln Park; large yard; no basement. M. PORTER, 14 Grant-place.

Suburban.

TO RENT—ONE OF THE FINEST ESTATES in Hyde Park; house of 16 rooms, with modern improvements; good stable, ice-house; 3½ acres land, with fruit and ornamental trees; three minutes to station. N. A. COOK, Room 20 Ayer Building.

TO RENT—HYDE PARK—DESIRABLE houses or parts of houses, with modern improvements, at very reasonable rates, on Madison-av., near Fifty-fourth-st. MYRON L. PEARCE, 95 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—AT AVONDALE, SHORT DIStance from C. & N. W. R. R. Depot—7 rooms, 2-story cottages; $12 per month. Apply to H. M. BOICE, at lumber-office, west end Eighteenth-st. bridge.

TO RENT—A 2-STORY BRICK-BASEMENT house one block from Irving Park depot; rent cheap. A. J. NOWLEN, Room 44, 60 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—LAKE GENEVA—FURNISHED house, 12 rooms, for the summer; high walls; pleasantly located; nice yard; two blocks from lake. Address Mrs. LYDIA HILL, Lake Geneva, Wis.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—VERY CHOICE FLAT ON SECond floor of Walker Flat Building, on Eighteenth-st., near Indiana-av.; 8 rooms, elegant hardwood finish; every modern convenience. PIERCE & WARE, 143 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—FLATS IN A1 CONDITION. 3525 Wabash-av.; rent reasonable. J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO., Room 34, 94 Washington-st.

TO RENT—1428 MICHIGAN AV.—8-ROOM flat; furnace, bath-room, and gas-fixtures.

TO RENT—APARTMENTS IN THE ARTHUR Block, 2129 and 2131 Wabash-av., opposite Southern Hotel; fine location; strictly first-class. To examine apply to MRS. STILES, at the building, who will show rooms and give prices, or to BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st., Room 16.

West Side.

TO RENT—UPPER FRONT FIVE-ROOM flat 1019 West Madison-st.; bath and closet; $21 per month. Inquire in rear flat, or at 630 Carroll-av.

TO RENT — FLAT, SECOND FLOOR, 6 rooms, 201 Walnut-st.; $20 per month. LYMAN & GIDDINGS, 101 Washington-st.

TO RENT—NICE FLAT OF 7 ROOMS, cheap, 676 West Madison-st. THOMAS EVANS, 112 Randolph-st., Room 2.

TO RENT—
$10, one flat, four rooms, 37 Fillmore-st.
$13, one flat, six rooms, 2 Harvard-st.
$14, one flat, six rooms, 1162 West Taylor-st.
$9, one flat, 499 South Western-av.
$12, second floor 515 South Western-av.
Inquire at 540 South Western-av.

North Side.

TO RENT—THREE OF THOSE ELEGANT flats in the Hotel Albany Apartment Building, southwest corner Clark and Indiana-sts., from May 1. These flats are supplied with all modern conveniences, hot and cold water, freight and passenger elevators, steam laundry, gas fixtures, hardwood mantels and sideboards, double deafened floors, and elegantly decorated throughout. To private families only. Apply to JAMES M. GAMBLE & CO., Rooms 3 to 8, No. 40 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FLATS, FIRST AND SECOND floors, near Lincoln Park; large yard; $16. M. PORTER, 14 Grant-place.

TO RENT—269 BISSELL-ST., VERY DEsirable 7-room flat; all modern improvements; $24; best flat in the city for the money.

TO RENT — FIRST AND SECOND STORY flats, 178 Cass-st.; all conveniences; low rent to good tenants; sunniest flats in the city. THEODORE SHELDON, owner, Room 4, 89 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE FLAT, 516 NORTH-av., near Dearborn, fronting Lincoln Park, 7 rooms, bath-room, etc. WM. C. DOW, 10 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—SECOND-STORY FLATS, 63 AND 65 North State-st.; 6 rooms and bathroom. WM. C. DOW, 10 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—671 SEDGWICK-ST.—ELEGANT 9-room flat, with all improvements, two blocks from Lincoln Park. Inquire of HAUGAN & LINDGREN, corner Lake and La Salle-sts.

TO RENT—9-ROOM FLATS, 356 OHIO-ST.; new and modern; janitor service; separate entrances; second flat $45, third flat $40; no such flats for the money on the North Side. J. S. CLARK, Room 20 Metropolitan Block.

TO RENT—A FEW OF THOSE ELEGANT 7-room apartments in Hotel Saint Benedict, corner Chicago-av. and Cass-st.; janitor, steam heat, etc. T. J. KINSELLA, 154 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—THE 8-ROOM FLAT, SOUTHwest corner of Walton-place and North State-st. Apply at Room 4, 94 Dearborn-st.

PROFESSIONAL.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY AT LAW, 124 Dearborn-st., Chicago. Advice free; 18 years' experience. Business quietly and legally transacted.

SWEDISH MOVEMENT CURE—A SWEDISH lady would like to give treatment to ladies, gents, or children; 10 years' practice; patients can be treated in their homes or at my residence. 429 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—FINE MILCH COW. APPLY AT 507 West Monroe-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS AT 3021 Michigan-av.

TO RENT — FURNISHED ROOMS. 1330 Michigan-av.; with or without board.

TO RENT—IN THE MASURY BUILDING, 192 Michigan-av., lake front, elegant furnished rooms, with all modern improvements.

West Side.

TO RENT—5 ROOMS, BEING PART OF flat No. 1019 West Madison-st. Rent, $21 per month. Inquire at 630 Carroll-av.

TO RENT—201 WALNUT-ST.—THE SECOND floor, six rooms; $20 per month. LYMAN & GIDDINGS, 101 Washington-st.

TO RENT—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED parlor floor, also rooms single or en suite, newly papered. 40 Ogden-av., fronting Union Park.

TO RENT—406 WEST JACKSON-ST., FOR the summer, two very pleasant rooms on parlor floor; water, bath, etc.

North Side.

TO RENT—WELL-FURNISHED ROOMS, suitable for gentlemen. Terms reasonable. 158 Dearborn-av.

TO RENT—AT 460 DEARBORN-AV., BASEment, first floor, 8 rooms, $35; also 4 large rooms at $20, all in good order.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

Stores.

TO RENT—1178 MILWAUKEE-AV.—ELEgant new store; plate-glass; stone walk; also rooms in the same building. HAUGAN & LINDGREN, Northeast corner Lake and La Salle-sts.

TO RENT—EAST END OF STORE CORNER Wabash-av. and Sixteenth-st., formerly occupied as a meat-market; Stall, refrigerator, and blocks in place; will partition room if wanted. W. R. CONDICT, Room 18, 130 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—CORNER STORE, NO. 175 EAST Division-st.; also small store and three rooms, No. 171 East Division-st. E. C. JAGER, Rooms 4 and 5, 242 South Water-st.

TO RENT—STORES 116, 118, AND 120 Eighteenth-st., near Wabash-av.; these desirable stores will be rented low to the right tenants. H. C. MOREY & CO., 85 Washington-st.

TO RENT—AS WE ARE CLOSING OUT OUR upholstery department, will rent that part of our store, with one window, to any one wishing to carry on the upholstery business or artists' materials. HILGER & CO., 207 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—NO. 16 LAKE-ST., FIVE-STORY and basement, 24x140, corner of alley. Inquire of N. SAWYER, Room 10 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—STORE 33 MICHIGAN-AV., 4-story and basement, 25x150 feet. WM. C. DOW, Room 10 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—FIVE-STORY AND BASEMENT building, 40x168, 15 and 17 Randolph-st. BRADSHAW & WAIT, 188 and 190 Fourth-av.

TO RENT—STORE AND 3 ROOMS, NO. 111 South Halsted-st., good location for sample-room or beer-garden. Inquire 149 La Salle, Room 11.

Offices.

TO RENT—
In Hale Building, southeast corner of State and Washington-sts.—Rooms on third and fifth floors, suitable for physicians, dentists, publishers, or manufacturing jewelers.
In Fidelity Building, 145 to 147 Randolph-st., next to Sherman House—Fine offices on second floor.
In City National Building, 154 to 158 Washington-st.—Several fine offices.
In National Life Building, 157 to 163 La Salle-st.—Several fine offices. Apply to HIGGINS & FURBER, 157 to 163 La Salle-st., Room 30.

TO RENT—ROOM 8, FIRST FLOOR, MASON Building, 94 Washington-st., between Clark and Dearborn, with main and private office, vault, water, and well lighted. J. C. MAGILL & CO., 94 Washington-st.

TO RENT—DESK-ROOM AT 45 LA SALLE-st. Room 8.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE SUITE OF OFFICES with vault and water. 130 Dearborn-st., corner Madison. W. R. CONDICT, Room 18.

TO RENT—DESK-ROOM IN LARGE CORner office corner of Wabash-av. and Lake-st. Inquire at Room 2, 38 Wabash-av.

Lofts.

TO RENT—LARGE, WELL-LIGHTED LOFT on River-st.; desk-room if desired. MANN BROS., 6 and 8 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—SECOND AND FOURTH FLOORS, 40x140, with power, steam heat, and steam elevator; lighted on three sides; northeast corner Canal and Washington-sts. HAY & PRENTICE.

TO RENT — THREE NICE FLOORS IN building 323 to 327 South Franklin-st.

TO RENT—THE SECOND, ALSO THE fourth and fifth floors of 44 and 46 La Salle-st., each 41 by 73 feet, lighted on three sides; all conveniences. RUMSEY, BRO. & CO., 127 La Salle-st.

WANTED TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A YOUNG MAN, a home-like furnished room in nice private family, at reasonable rent; North Side preferred. C 30, Tribune office.

WANTED — TO RENT — BARN, WITH sleeping-room overhead. Address with price C 40, Tribune office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—$5,000—ALL FURNITURE AND fixtures complete in an 80-room hotel in first-class location and on best business street in Chicago; house is full of people and is doing a fine business; low rent, 2 years' lease to run; this house will net $5,000 this year; it is cheap.

Restaurant in the very centre of Chicago, on South Side, on best street in city; room 42x120; it is the finest restaurant in Chicago, and you will say so when you see it; fine bar attached; elegant European Hotel over; will sell all furniture in restaurant and bar, with large stock of liquors, at a bargain; the restaurant is feeding over 600 first-class people per day; five years' lease at low rent; call and see; no trade.

$8,500—Fine and well-paying drug-store (corner); first-class location, on North Side; terms to suit.

$40,000—An elegant new saw-mill and buildings; cuts 50,000 feet of lumber per day; paying over $100 per day net, with fine, well-assorted stock of general goods in store doing splendid business; both store and saw-mill in growing town of 3,000 people, on Lake Superior; will sell all for $40,000, or separate; will give great bargain in either.

$15,000—Fine, well-assorted stock of general goods in store doing business of $55,000 per year; fine brick store, and lot 22x80; 8 large rooms over for dwelling purposes; store and goods, $15,000; 100 miles south of Chicago, in town of 2,500 people; no old stock or debts; will trade for city property or good farm in Iowa. T. B. BOYD, Room 1, 179 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—$22,000—¼ INTEREST IN ONE of the finest and largest hotels in America; 282 guest rooms, completely and elegantly furnished throughout at a cost of over $250,000; in city of 440,000 people; $22,000 will buy ¼ interest in all the furniture and fixtures complete and lease of hotel for five years. Hotel is every way a first-class house, not second to any in the Union. The partner wanting to sell is retiring. Call and get the best bargain ever offered in the hotel line; no humbug. T. B. BOYD, Room 1, 179 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—AN ESTABLISHED, PROFITAble, cash-paying manufacturing business with ample stock; patented article. Room 503½ Palmer House, from 3 to 5 p. m. today. JOHN P. P. PECK.

FOR SALE — OR TO EXCHANGE — MAchine-shop for manufacture of small machinery; central location; good trade; will give a bargain. P. A. GEORGE, 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—A STOCK OF HARDWARE, about $6,000, doing a good established business, well located in Southern Wisconsin. For further particulars address "BARRY," care A. M. Daggett, Madison, Wis.

FOR SALE—A CLEAN BOOT AND SHOE stock of $2,500 at Paxton, Ford County, Ill. Store rent low. Reason for selling, too much other business. Address DR. C. WAKEFIELD, Bloomington, Ill.

FOR SALE—LONG-ESTABLISHED CROCKery, lamp, glassware, and fancy goods store; good stock; about $5,000. Inquire of L. A. GORDON, Madison, Wis.

FOR SALE—RENT OR EXCHANGE—FIRST-class refrigerator building, with 500 egg-cases; filled with ice and ready for use; will exchange for stock of goods; price $2,000. H. L. HILL, Lake Geneva, Wisconsin.

TO RENT — A LARGE NEW STORE AND basement on South State-st.; good opening for business; extra inducements to an enterprising man. Room 16 Tribune Building.

INSTRUCTION.

ABSOLUTELY THE BEST IN CHICAGO—THE STANDARD SCHOOL OF SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING, 243 State-st. S. S. BENTON, Principal.

BULL AND COLESON, TEACHERS, National School of Shorthand. Commercial National Bank Building.

FREE—"THE SHORTHANDER AND TYPEwritist," by BROWN & HOLLAND, 53 Dearborn-st.

GRAHAM SCHOOL OF SHORTHAND—Shorthand practically taught. A. W. DOW, Central Music-Hall.

RIVER FOREST YOUNG LADIES' INSTItute—This institution is delightfully located, 9½ miles from Chicago, on the Galena Division of N. W. R. R. Instruction thorough; first-class corps of teachers employed; a HOME SCHOOL department is open to children of both sexes; special care given to orphans. For further particulars apply to Principal, River Forest, Cook County, Ill.

THE MUNSON SHORTHAND SCHOOL—TEN weeks, $15, $20. Typewriting to pupils, free; to others, $5 per month. Circulars sent when requested. First National Bank Build'g. MR. and MRS. HANNA.

YOUNG EUROPEAN LADY WOULD LIKE pupils to join a class for French or German; 50 cents per lesson; hours 8 to 9 p. m. Address F. W., 284 East Indiana-st.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

ATTENTION—CONSULTATIONS ON BUSIness, lawsuits, enemies, absent friends, love, marriage, and death. Ladies special attention. Mrs. FRANKS, 14 Ladin-st., a few doors south of Madison. Hours 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. 50c and $1. Call or write.

BILLIARD AND POOL TABLES.

CHEAP, CHEAP, CHEAP—THREE FINE billiards, six pool, and one parlor billiard tables, fine outfits, fine balls. 283 South Franklin-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY T. B. BOYD, ROOM 1, 179 Madison-st.:
$12,000—Large house, and lot 60x100, corner on Van Buren-st., near Halsted. If you want to make $8,000 within the next two years buy this corner. It is the best chance to be sure of a rapid increase in property of any location in the city; it is cheap.
$12,000—Fine new 3-story stone-front store, 25x55; 2 fine modern flats over store, 7 rooms each; lot 25x125, east front on State-st., near Thirty-seventh; this property brings $125 per month rent.
$24,000—3 brick stores, flats over, lot 60x80, Desplaines-st., near Madison; rents over $3,000.
$9,500—Store and lot, 25x110, south front on Madison-st., near Carpenter; it is cheap.
$15,000—An elegant modern brown-stone front dwelling, 24x65, lot 42x125, on northwest corner of Ada and Fulton-sts. This house is on a splendid property and could not be built for $20,000.
$8,500—All modern 10-room octagon-front brick dwelling and lot 25x125, east front, on Vernon-av., near Thirty-sixth-st.
$16,000—Fine all modern brown stone-front, fine brick barn, and lot 25x135, on Dearborn-av., near Chicago-av.
$22,000—An elegant all-modern 15-room brick dwelling, fine brick barn, cost $8,000, lot 35x200, corner, on Washington-boulevard, east of Union Park. Will exchange for vacant property on Wabash or Michigan-av.
I will sell vacant lot 25x130 on Monroe-st., just east of Western-av., at a great bargain. If you are looking for such property call.
$5,500—All modern 12-room 2-story frame dwelling, brick basement, lot 25x125, on Van Buren-st., between Throop and Loomis. This is growing property and rents well. It is cheap.

FOR SALE—OR TO LEASE—CHEAP—THE finest dock lot on the North Branch, just south of Webster-av.; fronts 290 ft. on river; newly docked last fall; river 16 feet deep; the lot runs back from river 800 feet; Northwestern Railroad runs through it about 500 feet from river, making first-class facilities for shipping by river or railroad; there are two large buildings on this lot, with new engines and boilers, for any kind of manufacturing-mills, coal or lumber yard, or sawmill. This is in every way first-class. Will lease for 5 or 20 years at low rent. T. B. BOYD, Room 1, 179 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—MANUFACTURING PROPERTY centrally located and in all parts of the city, in parcels to suit, some with track facilities; also some well-located docks. J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO., Room 34, 94 Washington-st.

South Side.

FOR SALE—ANYWHERE FROM 25 TO 40 feet front by 177 feet deep to 20-foot alley; west front, on Indiana-av., between Sixteenth and Eighteenth-sts.; owned by and adjoining on the south the residence of Mr. Murry Nelson, and next north of the residence of Gen. John L. Thompson. Terms to suit, and money advanced to improve if desired. BOGUE & HOYT, 170 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—50 FEET ON Michigan-av., 50 feet north of Twenty-ninth-st. A. J. AVERELL, 98 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV.—A MARBLE-front house, north of Fourteenth-st., with barn, at a bargain. C. B. SAWYER, Room 5, 127 Dearborn.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—NORTHWEST CORner of Lake-av. and Thirty-seventh-st., 50-foot lot with two-story frame house. JAS. B. GALLOWAY, Room 25, 95 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—NORTHWEST CORner of Lake-av. and Thirty-seventh-st., nice frame house on 50-foot lot. JAS. B. GALLOWAY, Room 25, 95 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—SOUTHEAST CORner of Twenty-fifth-st. and South Park-av., stone front house with dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor; billiard, coal, and store rooms in basement. JAS. B. GALLOWAY, 95 Clark-st., Room 25.

FOR SALE—ALL OR A PART OF 70X200 feet on Lake-av., with cottage, No. 3827. EDWIN C. LEWIS, 161 La Salle-st., Room 2.

North Side.

FOR SALE—BY J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO., Room 34, 94 Washington-st.: A choice list of manufacturing sites on the North Side and in all parts of the city. Some bargains. See our list before buying.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE PROPERTY, containing 170 acres, lying north of and immediately fronting Downer's Grove Station on the C. B. & Q. R. R.; high rolling land, with fine forest trees, excellent water (including a mineral spring), large house, three barns, a large carriage-house with stables, fine large orchard, and garden with small fruit.
The constantly-increasing demand for houses and building lots makes this the most desirable property in the market for suburban homes and fancy stock raising.
One-fourth of this property can be sold in lots for enough to pay the cost of the whole property, and is now offered at the exceedingly low price of $250 per acre.
After June 1 the owner reserves the right to advance the price; terms easy.
Address P.-O. Box 136, Downer's Grove, Ill., or A. EMIGH, Room 10, No. 90 Dearborn-st., Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—$100 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL lot at Norwood Park, 80 feet above lake, and 9 miles from Chicago; cheapest lot in market; good sidewalks, stores, hotels, churches, schools, and the beautiful growth of trees make the whole village one entire park. Terms, $15 down and $5 monthly; cheap railroad fare, with 30 trains a day; will furnish lumber to build without money down; lots shown free any day; abstract free; these prices will last only a few days. IRA BROWN, 142 La Salle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—OR TO RENT—ON SMALL monthly payments, houses and lots at Hinsdale. O. J. STOUGH, 191 La Salle-st., Calumet Building.

FOR SALE—OR TO RENT—NEW COTTAGE in Englewood, near Fort Wayne round-house. Apply to Cashier LORD & THOMAS, McCormick Block.

FOR SALE—10 ACRES AT ENGLEWOOD, northwest corner Halsted and Sixty-seventh-sts., two blocks of depot. A big bargain. D. J. HUBBARD, 184 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—IF YOU WISH A HEALTHY location go to Normal Park, Englewood; this is the best suburban property and has the best railroad facilities in Cook County; will sell on easy terms. For particulars inquire of J. A. BARTLETT, Room 21 Otis Block, No. 153 La Salle-st., or No. 6731 Perry-av., Englewood.

FOR SALE—IN EVANSTON—A PIECE OF first-class business property paying a handsome income on price asked. F. H. WATRISS, 59 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—IF YOU WISH TO SEE AS handsome and cheap property as can be found in Cook County go with me to Glencoe and look at it free of expense. I sell on any terms to suit, and help those wishing to build. C. E. BROWNE, Room 9, 41 South Clark-st. Residence, Glencoe.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY T. B. BOYD, ROOM 1, 179 Madison-st.:
Read this list through. Some good bargains.
$40,000—560 acres; the best improved farm in the West; fine dwellings, barns, fences, orchards, and the best of rich land; fronts three-fourths of a mile on a beautiful clear lake of water, 3 by 2 miles; 35 head of blooded cattle, 6 or 8 horses, hogs, and all farm implements, with crops, and all the furniture in the fine dwelling, including piano, organ, and billiard-table; house is heated by steam, and in every way an elegant home; 4 tenant houses; near Milwaukee, Wis.; all for $40,000, and will trade for Chicago property at that.
$55 per acre—540 acres; this is given up to be the finest stock or grain farm within 100 miles of Chicago, every acre under good fence and cross-fenced; elegant large barns; dwelling has 14 large rooms, and cost to build $18,000; orchards and green-houses, lasting water; $45,000 was loaned on this farm in 1876, when times were dull; it is much better now than then; it is the greatest bargain ever offered in way of farm property; come and see for yourself; 50 miles from Chicago on Milwaukee & St. Paul R. R., and only three-fourths of a mile from two depots; no trade; terms one-third or all cash down; it is cheap.
$15 per acre—1,190 acre, finely-improved farm; 800 acres under cultivation, 275 acres in 5 pastures, 300 acres in timothy and clover, 50 acres in hog pasture; 2 good framed houses; barn 40x80, barn 24x54; shed room for 150 head of cattle; 2 granaries and blacksmith shop, and every acre is the best rich prairie land; near 2 depots; in Lyon Co., Iowa. This is certainly a cheap property. Terms easy.
$75 per acre—160 acres; all under fence and cultivation; good dwellings, barns, and the best of land, only 2 miles from Western Springs; 15 miles from Chicago on Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R. You can't do better if you look the States over. It is cheap, and ought to sell at once.
$85 per acre—120 acres under fence and cultivation; 24 miles from Chicago, on Milwaukee & St. Paul R. R., one-half mile from Lancaster Station. Will trade for city improved property.
$8,000—80 acres, every acre under fence and cross-fenced; 70 acres under plow; 10 acres of timber; a splendid 9-room framed dwelling; good barn and granaries; no waste land; only 2 miles from depot; 80 miles from Chicago, in Indiana. Will trade.
$25 per acre—This is cheap; 320 acres of elegant, rich land, 165 acres under plow, balance in timothy and red-top; new frame dwelling, barns, and granaries, lasting water, all fenced (some hedge); 4 miles from Gowery, Webster County, Ia.; terms easy.
80 acres—Free and clear title, only 10 miles west of Clark-st., on Harrison; fine farm land; will trade for city improved property.
170,000 acres of fine, heavily-timbered land with saw-mill cuts 50,000 feet per day, smallest body 20,000 acres, on rivers and lakes that will float lumber into Red River; not over 100 miles from Winnipeg, in Manitoba; title is perfect; $150,000 will take this body of lands that is said to be worth $500,000. Will exchange for city or suburban property in or around any good town or city. This is worthy of the attention of lumbermen. Splendid markets for the lumber.
I have three or four first-class stock ranches of 2,500 to 6,500 acres, in Missouri and Kansas, one with 150 head of cattle, one with 3,500 head of sheep. These ranches are all well improved and near railroads; one has nine houses on it; 6,500 acres for $60,000, finely stocked.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—A COMFORTable little home; house, barn and five acres of land in the Village of Shopiere, Rock County, Wis.; price, $2,000; will exchange for stock of goods; house in good condition; 7 rooms, closets, etc., cistern and well of water. Send for photograph of place. Owner, DAVID S. FOSTER, Beloit, Wis.

STORAGE.

FIDELITY STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 79, 81, and 83 East Van Buren-st., established in 1872; advances made; increased facilities for the storage of household goods; private compartments.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, BUGGIES, etc., cheapest and best in city; advances at low rates. GEORGE PARRY, 152 and 154 West Monroe-st.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—$25,000—THIS IS A MOST excellent paying and renting property; rents $3,500 per year; two fine brick stores, each 27x100, with first-class opera house over, seats 850 people; only place of amusement in city of 6,500 people; stores rent for $1,300 to best of tenants; lot 60x125, and in very centre of business street; will take improved or unimproved property in Chicago, and give a most excellent exchange for clear lots in or near city limits. Call and see me. T. B. BOYD, Room 1, 179 Madison-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE—A FINE modern style platform-spring coupe rockaway, with pole and shafts; shifting glass front; all in good order; price $175. Also a canopy-top pony phaeton, with harness, for $55. E. C. HAYDE, 1498 Wabash-av.

BOOKS.

LIBERAL PRICES PAID FOR ENTIRE LIBRARIES or single vols. of old books. G. W. & A. BARKER, 149 and 151 Madison-st., near La Salle.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

16 ELDRIDGE COURT—HOUSE THORoughly refurnished; large and small rooms.

1714 INDIANA-AV.—FIRST-CLASS ACcommodations for first-class parties only.

Hotels.

BENTON HOUSE, CLARK-ST., NEAR MADison—Pleasant rooms, neatly furnished, 50c per day. Also very desirable rooms, 30 Ada-st., near Madison, by the day or week.

HOTEL BRISTOL, INDIANA-AV. AND Thirty-first-st. The finest located and best appointed family hotel in Chicago; pleasant rooms and suites may be engaged on application at office; special terms to families.

HOTEL ROYAL, INDIANA-AV. AND Eighteenth-st.—Unsurpassed in location, unexcelled in accommodations for those seeking the comforts and luxuries of a quiet and elegant home, or purposing to tarry for any time in the city.

WINDSOR EUROPEAN HOTEL, TRIBUNE Block—Is the largest and best European hotel in the city, having 160 rooms, ranging from 75 cents to $1 per day, according to location. Thomson's restaurant underneath. SAMUEL GREGSTEN, Prop.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—OR ROOM DESIRED BY YOUNG lady in private family, West Side; terms reasonable. References exchanged. Z 98, Tribune office.

BOARD—FOR TWIN BOYS 4 YEARS OLD, where there are no small children. Address C 100, Tribune office.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENT WANTED—GENERAL AGENT FOR this city and vicinity on one of the best specialties ever offered. Must have at least $30 capital to start with. Inquire of B. H. C. SANDY, Kuhn's Hotel, 163 South Clark-st.

AGENTS WANTED—BEST THING OUT. Sells at sight. Send 25 cents for samples. L. D. HARRIS, General Agent, 77 Shelby-st., Detroit, Mich.

STORE & OFFICE FIXTURES.

BANK, STORE, AND OFFICE FURNITURE and fixtures. L. M. SWINEY, 41 South Canal-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ALL PORTLAND CEMENT PAVING DONE sidewalks, basement floors, etc. J. B. HURLBUT, Manager, Room 57, 79 Dearborn-st.

ALL KINDS OF TAR AND GRAVEL ROOFing done and old roofs repaired by J. WILKES FORD & CO., 91 and 93 West Washington-st.

A RARE CHANCE—$50-COURSE OF SHORT hand for $10. Address W 72, Tribune office.

CARLSON & HULTGRAN, PATTERN AND model makers. Patterns of all kinds—machinery, architectural, and ornamental. Satisfaction guaranteed. 204-206 South Clinton-st.

DISSOLUTION — THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm name of Herbst & Stransky has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.
The business will be continued by Herbst & Co. under the same style as heretofore, who also assumes all liabilities of and who alone is authorized to collect and receive all outstandings due the late firm.
ROSA HERBST,
Chicago, May 1, 1884. ISAAC STRANSKY.

GLENCOE LAKE SHORE SUMMER HOTEL WHO WILL BUILD IT? No better opening can be found and no handsomer site between Chicago and Milwaukee, and that site (consisting of nearly 5 acres immediately on the shore and 80 feet above Lake Michigan, for miles overlooking the great lake with its extensive marine; a beautiful ravine running through the centre of it, and directly opposite the Village Park) will be donated and a clear title given of the same to any good hotel man or company who will build a hotel costing not less than $15,000, the same to be commenced within 30 days and completed within 6 months. Such a hotel so near the great city of Chicago, and so beautifully situated, would at once command a very extensive and most excellent patronage. Call at Room 9 or 10, 41 South Clark-st. Parties at a distance send for map of Glencoe. Direct to C. E. BROWNE.

GRANITE PAVING SUPPLIED IN ANY amount. Correspondence solicited. A. G. SENEY, Sioux Fall, Dak.; P. O. Box 13.

GOOD HOME FOR LADIES DURING CONfinement, pleasant and cheap, by MRS. MUELLER, doctress and midwife, 653 West Monroe-st.

MISFIT CLOTHING PARLORS — OUR agents throughout the country are constantly sending new styles in overcoats and suitings from all the leading tailors. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

NATIVE ILLINOIS SEED CORN FOR SALE. Address C. D. CASTLE, Wyoming, Ill.

RELIABLE SCIENTIFIC AND PRACTICAL reports on mining property are furnished by a prominent mining engineer and metallurgist; first-class references. Ore assays of gold, silver, copper, lead, etc., done under guarantee. Speciality, assaying of iron ore containing phosphorus. M 54, Tribune.

YOU CAN HAVE CHOICE OF SEVERAL styles nobby 4-button cutaway suits at $16, custom-made for $35. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

$6.25 FOR CUSTOM-MADE PANTS worth $15; beautiful patterns. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

$7 FOR CUSTOM-MADE PANTS WORTH $15, imported cassimeres and newest patterns. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

$12 CUSTOM-MADE PANTS FOR $5—Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

$13.50 FOR A CUSTOM-MADE BLUE OR black cheviot suit (sack or cutaway), worth $35. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

$13.50 FOR A CUSTOM-MADE SUIT, made from the best goods; must be seen to be appreciated; ordered for $30. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

$14 FOR NICE SPRING WEIGHT CASSImere suit, custom-made, in four different styles. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

$14.50 BUYS A CUSTOM-MADE ALL wool, Melton or Kersey spring overcoat, long silk roll, satin sleeve lining, worth $35. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

$15 FOR AN ENGLISH KERSY TWEED (imported) spring overcoat, custom made; would be cheap at $38. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

$18.75 FOR A CUSTOM-MADE SUIT, satin lined throughout (imported goods), made for $55. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

$20 FOR AN IMPORTED MACKINAW CUStom-made spring overcoat in four different styles, full silk roll, made for $45. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

$20 FOR A VERY FINE IMPORTED CASsimere suit, custom made, in different patterns; ordered for $40. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

$21 FOR A CUSTOM-MADE DOUBLE-breasted frock suit in latest style shades imported corkscrews, worth $55. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

$22.50 FOR A SATIN-LINED CUSTOM-made suit, imported cassimere or worsted; ordered for $50. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

$25 FOR AN ENGLISH CREPE SPRING overcoat, custom-made, very elegant, ordered for $50. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

ARMLESS AND LEGLESS.

Washington Correspondence Baltimore *American*: Nearly every visitor to the House of Representatives must have noticed an active, energetic fellow who does duty as a doorkeeper and messenger without the use of hands or arms below the elbow. This is S. H. Decker, one of the twenty-two survivors of the list of forty-five unfortunates who came out of the War with both arms shot off. He has served on the "soldiers' roll," through Democratic and Republican Congresses alike, for sixteen years, and is quite one of the fixtures of the House. His arms were blown off by the premature discharge of a gun at the battle of Perryville, Ky. He says he has never been able to use an artificial hand. He uses an iron or steel instrument of his own contrivance. It looks something like a pair of nippers with a hook on one side. This is fastened to the stump and fitted with springs, so that cards, letters, and small papers can be handled by the pincer-like nippers, while wrapped parcels can be carried by the hook. One day, not a great while ago, Decker called on the Surgeon-General of the army for his commutation-money for an artificial arm, and he showed that official how useful his iron hands were. He copied a letter in pencil for the Surgeon-General, and when that was finished a servant brought in a dish of oysters. Decker tells the rest of the story, as follows: "'Now,' said the General to me, 'you said you could eat with those hands of yours. I want to see you.' I told him I had not come there to get my lunch, but that if he had any doubts of my ability in that line I would soon convince him; and taking up a fork and spoon I made use of them, both to the satisfaction of the Surgeon-General and of my own stomach as well. The old fellow fell back in his chair and fairly shook his sides with laughter until I had finished. 'Well,' he said, 'that is the best hand I ever saw for practical use. Here is your commutation. You are certainly entitled to it.' And he gave me an order for $100, to which I was entitled in the place of an artificial arm." Decker says he has a little pain in his arms now and then, particularly in wet weather, but that he never lost a night's sleep over them from the day they were lost. There is also an employé of the House—a doorkeeper also—who had both legs shot off in the battle of Yorktown in 1862. His name is Fernando Rage. He uses cork legs and canes, but he cannot get about to do a great deal, so he is stationed at the west gallery door. He says that he did not feel any pain to speak of when he lost his legs, but that the stumps had to be amputated three times before they were all right. He has no pain from them now at all. He and Decker have become quite "chummy" through the similarity of their misfortunes and their present occupation, and they are often to be seen together. They say also that they have an old army friend in Minnesota who lost both legs and both arms in the War. He, of course, can do nothing for his own support, and the Government pays him a pension of $100 per month.

HOW PROTECTION WORKS.

How Much Home Market Pennsylvania Furnishes to Western Farmers.

It is asserted nearly as often as an argument is presented in favor of a high protective tariff that one of its chief resulting benefits is the furnishing a home market for agricultural products, thus putting money in the purses of our farmers, as well as of the manufacturers.

It is a plausible assertion and has in its day captured many converts even among these very farmers whose hopes it was intended to excite.

Whatever of good there may be in the system it ought now, after nearly a quarter of a century, be enabled to establish. The average life of man is reckoned at 33 years, which gives twelve years of active labor to each generation; but the factor of infantile mortality so reduces the general average that perhaps the average laboring years of man may be placed as high as sixteen, certainly not higher than thirty, and at even the latter figure the generation of infant manufacturers for whose benefit this protective tariff was laid upon our trade have passed away and it is a new generation who are now clamoring for a retention of burdens that a home market may be furnished for the agricultural products of this great country. As Pennsylvania is the great manufacturing State and proëminently the champion of this protective policy, that State may be taken as a fair example of the home market that twenty years of protection have enabled a manufacturing centre to furnish to the agricultural factors of this great Union.

According to the last census Pennsylvania raised in one year of

	Bushels.
Corn	45,821,531
Wheat	19,462,405
Oats	33,841,439
Rye	3,683,621
Buckwheat	3,[illegible]

Her total grain production of all kinds was 106,740,422 bushels, or nearly twenty-five bushels for every man, woman, and child in the State. A very fine show for Pennsylvania, but a very poor show for anybody else to sell much produce. And this condition is true not of Pennsylvania alone, but of manufacturing States in general, and so far from our home market getting better it is every day growing worse—that is, all the time less adequate to the consumption of the immense surplus improved methods have enabled us to increase.

In 1870 we exported 54,411,735 bushels, or 20.81 per cent of our wheat and flour, while in 1880 the farmers of the country were obliged to seek a foreign market for 180,934,478 bushels, or 40.28 per cent of their wheat products. (Sixth Statistical Abstract U. S., p. 126).

How much we fail of finding a home market for our agricultural products or any perceptible influence thereon by the operation of a twenty years' protective policy may be shown by the following figures taken from page [illegible] of a document recently issued by Senator Morrill's committee. It shows the total of our agricultural exports and the ratio they bear to the total exports of the United States. The value of our agricultural exports was for the year:

		Per cent of the whole.
1820	$41,657,073	[illegible]
1830	48,095,184	82.1[illegible]
1840	92,548,067	[illegible]
1850	108,605,713	[illegible]
1860	256,560,973	[illegible]
1870	361,188,483	[illegible]
1880	685,961,091	[illegible]

Thus it is seen that not only do we send away three times as many bushels of wheat as in 1870, nearly double as great a proportion, or over two-fifths instead of one-fifth as then, but that twenty years of protection have not enabled the manufacturers either by eating our grain or by manufacturing exportable products to reduce the proportion of our agricultural products.

Scratch a protectionist orator in Congress and you find the attorney of some firm or combination of monopolists who are selling goods at monopoly prices and hiring hands as cheap as they can possibly be had, even if that involves paying their passage over the ocean. One Congressman represents pig-iron, another glass, another pottery, etc. That is, they represent a few firms in those lines. This is a dignified position for a Congressman to occupy.—*Henry Talbott.*

JERUSALEM FOR THE POPE.

Rome Correspondence Paris *Gaulois*: A few days ago an emissary, traveling incognito, of Herr Bismarck, arrived here and stopped at the residence of M. de Schlözer, the Prussian Embassador to the Pope. The emissary was subsequently received at the Vatican, and then at once returned to Germany. The Catholic papers made a note of these proceedings, giving it to be understood that the affair was concerning the Pope's departure—without, however, entering into fuller details. Today it is rumored that the emissary had come to inform Leo XIII. that Germany, in case his Holiness would leave Rome, would see to it that Jerusalem would be ceded to him in entire sovereignty, to there definitly establish the Holy See. It is not stated what the Pope's reply was, but there is every reason to believe that the Pope would never consent to leave Rome without intention of returning; that he might seek a temporary asylum outside of Italy, but never a new Capital.

As such an asylum it is objected that Jerusalem is too far from the centre of Catholic countries; that the Pope would find himself relegated to the borders of Mohammedan, Orthodox Greek, and Buddhist religions, and that he has already declared for a place of sojourn nearer Rome. England offers him Malta, and other hospitable Powers places at about an equal distance—thus: Austria, a town in Tyrol; the Principality of Monaco, its own Capital; France, it is said, the Hyeres Islands, etc.

The question of Jerusalem as the new Capital has already been raised several times, and the cradle of Christianity would certainly be more worthy of receiving the holy seat than any other city. Should the Pope be induced to fix his permanent residence there, several questions would arise. Would the Ottoman Empire cede Jerusalem to the Pope? Would it be sustained in its resistance by an European Power? Would, for example, Russia allow the centre of Catholicity to be transferred so near to her borders? These reflections naturally occur to Catholics and Italians who regard the Papacy as the source of Italy's greatness. Those who only consider the difficulties of the moment, and see an opportunity of getting rid of them, would be delighted with the success of the project attributed to Herr Bismarck—the departure of the Pope to Jerusalem.

HIGH PRICES FOR RARE ENGRAVINGS.

Pall Mall Gazette: At the unparalleled sale of the engravings of Mr. St. John Dent, which occupied several days of last week, the refusal of the Treasury to make a special grant prevented the British Museum from adding any of the greatest treasures to the national collection. A splendid print of Botticelli's "Assumption" fetched £860; one of Mocetto's "Baptism of Christ," £325; Franz von Bocholt's "Judgment of Solomon," £350; and Viet Stoss' "Raising of Lazarus," £188. All these were beyond the range of the British Museum, but Mr. Colvin secured some very interesting things. The Print Room is now the richer by one of the three unique and undescribed works by Jacob Binck which the Dent collection contained; by an otherwise unknown "Creation of Eve," of great interest, by Barthel Beham; by the extraordinary and very early "Fool on the Balcony" of Mair, which fetched £159, and by several examples of Altdorfer. The British Museum also acquired a beautiful impression of Marcantonio's "Virgin with the Butterfly"; interesting works by the Master of the Die, the Master of the Caduceus, and the Master of the Mousetrap; and a copy of Jacobo Francia's "Bacchus." The Dent collection was particularly rich in early English portraits by Elstrake and Hogenberg, and of these several, particularly the "Mary and Darnley," of which but one other impression is known to exist, were secured by Mr. Colvin.

A CURE FOR DRUNKENNESS.

Toronto *Globe*: There is a prescription in use in England for the cure of drunkenness by which thousands are said to have been enabled to recover themselves. The recipe came into notoriety by the efforts of Mr. John Vine Hall, commander of the Great Eastern steamship. He had fallen into such habitual drunkenness that his most earnest efforts to reclaim himself proved unavailing. At length he sought the advice of an eminent physician, which he followed faithfully for several months, that at the end of that time he had lost all desire for liquor, although he had been for many years led captive by a most debasing appetite. The recipe which he afterwards published, and by which so many other drunkards have been assisted to reform, is as follows: Sulphate of iron, 20 grains; magnesia, 40 grains; peppermint, 44 drams; spirits of nutmeg, 4 drams. Dose, one tablespoonful twice a day.

VOLUME XLIV.

MANDEL BROTHERS.
IN OUR White Goods DEPARTMENT
We will offer some Attractive Bargains This Morning.
2 Cases India Linen Plaid 10c a yd. 1 case Better Quality, 17c y...
1 Case Lace Striped Pique 8c.
5 Cases India Lawn Stripe 15c. A BARGAIN.
3 Cases Swiss Brocade Plaid 23c. WORTH 40c.
The above are Special ... gains, and will meet with ready sale.
117 to 123 State-st.

FURNITURE FOR Parlor, Chamber, Dining-Room, Hall, Library and Office, Williams' Patent Folding ... Wood Mantels, &c., &c. ...rgest line. Latest designs in ...nut, Mahogany, Cherry, ... Ash, and Ebony. Lowest Prices in the City.
WIRTS & SCHOL... 222 Wabash-av. Between Adams & Jackson.

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